NOTE CONTINUED:

This manager advised that while processing Davis's employment application he received information that Davis had lived in New Orleans where his living expenses were paid by an anti-Castro organization known as the Minutemen. The manager's information about Davis included the allegation that Davis had stated Lee Harvey Oswald was connected in some manner with the Minutemen organization. Davis should be interviewed to determine the truth or falsity of the allegation. Bufiles reveal there are two Minutemen organizations in New Orleans and when Davis is interviewed, if he furnishes information about the Minutemen, it should be determined which organization he is speaking of.

THIS SERIAL HAS BEEN REFERRED TO ANOTHER AGENCY AND IS IN A PENDING STATUS:

FILE NO. 62-109060

SERIAL NO. 5505

PAGE NO. Entire Document

NO. OF PAGES 2

SECTION NO.

139

Dept. of Army

REFERRAL

FBI

Date 7/3/67

Transmit the following in PLAIN TEXT
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, NEW ORLEANS (89-69)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
DALLAS, TEXAS, 11/22/63
MISCELLANEOUS - INFO CONCERNING
OO: DALLAS

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are newspaper articles appearing in New Orleans newspapers concerning the assassination of President KENNEDY.

Also enclosed for Dallas and Miami are one copy each of these newspaper articles.

ENCLOSURE

(3) - Bureau (Encl. 9)
1 - Dallas (89-43) (Enclosure ATTACHED)
1 - Miami (Encl. 9)
1 - New Orleans

ECW:jab
(6)

REC-12

EX 101 62-109060-5506

2 JUL 6 1967

C C - Wick

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

53 JUL 18 1967

(Mount Clipping In Space Below)

JLL GARRISON PROBE IS URGED

'Play It Out to End,' Says McKeithen

By C. M. HARGRODER
(The Times-Picayune Staff Correspondent)

BATON ROUGE, La.—Gov. John J. McKeithen said Thursday that Orleans Dist. Atty. Jim Garrison, investigating the death of President Kennedy, should be allowed "to play it out to the end, either successfully or unsuccessfully."

McKeithen told a press conference he did not think state Atty. Gen. Jack P. F. Gremillion should change his mind and step in to probe allegations regarding Garrison investigative procedures.

To halt the investigation now, said McKeithen, would only "confound and confuse the world."

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

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SECTION 1
TIMES PICAYUNE
NEW ORLEANS, LA.

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or
Classification: 89-
Submitting Office: N.O., LA.

☐ Being Investigated

ENCLOSED

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Garrison Issues Subpena for Oil Consultant

The district attorney's office today issued a subpena for an international petroleum engineer and consultant wanted for questioning in the Kennedy death plot investigation.

Asst. Dist. Atty. James L. Alcock said the summons to appear at DA Jim Garrison's office was issued for William Dalzell, who was described as a petroleum adviser to the Ethiopian government.

DALZELL WAS believed visiting the city when the subpena was signed. It was directed to Dalzell at the Roosevelt Hotel.

Alcock said the summons ordered Dalzell to appear at the DA's office at 1 p. m. His hotel room was staked out by Garrison investigators, but the subpena had not been served at noon today.

Sources in the district attorney's office said Dalzell was an incorporator in early 1961 of a militant anti-Castro organization here, the Friends of Democratic Cuba.

The organization was later merged into other anti-Castro Cuban groups, informed sources said.

LISTED AS incorporators of the group along with Dalzell were the late Guy Banister, a former Federal Bureau of Investigation official and one-time assistant superintendent of New Orleans police; Grady C. Durham, a former New Orleans attorney, and William Klein, brother of an attorney representing one of the figures in the Garrison investigation.

Banister, who operated a private detective agency here until his death in June 1964, has been described as a key man in anti-Castro Cuban operations here during 1961, 1962 and 1963.

The DA's office would not say what line of questioning might be pursued with Dalzell.

B 192 [illegible]
In file

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(7)

(Mount Clipping In Space Below)

BAR OPERATOR ISSUES DENIAL

Davis Says He Never Was Bertrand

By BOB USSERY

The man whom Dean A. Andrews Jr. now identifies as Clay Bertrand went to District Attorney Jim Garrison's office Thursday and denied that he is Bertrand in an affidavit notarized by one of Garrison's assistants and witnessed by two other assistants.

Eugene C. Davis, a French Quarter bar operator who testified before the Orleans Parish Grand Jury Wednesday, appeared outside the waiting room door of Garrison's office with his attorney, G. Wray Gill, who handed out copies of the affidavit shortly after noon.

Gill, who did the talking for Davis, said his client "is apparently the man" the National Broadcasting Company identified as Clay Bertrand, but said emphatically that Davis "is not Clay Bertrand and has not passed as Clay Bertrand."

NBC, in a program critical of Garrison's Kennedy assassination investigation, said it had the identity of a man who used the name Clay Bertrand and turned it over to the Justice Department.

VISITED BY AGENTS

Gill also reiterated part of his client's affidavit which said that two Federal Bureau of Investigation agents investigated the matter.

Davis' affidavit said:

"As a result of these false allegations by Dean Andrews, I was contacted by two federal officers within the last several days and I have fully cooperated with them and was given the assurance by one of the officers that after they had investigated into the matter, they felt assured that the identification of me as Clay Bertrand was false.

Clay Bertrand is an alias which Garrison has accused Clay L. Shaw, charged with conspiracy in the death of President John F. Kennedy, of using.

Andrews was previously indicted for perjury after testifying that he could neither be sure that Shaw and the man he knew as Bertrand were the same, nor that they were different persons.

As Gill spoke, Aaron M. Kohn, managing director of the Metropolitan Crime Commission of New Orleans, was inside Garrison's waiting room awaiting his noon appearance in the district attorney's office, which was ordered by one of Garrison's subpenas.

Kohn and E. C. Upton Jr., MCC president, requested Louisiana Attorney General Jack P. F. Gremillion to initiate an investigation of charges brought against Garrison's investigation.

KOHN QUESTIONED

Kohn entered the waiting room at one minute before noon, but had to wait for one-half hour before being called into the inner offices by chief investigator Louis Ivon.

Kohn said that, in the main, his meeting consisted of "interrogation by Mr. Garrison, Mr. (James L.) Alcock, and Mr. (Richard V.) Burnes. Alcock and Burnes are assistant district attorneys who have been active in Garrison's investigation.

The purpose of his subpena was to answer questions in a district attorney's "investigation of allegations of unethical or illegal conduct," Kohn said.

"I was very pleased to see Mr. Garrison since he hasn't permitted me to in more than a year," Kohn said. Garrison was not present when Kohn testified before the grand jury Wednesday.

In response to a question before entering Garrison's office, Kohn said he did not think of Garrison's subpena as "fair or unfair."

"The law grants him this authority, and he is using it. We are perfectly glad to cooperate with the district attorney if his motives are constructive, and we won't know that until we've talked to him," Kohn said.

Kohn said his conversation was "formal" rather than "amicable," and that he will not comment on its content until reporting to the MCC executive council.

Davis, who operates Wanda's Bar at 704 Iberville, began his affidavit by assailing Andrews' allegations, and stating that he never called Andrews about defending Lee Harvey Oswald.

It said:

"The recent statements by Attorney Dean A. Andrews identifying me as Clay Bertrand are utterly and completely false and malicious and damnable. They are lies without justification. This affidavit is being made to set the record straight to show that Dean Andrews has known me for a long time and knows that I have never been known by the name of Clay Bertrand to him or any other person. I want to state unequivocally for the record that I have never used the name of Clay Bertrand nor have I called Dean Andrews in reference to representation of Lee Harvey Oswald."

The affidavit was notarized by Assistant District Attorney John P. Volz and witnessed by assistants Burnes and Andrew J. Sciambra. Gill said he approved his client's signing of it.

CALL ALLEGED

Andrews told the Warren Commission that a Clay Bertrand called him shortly after the assassination with regard to representing Oswald before Oswald was shot to death by Jack Ruby.

However, he did not publicly

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identify Davis as Bertrand until Wednesday.

Davis said he had spoken to Andrews about a Clay Bertrand after Shaw was indicted.

"The only time I have ever spoken to Dean Andrews and the name Clay Bertrand was mentioned was when Dean Andrews called me on the telephone which was after Clay Shaw was indicted and during the course of the conversation he asked me if I had ever known anyone by the name of Clay Bertrand or could I assist him in helping him to find a Clay Bertrand," Davis said.

Gill also said that Davis, "to the best of his knowledge" has not met Shaw; and he pointed up the lack of resemblance between his client and Shaw:

"I ask you to look at him and say if any human being with one eye could say he looks like Mr. Shaw."



—Photo by The Times-Picayune.
EUGENE DAVIS

(Mount Clipping In Space Below)

HALT WOULD 'RAISE DOUBTS'

Let Garrison Finish Probe--McKeithen

By BILL LYNCH
(States-Item Bureau)

BATON ROUGE—Let Jim Garrison complete his investigation, Gov. John J. McKeithen told a press conference here yesterday.

To do otherwise would be to "confound and confuse the people of the world," McKeithen said of the New Orleans district attorney's investigation of President Kennedy's assassination.

The investigation has come under increasing fire from a wide variety of sources, including the Metropolitan New Orleans Crime Commission, which urged Atty. Gen. Jack P. F. Gremillion to step into the case.

M'KEITHEN WAS ASKED whether he thought Gremillion should reconsider his decision not to investigate the investigation, and the governor said no.

"If the attorney geenral goes in and stops it . . . as the Metropolitan Crime Commission wants . . . it would raise even more doubts not only in the nation but in the world."

On other matters, the governor said he plans to appoint Garland May of Monroe as the next state fire marshal. May, a district supervisor in the office, will succeed Milton Stire, who resigned to become Orleans Parish civil sheriff.

May has been with the fire marshal's office since he was appointed a deputy in 1948. He also announced that Edward Martin, business agent of Teamsters Local No. 5, has agreed to arbitrate a jurisdictional dispute with other unions in the Baton Rouge area.

THE JURISDICTIONAL fight triggered a lockout of construction jobs by owners of plants being built in the industrial complex along the Mississippi River between Baton Rouge and Convent.

McKeithen said the move may lead to settlement of the labor dispute.

The governor said that he has received copies of a report by Ed Stagg, executive secretary, and the Division of Administration on the operation of the state Tourist Commission.

The reports have been two months in the making since the States-Item disclosed questionable transactions in the bureau.

McKeithen said he would make the reports public soon, even though it may be two or three weeks before another report being prepared by the legislative auditor is finished. The Tourist Commission itself also is conducting an investigation.

THE GOVERNOR had high praise for Stagg, who leaves his post after a seven-month tour on a voluntary basis. Stagg is director of the Council for a Better Louisiana and was on loan to the governor.

On gambling, the governor said he still prefers to let sheriffs handle it. He served notice that an effort may be made to seize gambling equipment in replace if it is found there again by state police, who made an abortive raid on an establishment where gambling flourished.

Col. Thomas Burbank, director of public safety, who was at the press conference, advised the governor that gambling at the Lakeshore Club in Vermilion Parish had been halted.

The governor also defended the use of legislators in the executive branch of government. He said that since they were leaders for the administration in the Legislature, their participation in the executive branch did not represent a conflict of interest.

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DA Issues Subpena for Oil Consultant

Anti-Castro Group Link Is Indicated

The district attorney's office today issued a subpena for an international petroleum engineer and consultant wanted for questioning in the Kennedy death plot investigation.

Asst. Dist. Atty. James L. Alcock said the summons to appear at DA Jim Garrison's office was issued for William Dalzell, who was described as a petroleum adviser to the Ethiopian government.

DALZELL WAS believed visiting the city when the subpena was signed. It was directed to Dalzell at the Roosevelt Hotel.

Alcock said the summons ordered Dalzell to appear at the DA's office at 1 p. m. His hotel room was staked out by Garrison investigators, but the subpena had not been served at 2 p. m. today.

A sheriff's deputy was sent to the law office of Steven Plotkin after the DA's office was told that Dalzell might be there.

Plotkin is the attorney for Gordon Novel, a 29-year-old former New Orleans bar owner who is a fugitive witness from Garrison's investigation.

Sources in the district attorney's office said Dalzell was an incorporator in early 1961 of a militant anti-Castro organization here, the Friends of Democratic Cuba.

The organization was later merged into other anti-Castro Cuban groups, informed sources said.

LISTED AS incorporators of the group along with Dalzell were the late Guy Banister, a former Federal Bureau of Investigation official and one-time assistant superintendent of New Orleans police; Grady C. Durham, a former New Orleans attorney, and William Klein, brother of an attorney representing one of the figures in the Garrison investigation.

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Ohio Dismisses Novel Detainers

Extradition Papers Held 'Not Legal'

Extradition proceedings against Gordon Novel, wanted here by District Attorney Jim Garrison for questioning in his Kennedy assassination plot probe, were dismissed today by a Columbus, Ohio, judge, who ruled that Louisiana has not filed the necessary legal documents.

Columbus Municipal Judge William Gillie dismissed three charges against Novel, saying he saw no reason to hold Novel any longer.

He said the State of Ohio has received no legal extradition papers.

ALL OF THE DOCUMENTS filed, he said, have had one defect or another which have not been corrected as requested, he said.

Judge Gillie dismissed Ohio detainers against Novel on three charges filed here by Garrison—one for conspiracy to commit burglary of a mu[illegible] bunker, one for burglary and one for theft.

Novel's attorney in Columbus, Jerry Weiner, today said he will return Novel to New Orleans for questioning without extradition if Garrison agrees to three conditions previously outlined by Novel:

—That Garrison drop charges pending against Novel.

—That Novel be granted immunity from arrest if he returns.

—That Novel be questioned at an open session of the Orleans Parish Grand Jury.

OTHERWISE, WEINER said, Novel will remain in Columbus, where he has been for most of the time since he left New Orleans in March to avoid a subpena issued by Garrison.

John McElroy, administrative aid to Ohio Gov. James A. Rhodes, said the court's action means that if Louisiana is intent on extraditing Novel, the state will have to start all over now.

McElroy said he had written to Gov. John J. McKeithen a week ago reminding him of a request he sent to McKeithen a month ago for necessary supplemental papers to make the extradition documents filed valid.

McKeithen, he said, did not reply.

THE TIME IN COURT was up, he said, "and we had no reason to hold Novel. It would appear to me that Gov. McKeithen will have to start all over now."

Novel told a reporter recently that he has actually been back to New Orleans since the extradition fight started. He said he flew into New Orleans from New York, picked up his automobile and drove back to Ohio.

No one noticed him, he said, because he came in dressed as a priest, wearing a bowler, dark glasses and smoking a cigar.

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CIA HIDES DATA, SAYS DA'S AIDE

Documents Held Vital to Assassination Probe

A former London schoolteacher, now an aide to District Attorney Jim Garrison, said Saturday that the Central Intelligence Agency has concealed 51 official documents vital to an investigation of President John F. Kennedy's assassination.

Tom Bethell, hired by Garrison to check into the National Archives in Washington, D. C., said from the list of hidden information it is apparent that the CIA knew "a great deal" about Lee Harvey Oswald before the assassination.

"There are 1,555 Commission documents listed in the archives," said Bethell. "Of these, only about 1,200 are unclassified and available to the public."

Originally coming to New Orleans to study jazz, Bethell became interested in the Garrison probe and asked if he could work for the district attorney. He was hired and sent to Washington.

ACCESS TO FILES?

Bethell feels there are 29 commission documents which would be of special interest to Garrison. Among the most significant, he said, were documents whose titles indicated that the CIA had extensive information on Oswald before the assassination, that Oswald may have had access to secret U-2 aircraft files, that the CIA knew more about Jack Ruby (the man who shot Oswald) than it revealed publicly, and that the CIA failed to turn over some information to the Warren Commission.

To support his statement that the CIA knew about Oswald prior to the assassination, which occurred Nov. 22, 1963, in Dallas, Tex., Bethell cited a paragraph from one of the unclassified files. It was a notarized statement by State Department Officer James D. Crowley, which read:

"The first time I remember learning of Oswald's existence was when I received copies of a telegraphic message, dated Oct. 10, 1963, from the Central Intelligence Agency, which contained information pertaining to his current activities."

Added Bethell in his memorandum to Garrison:

"The contents of this message apparently did not reach the Warren Commission because there are no commission documents originating from the CIA dated prior to the assassination, so we cannot request this information by document number, but it would be interesting to know what the CIA knew about Oswald six weeks before the assassination."

UNAVAILABLE TO PUBLIC

According to Bethell, some of the classified documents are labeled "S" for "secret" and "TS" for "Top Secret," but he does not know what the difference might be. Bethell said there must be some degree of secrecy to all the classified documents since they remain unavailable to the public.

Following is the Bethell list of titles of 29 classified commission documents from the CIA, all of which he thinks have some bearing on Garrison's investigation. (Each is preceded by its commission document number):

—CD 931: Oswald's access to information about the U-2. (S).

—CD 1054: Information on Jack Ruby and associates. (S).

—CD 674: Information given to the Secret Service but not yet given to the Warren Commission. (S).

—CD 871: Photos of Oswald

—CD 321: Chronology of Oswald in USSR. (S).

—CD 680: Appendix to CD 321. (S).

—CD 691: Appendix A to CD 321.

—CD 818: Revisions of CD 321.

—CD 692: Reproduction of official CIA dossier on Oswald.

—CD 1216: Memo from Helms (CIA director Richard Helms) entitled "Lee Harvey Oswald." (S).

—CD 1273: Memo from Helms re apparent inconsistencies in information provided by CIA (S).

—CD 935: Role of Cuban Intelligence Service in processing visa application. (TS).

—CD 1551: Conversations between Cuban president and ambassador. (TS).

OSWALD IN MEXICO

—CD 347: Acitvity of Oswald in Mexico City. (S).

—CD 384: Activity of Oswald in Mexico City.

—CD 528: Re allegations Oswald interviewed by CIA in Mexico City.

—CD 426: Interrogation of Silvia Duran in Mexico City.

—CD 1000: Mexican interrogation of Gilberto Alvaredo. (S).

—CD 1287: Re Oswald and affidavit concerning cropped picture. (S).

—CD 698: Reports of travel and activities of Oswald and Marina.

—CD 631: Re CIA dissemination of information on Oswald.

—CD 708: Reply to questions posed by State Department.

—CD 1012: George and Jeanne DeMohrenschildt. (S).

—CD 1222: Statements of George DeMohrenschildt re assassination. (S).

—CD 943: Allegations of PFC Eugene Dinkin re assassination plot (S).

—CD 971: Telephone calls to U. S. Embassy, Canberra, Australia, re planned assassination. (S).

—CD 1089: Letter re assassination sent to Costa Rican embassy. (S).

—CD 1041: Allegations regarding Intelligence Training School in Minsk (USSR). (S).

36 PAGES MISSING

Some of the persons in the titles cited by Bethell are new to Warren Report scholars, such as Gilberto Alvaredo and PFC Eugene Dinkin, who

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claimed to have knowledge about a plot. Additionally, nothing has been made known to the public concerning either the Canberra phone calls or the letter to the Costa Rican embassy, both of which might have some effect on the commission's one-killer theory.

According to Bethell, one large Federal Bureau of Investigation report is "about five inches thick and some 750 pages long. Thirty-six of the pages, though, are missing."

Bethell noted that one of the persons dealt with considerably in those 36 pages is David W. Ferrie, the late former airline pilot, who, Garrison has charged, plotted with Ruby, Oswald and New Orleans businessman Clay L. Shaw to kill the President.

Garrison said he is highly interested in the Bethell list of documents. Asked whether he would attempt to subpena the classified files, the district attorney replied, "I can't say yet. We'll just have to wait and see."

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

OHIO DISMISSES NOVEL CASE

A Columbus, Ohio, judge dismissed today extradition proceedings against Gordon Novel, wanted by Dist. Atty. Jim Garrison for questioning in connection with an alleged plot to assassinate President Kennedy.

Judge William Gillie of Columbus Municipal Court said the state had received no legal extradition papers, and dismissed three charges against Novel.

The judge said he saw no reason to hold the probe witness any longer.

ALL OF THE DOCUMENTS filed, he said, have had one defect or another which have not been corrected as requested, he said.

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THE TIME IN COURT was up, he said, "and we had no reason to hold Novel. It would appear to me that Gov. McKeithen will have to start all over now."



GORDON NOVEL

Novel told a reporter recently that he has actually been back to New Orleans since the extradition fight started. He said he flew into New Orleans from New York, picked up his automobile and drove back to Ohio.

No one noticed him, he said, because he came in dressed as a priest, wearing a bowler, dark glasses and smoking a cigar.

During a press conference following the court's action, Novel said that he would also return to Louisiana if Garrison would set an irrevokable recognizance bond for him on the pending charges.

Asked why he had not been on a special documentary produced recently by the National Broadcasting Company, Novel replied that NBC prefaced its program by saying that none of the witnesses interviewed had been paid. Novel said that he had been on the NBC payroll from Feb. 1, 1967, through April 1, helping the network gather information and material for the program.

NOVEL SAID THAT he had never been an agent or a operative of the CIA, but said that he had acted as CIA intermediary until June of 1961.

He said the munitions taken from the Houma bunker, referred to in the charge against Novel by Garrison, were picked up, taken to the office of the late Guy Banister, former FBI agent and assistant superintendent of police, then later trucked to Miami.

(Mount Clipping In Space Below)

Kohn Charges Gremillion, McKeithen 'Shirked Duty'

The managing director of the Metropolitan Crime Commission today charged that Gov. John J. McKeithen and Atty. Gen. Jack Gremillion have refused to acknowledge their authority and responsibility to intervene in DA Jim Garrison's plot probe.

Aaron Kohn, speaking at the Press Club of New Orleans, said serious public allegations have been made that crimes have been committed by Garrison's office in the pursuit of his assassination investigation.

HE SAID THE state Constitution and the new criminal code specifically provide the attorney general with the power to intervene in all suits, either civil or criminal, or to institute suits or investigations, and give wide supervisory powers over state DAs.

Further, he said, the governor can demand that the attorney general take action in any case in which he thinks the public interest is in danger.

KOHN SAID THE allegations made against Garrison's office include conspiracy, attempted bribery or intimidation, inciting felonies, intimidation of officers, aggravated kidnaping, false imprisonment, criminal defamation and criminal mischief.

Kohn said the MCC is asking, step by step, those in authority to "exercise their duty."

He said that the last resort for taking action can be accomplished through the public, which with 25 names, can petition the commencement of removal action through the district courts.

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATION SECTION

JUN 28 1967

TELETYPE

FBI WASH DC

FBI NEW ORLS

533PM URGENT 6/28/67 OLP

TO DIRECTOR (62-109060) AND DALLAS (89-43)

FROM NEW ORLEANS (89-69) 2P

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEXAS, NOV. TWENTYTWO, SIXTYTHREE, MISCELLANEOUS - INFO CONCERNING. ~~00~~: DALLAS. OFFICE OF ORIGIN:

THE NEW ORLEANS STATES ITEM, FINAL EDITION, JUNE TWENTYEIGHT INSTANT, REPORTED THAT THE FOLLOWING INDIVIDUALS APPEARED BEFORE THE ORLEANS PARISH GRAND JURY TODAY IN CONNECTION WITH ~~DA~~ DISTRICT ATTORNEY JIM GARRISON'S INVESTIGATION OF THE ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY: AARON KOHN, MANAGING DIRECTOR OF THE NEW ORLEANS METROPOLITAN CRIME COMMISSION, WILLIAM MONAHAN, VICE PRESIDENT OF THE METROPOLITAN CRIME COMMISSION, AND ED PLANER OF WDSU-TV. REC 82 62-109060-5507

ACCORDING TO THE ARTICLE THESE INDIVIDUALS DECLINED TO COMMENT CONCERNING THEIR TESTIMONY BEFORE THE GRAND JURY.

ACCORDING TO THE ARTICLE, WILLIAM GURVICH AND HIS BROTHER LEONARD GURVICH WERE WAITING TO TESTIFY BEFORE THE GRAND JURY. THE ARTICLE REPORTED THAT GURVICH TOLD NEWSMEN

END PAGE ONE

JUL 7 1967

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MR. DELOACH FOR THE DIRECTOR

PERS. REC. UNIT

PAGE TWO

THAT HE PLANNED TO TAKE HIS INFORMATION AGAINST GARRISON BEFORE A FEDERAL GRAND JURY ON THE GROUNDS THAT SOME INDIVIDUAL'S CIVIL RIGHTS HAVE BEEN VIOLATED.

THE ARTICLE REPORTED THAT ROSS YOCKEY, REPORTER FOR THE NEW ORLEANS STATES ITEM, HAD BEEN SUBPOENAED TO TESTIFY BEFORE THE GRAND JURY TODAY AS WELL AS EUGENE C. DAVIS, NEW ORLEANS BAR OWNER OF FIVE TWO TWO DAUPHINE ST. INFORMATION CONCERNING DAVIS PREVIOUSLY FURNISHED BUREAU BY NEW ORLEANS TELETYPE JUNE TWENTYONE LAST.

UNITED PRESS INTERNATIONAL
UPI REPORTER ADVISED THAT WILLIAM TURNER APPEARED AT NEW ORLEANS PARISH GRAND JURY HEARING. TURNER STATED HE WAS AN EX-FBI AGENT AND HAS BEEN EMPLOYED BY CBS. COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM.

LETTERHEAD MEMORANDUM
NO ~~LHM~~ BEING SUBMITTED.

END

BAP

FBI WASH DC

P

CC- MR. SULLIVAN

5-113a (9-2

Domestic Intelligence Division

INFORMATIVE NOTE

Date 6/29/67

The attached reports that several individuals appeared before Orleans Parish Grand Jury 6/28/67 in connection with Garrison's investigation. The Grand Jury is reportedly hearing evidence concerning the methods used by Garrison in his investigation.

William Gurvich is former chief investigator for Garrison who recently resigned criticizing Garrison's methods. At that time he volunteered to testify before the Grand Jury. Eugene Davis is the individual whose name was furnished Justice Department as being Clay Bertrand. He [redacted] that he never used the alias of Clay or Clem Bertrand. The Attorney General has been advised of Davis' flat denial that he ever used these names and that we are making no additional inquiries in the absence of a specific request from the Department.

Former Special Agent Turner has previously criticized the Warren Commission Report. His purpose in appearing at the Grand Jury hearing in New Orleans is unknown.

Since the attached is from news media it will not be disseminated.

WLS:mar

FD-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

FBI

Date: 6/28/67

Transmit the following in PLAIN TEXT
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, NEW ORLEANS (89-69)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
DALLAS, TEXAS, 11/22/63
MISCELLANEOUS - INFO CONCERNING

Re New Orleans teletype 6/23/67 and airtel 6/23/67 with attached LHM, and Bureau airtel 6/27/67.

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are six copies of amended page 2 of the above mentioned letterhead memorandum.

It is to be noted that referenced New Orleans airtel of 6/23/67 showed that the confidential source mentioned in the enclosed letterhead memorandum is [redacted] It is pointed out that [redacted] telephonically furnished the information contained in the enclosed LHM voluntarily and is in an excellent position to obtain information concerning the unlisted nonpublished telephone number in the name of BERTRAND. It is to be noted that [redacted] has been cooperative in the past and it is recommended that contact be made with [redacted] to determine the identity of the subscriber to the unlisted telephone number in the name of BERTRAND.

ENCLOSURE

(3) - Bureau (Encl. 6)
2 - New Orleans

ECW:jab
(5)

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
New Orleans, Louisiana
June 23, 1967

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
DALLAS, TEXAS,
NOVEMBER 22, 1963

Layton Patrick Martens who has been indicted for perjury by the Orleans Parish Grand Jury in connection with District Attorney James Garrison's investigation into the assassination of President Kennedy, telephonically advised the New Orleans Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation on June 22, 1967, that the son of J. G. Olsen (phonetic) who is a student at the University of Southwestern Louisiana, Lafayette, Louisiana, said that his father, J. G. Olsen, is District Director for Southern Bell Telephone and Telegraph Company and is doing wire tapping for District Attorney James Garrison.

Martens claimed he suspects the telephone at the home of his father, Telephone No. 899-9039, is being tapped for the reason that on occasions when he has used the telephone at his father's home he has detected a sound which he thought was someone picking up another extension telephone. The provisions of Title 47, United States Code, Section 605 (Unauthorized Publication or Use of Communications) was explained to Martens. It was suggested that he might desire to bring his suspicions to the attention of representatives of the Southern Bell Telephone and Telegraph Company in New Orleans for any appropriate action the telephone company may wish to take.

A confidential source who has furnished reliable information in the past advised on June 22, 1967, that he had determined that Layton Patrick Martens called the Security

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

ENCLOSURE

Office of the Southern Bell Telephone and Telegraph Company from Lafayette, Louisiana, alleging his telephones were being tapped and that Olsen was involved. The source advised that he had determined that Olsen had checked out one telephone without locating a tap but was unable to check the other telephone as no one was at the residence.

This same source advised that information had been received that Olsen would have been in a position to perform wire tapping without anyone being aware of it. However, about three months ago Olsen began acting peculiarly and appeared to be in need of psychiatric help and is presently on leave.

This source also advised that he had learned that members of District Attorney James Garrison's Office had determined by calling information service of the Southern Bell Telephone and Telegraph Company that there is an unlisted, non-published telephone number listed in the name of Bertrand. The source advised that he did not know whether the first name of this subscriber was Clay or Clem Bertrand or any variation of that name.

The New Orleans Suburban Directory for the year 1966 lists John D. Olsen, wife Pearl B. Manager, Southern Bell Telephone and Telegraph Company, residence address 234 Citrus Road, Jefferson Parish, Louisiana.

The files of the New Orleans Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation do not contain any information identifiable with John D. Olsen or J. G. Olsen.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

7/6/67

CODE

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Wick
1 - Mr. Mohr
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Branigan
1 - Mr. Lenihan
1 - Mr. Goble

TELETYPE URGENT

SENT BY CODED TELETYPE

TO SAC NEW ORLEANS (89-69)

FROM DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060) REC 1 — 5508

EX 101

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963, DALLAS, TEXAS

REURAIRTEL JUNE TWENTY-EIGHT, LAST.

AUTHORITY GRANTED TO RECONTACT [redacted] TO FULLY IDENTIFY SUBSCRIBER OF UNLISTED TELEPHONE.

TNG:jmk:as
(10)

NOTE:

See memorandum W. A. Branigan to Mr. W. C. Sullivan, dated 7/5/67, same caption, prepared by TNG:jmk.

VIA TELETYPE
JUL 6 1967
12:53 P WRD
ENCIPHERED

55 JUL 25 1967

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT
DIRECTOR'S OFFICE

GPO 62 FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : MR. W. C. SULLIVAN

FROM : MR. W. A. BRANIGAN

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963,
DALLAS, TEXAS

DATE: 6/29/67

1-Mr. DeLoach
1-Mr. Rosen
1-Mr. Mohr
1-Mr. Wick
1-Mr. Sullivan
1-Mr. Branigan
1-Mr. Conrad
1-Mr. Lenihan
1-Mr. Goble

Tolson
DeLoach
Mohr
Wick
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

PURPOSE:

This reports on the fourth and last television (TV) program in the series by Columbia Broadcasting System (CBS) on the Warren Commission Report. During the program certain of the old criticisms of the Bureau were again mentioned and, in addition, the Bureau was criticized for not accepting the bullet found on Governor Connally's stretcher in the hospital. CBS concluded the Warren Report is the best account of what happened on 11/22/63.

BACKGROUND:

On 6/28/67, CBS newscaster Walter Cronkite presented the fourth and last TV program on the Warren Report, considering two questions: (1) Should America believe the Warren Report and (2) Could America believe the Report?

In repeating criticisms previously directed at the Bureau Cronkite quoted the Warren Report that the FBI took an "unduly restrictive view" of its dissemination responsibilities. In addition, he questioned why the FBI tests of Oswald's rifle were made at a stationary target (rather than moving) and why the FBI did not accept the bullet found shortly after the assassination on Governor Connally's stretcher when it was offered to a Special Agent by the man who found it. CBS also criticized the Warren Commission for taking the word of the FBI on the question of whether or not Oswald was an FBI informant. Commission Attorney Arlen Specter stated he was completely satisfied with the competence of the FBI.

John McCloy, a member of the Commission, described the charge that the Commission tried to cover up a conspiracy as "silly" and unreasonable. He stated the Commission's conclusions were not rushed.

REC 32 62-109060-5509

Professor Henry Commager, historian, believed a further inquiry into the assassination would add nothing. He said there are some people who have a "conspiracy mentality" and reject the ordinary explanation for the extraordinary one and CBS newsman Eric Sevareid strongly backed Commager, concluding that the notion there was a conspiracy which was being concealed was "idiotic."

62-109060
54 JUL 18 1967
TNG:jmk:cls (10)

XEROX
JUL 7 1967

11 JUL 7 1967

CONTINUED - OVER

Memorandum to Mr. W. C. Sullivan
RE: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
62-109060

OBSERVATIONS:

The criticism that we took an "unduly restrictive view" of our dissemination responsibilities is the same one the Warren Commission leveled at us. So far as the rifle tests are concerned, we did as prescribed by the Commission, that is, tested the rifle for rapidity of fire and accuracy at a stationary target at ground level. The criticism that several hours after the assassination we did not accept the bullet found in the hospital on Governor Connally's stretcher is completely unfair. We had no jurisdiction of the case when the bullet was found; the Dallas Police Department did. At that time it was gathering all of the evidence against Oswald. On the question of whether or not Oswald was an FBI informant, we did exactly what the Commission requested of us: furnished numerous affidavits that Oswald was not, gave the Commission the full Oswald file for its examination and in direct testimony by the Director and Mr. Belmont flatly denied Oswald was an informant.

ACTION:

None. For information.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

1 - Mr. C. D. DeLoach
1 - Mr. J. P. Mohr
1 - Mr. Wick

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan

DATE: June 29, 1967

1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Lenihan
1 - Mr. Branigan

FROM : Mr. W. A. Branigan

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963,
DALLAS, TEXAS

DeLoach
Mohr
Wick
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

On 6/19/67 the National Broadcasting Company (NBC) produced a one-hour television program regarding the Garrison investigation. During the program the narrator reported that Clay or Clem Bertrand does exist and that this was a pseudonym used by a homosexual in New Orleans. The narrator claimed that the real name had been given to the Department of Justice.

By letter dated 6/19/67 the Department advised that a confidential source had informed that the homosexual located by NBC in New Orleans who uses the pseudonym "Clem Bertrand" is Gene Davis, also known as Eugene Davis. The Department later advised that Davis operated a bar in New Orleans known as Wanda's.

Gene Davis, owner of Wanda's bar [redacted]

On 6/23/67 he was interviewed by Agents of the New Orleans Office and he stated for himself that he never used the pseudonym of Clem or Clay Bertrand. He claimed never to have been contacted by a representative of NBC.

EX-101 REC 6 62-109060-5510

On 6/29/67 Mr. Nathaniel E. Kossack, First Assistant in the Criminal Division of the Department called. He advised that a source had reported that Gene Davis has now hired Carlos Marcello's attorney (a New Orleans hoodlum). According to Kossack, the attorney has an affidavit given by Gene Davis that he was recently interviewed by two Federal agents. After the interview one or both of the agents stated that he or they were convinced that Davis was not Clay Bertrand. Special Agent in Charge (SAC) Rightmyer was immediately contacted and he advised that Eugene Davis was interviewed on 6/23/67 by Special Agents Kevin J. Harrigan and Kenneth S. Oliver.

Enclosure 6-30-67

1 JUL 7 1967

62-109060

WAB:as (8)

CONTINUED - OVER

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

7 JUL 19 1967

XEROX
JUL 7 1967

PERS. REC. UNIT

SAC Rightmyer stated that both Agents vehemently denied making any statement to Davis that they believed he was not identical with Bertrand. Also the Agents advised that no statement was made by them from which Davis could draw such an inference. Both Agents advised that they confined themselves strictly to the matter in issue as outlined in Bureau instructions to them.

ACTION:

There is attached a letter to the Attorney General advising him of the information received from Mr. Kossack and the fact that our Agents did not make any statement which could be used by Davis, as alleged.

TNG

OK

[redacted] COMMUNICATION SECTION

JUL 5 1967

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Bishop
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

FBI WASH DC

FBI NEW ORLS

5-40PM URGENT 7/5/67 OLP

TO DIRECTOR (62-109060) AND DALLAS (89-43)

FROM NEW ORLEANS (89-69)

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEXAS, NOV. TWENTYTWO, SIXTYTHREE, MISCELLANEOUS - INFO CONCERNING, OO- DALLAS.

NEW ORLEANS STATES-ITEM, FINAL EDITION, JULY FIVE INSTANT, REPORTED THAT DA (district attorney) JIM GARRISON FILED A MOTION TODAY IN CRIMINAL DISTRICT COURT AIMED AT SETTING AN EARLY TRIAL DATE FOR CLAY L. SHAW. THE MOTION ASKED FOR EARLY PRE-TRIAL CONFERENCES WITH DEFENSE ATTORNEYS AND JUDGE EDWARD A. HAGGERTY, JR.

THE MOTION SAID PRE-TRIAL PUBLICITY IN TWO NATIONAL MAGAZINES AND A PROGRAM CARRIED BY THE NATIONAL BROADCASTING CO. WERE "INTENDED TO HAMPER THE INVESTIGATION AS WELL AS TO INTIMIDATE ITS WITNESSES". ADDITIONALLY, THE MOTION ACCUSED NEW ORLEANS METROPOLITAN CRIME COMMISSION MANAGING DIRECTOR AARON KOHN OF "WORKING IN CONCERT WITH THE NBC REPRESENTATIVES." THE MOTION CITED SEVERAL INSTANCES

END PAGE ONE

EX-115 REC-12 62-109060-5511

JUL 10 1967

62JUL 18 1967

MR. DELOACH FOR THE DIRECTOR

OF WHAT IT SAID WERE "ACTS OF MISCONDUCT" WHICH HAVE OCCURRED "AS PART OF A PLAN TO INTIMIDATE, COMPROMISE AND ABUSE POTENTIAL STATE WITNESSES". IT SPECIFICALLY POINTED TO WHAT IT CHARGED WERE ATTEMPTS BY NBC TO MAKE STAR WITNESS PERRY R. RUSSO "ALTER HIS TESTIMONY". THE MOTION ALSO ACCUSED U. S. ATTORNEY GENERAL RAMSEY CLARK AND OTHER GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS OF "FALSE CHARGES AND STATEMENTS DESIGNED TO WRECK THIS CASE". 1a

THIS SAME ISSUE REPORTED THAT CUBAN EXILE LEADER SERGIO ~~ARCACHA~~ SMITH WAS OFFICIALLY RELEASED TODAY FROM EXTRADITION PROCEEDINGS STARTED BY NEW ORLEANS ~~DA~~ JIM GARRISON IN HIS PROBE OF THE ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY. THE ARTICLE REPORTED THAT TEXAS GOVERNOR JOHN CONNALLY REFUSED TO SIGN THE EXECUTIVE WARRANT OF EXTRADITION WITHIN THE SPECIFIC NINETY DAYS.

ACCORDING TO THE ARTICLE, LAWYERS FOR ARCACHA THREATENED AFTER THE COURT ACTION TO SUE GARRISON AND ANY PERSONS WHO HAVE HELPED FINANCE HIS INVESTIGATION INTO AN ALLEGED CONSPIRACY IN THE ASSASSINATION.

END

~~CORR PAGE ONE LINE 7 WORD 9 SHOULD BE FOR~~

END

WRD

FBI WASH DC

P

CC- MR. SULLIVAN

Domestic Intelligence Division

INFORMATIVE NOTE

Date July 5, 1967

Attached reports Garrison has filed a motion for early trial in the case involving Clay Shaw, who Garrison has charged with conspiracy to assassinate President Kennedy. Perry Russo is Garrison's main witness against Shaw. Garrison's reference to the Attorney General in his motion is apparently to statements publicly attributed to the Attorney General, which he has since declared incorrect, that the FBI investigated and cleared Shaw in connection with the assassination. Since this information from news media, no dissemination being made.

TNG:rwf

FD-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

FBI

Date: 7/5/67

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)
ATTENTION: FBI LABORATORY,
CRYPTANALYSIS AND TRANSLATION SECTION

FROM: SAC, DALLAS (89-43)

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, DALLAS,
TEXAS, 11/22/63
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING

Enclosed for the Bureau is the original of a letter from an individual whose name appears to be M. HOLGADO PRAND written in French and which it is believed may concern captioned matter.

The Bureau is requested to translate the enclosed letter and return same, along with a translation of it, to the Dallas Division.

3- Bureau (Enc. 1)
2- Dallas
RPG/wvm
(5)

ENCLOSURE

5512

NOT RECORDED
17 JUL 7 1967

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

7-44 (Rev. 2-18-63)

SAC, Dallas (89-43) July 10, 1967

REC 36

Director, FBI (62-109060) — 5512

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, DALLAS,
TEXAS, 11/22/63
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING

REGISTERED MAIL

JUL 10 1967
COMM-FBI

airtel

Attached is the translation which you requested by ~~XXXXX~~r dated 7/5/67.

The contents thereof, where pertinent, must be reported under appropriate captions and afforded whatever investigative attention is necessary.

Disposition of the foreign language material submitted in this connection is set forth below:

Returned herewith.

1 - Mr. Rosen (Attn.: Criminal Section), sent direct with enclosure.

PGM:trs
(4)

Enc.(3)

ENCLOSURE

54 JUL 17 1967

TELETYPE UNIT

SUMMARY FROM FRENCH

Letter contained in envelope addressed to "Mrs. Kennedy, President of the President, White House, Individual Security, Detective Agents' Agency, FBI, Dallas, Department of Sax., New York, U. S. A." Letter is postmarked Barcelona, Spain, June 29, 1967, and bears the return address of M. Holgado Prand Jaime, 56 Ave. Madj. Mohammed Tazi, Tangier, Morocco.

Writer, who appears to be a mental case, addresses his letter to a "Countess de Lambullie," informing about the death of a "Madame Madeline Prand at the St. James Hospital, Nantes, France."

The writer claims that "I suspect that she (Madame Prand) died from lack of surveillance, since she was old and had been confined to a wheel chair for some time."

Writer then goes on to state that because of the death of Madame Prand, "I am demanding human neutrality and military suffrage, and am also filing a complaint under title 5,881 against people in Aix-la-Chapelle Province, France, for intimidating and using disguises."

Writer signs the letter, Holgado Prand.

In addition to the letter, there are enclosed a list of names and addresses, apparently members of writer's family, who are also allegedly demanding "human neutrality and military suffrage."

No reference to or about the Kennedy assassination is contained in this letter and it does not seem to contain any items of interest to the Bureau.

SUMMARIZED BY:
THOMAS MC LAUGHLIN, Jr.:trs
July 7, 1967

62-109060-5512

ENCLOSURE

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

REC 8

TO : The Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation

DATE: June 29, 1967

FROM : Fred M. Vinson, Jr.
Assistant Attorney General
Criminal Division

SUBJECT: Assassination of President John Fitzgerald Kennedy, November 22, 1963, Dallas, Texas

This is in reference to your memorandum of June 27, 1967 reporting the results of your interview of Gene Davis. We are advised that the confidential source who advised that Davis and Bertrand were identical is Dean Andrews. It is requested that Andrews be interviewed to determine the basis of his identification of Gene Davis as Clem or Clay Bertrand.

Davis indicates that Phil Schultz, now deceased, may have used the name of either Clay or Clem Bertrand prior to his death. Please locate and interview Schultz's twin sister, Phyllis Nachman (phonetic) reportedly living in Monique, Wisconsin concerning her brother and his identity as Clay or Clem Bertrand.

It is a wonder they don't ask us to interview Phil Schultz deceased!

REC 8 62-109060-5513

EX-115

7-11
18 JUN 30 1967

Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Wick
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

EX-PROC

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

34 JUN 30 1967

COPY MADE FOR MR. TOLSON

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Wick
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Branigan
1 - Mr. Lenihan
1 - Mr. Goble

The Attorney General

July 5, 1967

Director, FBI

62-109060-5513

EX-115 REC 8

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963
DALLAS, TEXAS

Reference is made to my letter of June 27, 1967, which reported the results of an interview by Agents of the New Orleans Office of this Bureau with Gene Davis, the owner of Wanda's Bar in New Orleans. Gene Davis claimed that he had never used the pseudonym of Clem or Clay Bertrand.

JUL 5 1967 COMM-FBI

The interview of Gene Davis was instituted following communications from Assistant Attorney General Fred M. Vinson, Jr., of June 19, 1967, and June 22, 1967. According to these communications, a confidential source had advised that Clay Bertrand is one "Gene Davis" of New Orleans. Mr. Vinson stated that he was in receipt of confidential information that Gene Davis reportedly operates a bar in New Orleans known as Wanda's and that [redacted] Mr. Vinson indicated this information was reportedly furnished by Dean Andrews.

Subsequent to this Bureau's letter of June 27, 1967, news media reported that Eugene C. Davis signed an affidavit in District Attorney Garrison's office denying that he was the mysterious "Clay Bertrand." News media also reported that on June 28, 1967, Dean Andrews told news sources that Davis is the Clay Bertrand who called him in 1963. News media have reported that Dean Andrews was indicted by an Orleans Parish Grand Jury for perjury on March 16, 1967. Presumably, Andrews could not identify Clay Shaw as being identical with Clay Bertrand. By letter of June 29, 1967, Assistant Attorney General Vinson requested this Bureau to interview Dean Andrews.

Since the inception of the investigation by District Attorney Garrison, this Bureau has assiduously followed a policy of not becoming involved in this investigation. We

WAB:lag
(13)

XEROX JUL 11 1967

SEE NOTE, PAGE 2

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

NOTE: ENCLOSURE COPY FILED IN 62-109060-5513

have consistently stayed clear of it to avoid any charge that the Federal Bureau of Investigation has hindered or aided the investigation. The request of Assistant Attorney General Vinson to now interview Dean Andrews in the face of his indictment by the Orleans Grand Jury and his public statements would, in our opinion, put this Bureau squarely in the middle of the Garrison investigation.

Dean Andrews was identified by Mr. Vinson as the confidential source who had advised that Davis and Bertrand were identical. In view thereof, you may want to consider the desirability, if it is necessary to interview Dean Andrews, of having him interviewed by a departmental attorney or the person previously in touch with Andrews.

This Bureau will attempt to locate Phyllis Nachman (phonetic), the twin sister of a now deceased homosexual who was alleged to use the name Clay or Clem Bertrand.

1 - Mr. Carl Eardley
Acting Assistant Attorney General

1 - Mr. Fred M. Vinson, Jr.
Assistant Attorney General

1 - Mr. J. Walter Yeagley
Assistant Attorney General

NOTE: See memorandum Branigan to Sullivan 7-3-67, captioned same, prepared by WAB:lag.

7/7/67

Airtel

1 - Mr. Lenihan
1 - Mr. Goble

To: SACs, Milwaukee (Enclosure)
New Orleans (89-69) (Enclosure)

From: Director, FBI (62-109060) —5513

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963,
DALLAS, TEXAS

REC 8
EX-115

Enclosed for recipients is a copy of Department of Justice memorandum from Fred M. Vinson, Jr., dated 6/29/67.

The Bureau does not desire that Andrews be reinterviewed. The Department of Justice was advised on 7/5/67 that the Bureau feels that to interview Andrews would put the Bureau squarely in the middle of the Garrison investigation. This is for the information of all recipients, and specifically New Orleans.

On the other hand, the Bureau does desire that investigation be conducted to locate and interview Phyllis Nachman (phonetic), twin sister of Phil Schultz, deceased. Nachman should be questioned as to whether or not Schultz ever used the pseudonym of Clem or Clay Bertrand.

The Bureau notes Nachman's residence is given as Monique, Wisconsin, in the enclosed communication. The Directory of Post Offices published 7/66 does not list any Monique, Wisconsin. However, this Directory does list a Monico in Oneida County, Wisconsin, and this may be the community referred to.

For the information of Milwaukee, New Orleans District Attorney James C. Garrison has charged that Clay L. Shaw, the man Garrison has arrested on charges of conspiracy to assassinate President Kennedy, is Clay Bertrand. This name, Clay Bertrand, was introduced into our investigation of the assassination by Dean Andrews, a New Orleans attorney, as a person who accompanied

1 - Dallas (89-43) (Enclosure)

MAILED 3
JUL -7 1967
COMM-FBI

TNG:as
(8)

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO

JUL 11 1967

59 JUL 11 1967

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

Airtel to SACs, Milwaukee
New Orleans
RE: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
62-109060

Lee Harvey Oswald to Andrews' office in 1963 and who telephoned Andrews on 11/23/63, asking him to represent Oswald. We conducted exhaustive investigation to locate Bertrand but no information other than that originating with Andrews was developed that Bertrand existed. Andrews recently publicly stated that Bertrand is Gene Davis. [redacted] There is no information to corroborate Andrews' identification. Davis flatly states he never used this name or any variation of it. Andrews has been indicted by Garrison for perjury, the charges apparently arising from statements Andrews has made concerning Bertrand.

For the information of Milwaukee, the Bureau has been carefully staying out of the Garrison investigation in order to avoid public charges by Garrison of interference by the Bureau. Milwaukee should keep this in mind in handling the lead to locate and interview Nachman. Milwaukee should note that this lead to locate and interview Nachman is a specific request from the Department of Justice.

NOTE: Handle immediately.

Memorandum Branigan to Sullivan 7/3/67 captioned as above, prepared by WAB:lag, recommended for approval that we write the Attorney General advising him of our objections to the Bureau's interviewing Dean Andrews. This same letter pointed out that we would endeavor to locate and interview Phyllis Nachman. The letter to the Attorney General was approved and sent 7/5/67.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Wick
1 - Mr. Rosen

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan

DATE: July 3, 1967

1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Branigan
1 - Mr. Lenihan
1 - Mr. Goble

FROM : Mr. W. A. Branigan

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963, DALLAS, TEXAS

By letter 6-29-67 Assistant Attorney General Fred Vinson, Jr., requested the Bureau interview Dean Andrews who allegedly claimed that one Gene Davis was identical with Clem or Clay Bertrand.

Vinson requested the Bureau to locate and interview one Phyllis Nachman, the twin sister of deceased Phil Schultz. According to Davis, Schultz may have used the name of either Clay or Clem Bertrand.

With respect to Assistant Attorney General Vinson's request, the Director noted, "It is a wonder they don't ask us to interview Phil Schultz, deceased!" This memorandum considers the very good reasons for the Bureau to decline to interview Andrews.

BACKGROUND:

Dean Andrews, an attorney, was first interviewed by the Bureau on 11-25-63. At that time he was hospitalized with pneumonia. Andrews claimed that in June, 1963, he first met Lee Harvey Oswald and talked with him on two or three occasions in connection with Oswald's request for legal assistance to reverse his bad conduct discharge from the Marine Corps. Oswald also discussed the immigration and citizenship status of his wife. It was Andrew's recollection that Oswald was accompanied on these occasions by a Clay Bertrand. On 11-23-63 while he was asleep and under sedation in the hospital, Andrews recalled that the telephone rang and the caller identified himself as Clay Bertrand and asked Andrews if he was interested in representing Oswald. Andrews claimed he told Bertrand he would call back, but he never did.

REC 8 62 109060 5514
JFK 101

The Bureau conducted extensive investigation to locate Bertrand but we were unsuccessful. Andrews was interviewed by the Bureau on six occasions immediately following the President's assassination and was interviewed by the Secret Service on three occasions. Numerous other individuals were interviewed but no one could confirm the story of Dean Andrews, and the identification of Clay Bertrand remained unknown. The Warren Commission took testimony from Andrews and merely noted it in their final report.

JUL 11 1967

Enclosure
WAB:lag

Sent 7-5-67

56 JUL 14 1967

JUL 11 1961

CONTINUED - OVER

ENCLOSURE CONTAINS CIA COPY

Memorandum Branigan to Sullivan
Re: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963, DALLAS, TEXAS

On 3-1-67 New Orleans District Attorney Garrison arrested Clay Shaw, a prominent New Orleans businessman and homosexual, charging him with conspiracy to assassinate President Kennedy. It was alleged that Clay Shaw was Clay Bertrand.

Thereafter, Dean Andrews, who was then an Assistant District Attorney in Jefferson Parish, was brought before the Grand Jury, following which he was indicted for perjury. Presumably, Andrews failed to identify Clay Shaw as Clay Bertrand.

CURRENT DEVELOPMENTS:

On 6-19-67 the National Broadcasting Company (NBC) produced a one-hour television program on the Garrison investigation. During the program, the narrator reported that Clay or Clem Bertrand does exist and that this was a pseudonym used by a homosexual in New Orleans. The narrator claimed that the real name had been given to the Department of Justice.

On the same day, 6-19-67, Mr. Vinson advised that a confidential source not connected with NBC had informed that the homosexual located by NBC in New Orleans who used the pseudonym "Clem Bertrand" was Gene Davis, also known as Eugene Davis.

By letter 6-22-67 Mr. Vinson reported the receipt of confidential information that Gene Davis operates a bar in New Orleans known as Wanda's [redacted] Mr. Vinson indicated this information was reportedly furnished by Dean Andrews. He requested the Bureau to locate and interview Gene Davis. On 6-23-67 Gene Davis [redacted] was interviewed by Bureau Agents and he claimed that he had never used the pseudonym of Clem or Clay Bertrand and he had never been contacted by a representative of NBC. According to news sources appearing on 6-29-67, Eugene Davis signed an affidavit in District Attorney Garrison's office denying that he was the mysterious "Clay Bertrand." The same news sources stated that on 6-28-67 Dean Andrews claimed that Davis is the Clay Bertrand who called him in 1963 and suggested Andrews attempt to represent assassin Lee Harvey Oswald at Dallas.

OBSERVATIONS:

From the very inception of the Garrison investigation, the Director has instructed that the Bureau should stay out of it. Strong efforts have been made to involve the Bureau in the Garrison probe and these efforts have been consistently resisted. The

wisdom of the Director's decision has been increasingly evident in the current developments, culminating with the public resignation of Garrison's chief investigator, William Gurvich, who has publicly stated that the charges against Clay Shaw should be dropped.

The request of Mr. Vinson to now interview Dean Andrews in the face of his indictment by the Orleans Grand Jury and his public statements against Gene Davis would put this Bureau squarely in the middle of the Garrison investigation.

Prior to undertaking the interview requested by Mr. Vinson, it is believed that we should refer his request to the Attorney General noting our reluctance to become involved in the Garrison investigation. Since the Department has someone in contact with Dean Andrews [redacted] we should suggest to the Attorney General that he might want to consider having a departmental attorney or the person previously in contact with Dean Andrews interview the latter.

When we questioned Gene Davis, he recalled hearing talk from other homosexuals who frequented his bar that a Phil Schultz, deceased, had used the name of Clay or Clem Bertrand prior to his death. Davis claimed that Schultz had a twin sister named Phyllis Nachman (phonetic) living in Monique, Wisconsin. Although Davis' information is hearsay, the same strong objections that exist to an interview of Andrews do not exist to the Department's request that we locate and interview Phyllis Nachman.

ACTION:

There is attached a letter to the Attorney General noting Mr. Vinson's request and advising him of our objections to the Bureau interviewing Dean Andrews as outlined above. This same letter points out that we will endeavor to locate and interview Phyllis Nachman.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

REC 17

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060) DATE: 7/6/67

FROM : SAC, MIAMI (105-8342)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN F. KENNEDY,
DALLAS, TEXAS,
NOVEMBER 22, 1963

Enclosed for the Bureau are five (5) copies of a Letterhead Memorandum captioned as above pertaining to DANTE MARACHINI. One copy of Letterhead Memorandum is being furnished to the recipient offices.

In the absence of Bureau instructions, no investigation based on contents of Letterhead Memorandum should be undertaken.

ENCLOSURE

(2) - Bureau (Enc 5)(RM)
2 - Dallas (89-43)(Enc 1)(RM)
1 - Jacksonville (Enc 1)(RM)
1 - New Orleans (89-69)(Enc 1)(RM)
1 - Miami
JJO/mgc
(7)

REC 17 5515

7-11
16 JUL-7-1967

AGENCY FILE
REGISTERED
DATE FORW.
HOW FORW.
BY

JUL 18 1967

SIX

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Miami, Florida
July 6, 1967

RE: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN F. KENNEDY,
DALLAS, TEXAS,
NOVEMBER 22, 1963

By letter dated June 30, 1967, to the Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, Miami, Florida, Mr. GEORGE R. WACKENHUT, Director of Wackenhut Service, Inc., a private investigative and security service with offices at Coral Gables, Florida, furnished the following information pertaining to the alleged involvement of DANTE MARACHINI in the assassination of the late President KENNEDY. It is noted that Mr. WACKENHUT is Director of the Governor's War on Crime, established by Florida Governor CLAUDE KIRK.

The text of Mr. WACKENHUT's letter is as follows:

"Mr. HERBERT N. DORMAN, Braco Service Station, Navarre Beach, Florida, advised an investigator of the Governor's War on Crime that he had information concerning assassination of the late President KENNEDY. Mr. DORMAN's service station is located one quarter mile east of the intersection of Highways #87 and #98, Navarre Beach, Florida; his mailing address is Route #1, Box 4, Mary Esther, Florida. He stated that in about the middle of October, 1963, a man stopped at his service station at about 2:10 P.M., bought a coke and struck up a conversation with him. This man asked him what the political climate was in the area. Mr. DORMAN told him it was "GOLDWATER territory" and predicted that candidate GOLDWATER would beat KENNEDY in 1964. The man

ENCLOSURE

RE: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN F. KENNEDY,
DALLAS, TEXAS,
NOVEMBER 22, 1963

"remarked to Mr. DORMAN that KENNEDY would not be around in 1964 as he was going to be killed before that time. He said "they" have $10,000 available and could get up to $100,000 to have KENNEDY killed. Mr. DORMAN stated the man was driving a white automobile with Louisiana license and said that he was on his way from Miami to New Orleans.

"DORMAN stated that he mentioned this incident to his wife and to his father at that time and they both told him that people would consider him a "nut" if he took any further action in the matter. He stated that when President KENNEDY was assassinated, he recalled the incident immediately but did not report it to anyone as he did not feel anyone would take him seriously.

"Mr. DORMAN stated that he subsequently saw a photograph of a witness which appeared in the newspaper article in connection with the JIM GARRISON investigation in New Orleans and that the individual pictured was the same person who stopped at his service station in 1963. He identified a newspaper photograph of DANTE MARACHINI which appeared in the Saturday, March 4, 1967, Metro edition of the Mobile Register. The item accompanying the photograph reported that MARACHINI was the fourth

RE: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN F. KENNEDY,
DALLAS, TEXAS,
NOVEMBER 22, 1963

"man subpoenaed in District Attorney GARRISON's assassination probe. Mrs. HERBERT DORMAN, wife, and WILLIAM B. DORMAN, father of HERBERT DORMAN, confirmed that HERBERT DORMAN did, in fact tell them in about the middle of October, 1963, of the incident which occurred at the service station although neither of these individuals were present at the service station at that time.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

4-3 (Rev. 1-2-46)

DECODED COPY

☐ AIRGRAM ☐ CABLEGRAM ☐ RADIO ☒ TELETYPE

Tolson
DeLoach
Mohr
Wick
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

6:23 PM URGENT 6-23-67 RPM

TO DIRECTOR

FROM NEW ORLEANS

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEXAS, NOVEMBER 22, 1963, MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION CONCERNING.

LAYTON PATRICK MARTENS, WHO HAS BEEN INDICTED FOR PERJURY IN CONNECTION WITH DISTRICT ATTORNEY JIM GARRISON'S ASSASSINATION PROBE, TELEPHONICALLY ADVISED NEW ORLEANS OFFICE ON JUNE 22, 1967, THAT SON OF J. G. OLSEN (PHONETIC) WHO IS STUDENT AT UNIVERSITY OF SOUTHWESTERN LOUISIANA, LAFAYETTE, SAID J. G. OLSEN IS DISTRICT DIRECTOR FOR SOUTHERN BELL TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY AND IS DOING WIRE TAPPING FOR DISTRICT ATTORNEY JIM GARRISON.

MARTENS CLAIMED HE SUSPECTED TELEPHONE AT HOME OF HIS FATHER, TELEPHONE NO. 899-9039, IS BEING TAPPED FOR REASON THAT ON OCCASIONS WHEN HE HAS USED THE PHONE AT HIS FATHER'S HOME HE HAS DETECTED A SOUND WHICH HE THOUGHT WAS SOMEONE

REC-24 62-109060-5516

EX-105

TO JUL 11 1967

57 JUL 18 1967

MR. DELOACH FOR THE DIRECTOR

If the intelligence contained in the above message is to be disseminated outside the Bureau, it is suggested that it be suitably paraphrased in order to protect the Bureau's cryptographic systems.

Tolson
DeLoach
Mohr
Wick
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
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Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

DECODED COPY

☐ AIRGRAM ☐ CABLEGRAM ☐ RADIO ☒ TELETYPE

unlawful publication or use of Communications

PICKING UP ANOTHER EXTENSION TELEPHONE. UPUC STATUTE EXPLAINED TO MARTENS AND IT WAS SUGGESTED HE MAKE THIS COMPLAINT TO LOCAL TELEPHONE COMPANY OFFICE.

[redacted] PROTECT IDENTITY) ADVISED ON NIGHT OF JUNE 22, 1967, THAT MARTENS CALLED THE SECURITY OFFICE OF THE TELEPHONE COMPANY FROM LAFAYETTE, LOUISIANA, ALLEGING HIS PHONES WERE BEING TAPPED AND THAT A TELEPHONE COMPANY EMPLOYEE WAS INVOLVED. THE TELEPHONE COMPANY HAD CHECKED OUT ONE PHONE WITHOUT LOCATING A TAP BUT WERE UNABLE TO CHECK THE OTHER PHONE AS NO ONE WAS AT RESIDENCE.

SOURCE ADVISED THE TELEPHONE COMPANY EMPLOYEE ALLGEDLY INVOLVED WOULD HAVE BEEN IN A POSITION TO DO WIRE TAPPING WITHOUT ANYONE BEING AWARE OF IT. HOWEVER, ABOUT THREE MONTHS AGO THIS EMPLOYEE BEGAN ACTING PECULIARLY AND APPEARED TO BE IN NEED OF PSYCHIATRIC HELP AND IS PRESENTLY ON LEAVE.

THIS SOURCE ALSO ADVISED THAT MEMBERS OF DISTRICT ATTORNEY

If the intelligence contained in the above message is to be disseminated outside the Bureau, it is suggested that it be suitably paraphrased in order to protect the Bureau's cryptographic systems.

A-3 (Rev. 1-27-58)

Tolson
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Gandy

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☐ AIRGRAM ☐ CABLEGRAM ☐ RADIO ☒ TELETYPE

PAGE THREE FROM NEW ORLEANS

JIM GARRISON'S OFFICE DETERMINED BY CALLING INFORMATION SERVICE OF TELEPHONE COMPANY THAT THERE IS UNLISTED, NON-PUBLISHED TELEPHONE NUMBER LISTED IN THE NAME OF BERTRAND BUT SOURCE DID NOT KNOW WHETHER THE FIRST NAME WAS CLAY OR CLEM BERTRAND OR A VARIATION OF SAME.

SUBURBAN DIRECTORY FOR CITY OF NEW ORLEANS LISTS JOHN D. OLSEN, WIFE PEARL B., MANAGER, SOUTHERN BELL TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY, RESIDENCE ADDRESS 234 CITRUS ROAD, JEFFERSON PARISH, LOUISIANA.

NEW ORLEANS FILES DID NOT CONTAIN ANY INFORMATION ON JOHN D. OLSEN OR J. G. OLSEN.

Letterhead memorandum ~~LHM~~ FOLLOWS.

RECEIVED: 7:54 PM RAK

C. E. SULLIVAN

If the intelligence contained in the above message is to be disseminated outside the Bureau, it is suggested that it be suitably paraphrased to protect the Bureau's cryptographic systems.

5-113a (10-29-65)

Domestic Intelligence Division

INFORMATIVE NOTE

Date June 23, 1967

Layton Patrick Martens was a homosexual associate of David William Ferrie. Ferrie died 2/22/67 and Jim Garrison claims Ferrie's death was a suicide and that Ferrie was an important figure in his assassination plot. Martens has testified before Grand Jury in New Orleans and has been indicated for perjury.

ACTION: Data set forth in attached teletype will be disseminated to the Department.

REL:rwf

FD-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

FBI

Date: 7/7/67

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL (Priority)

Mr. Tolson
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Wick
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, DALLAS (89-43) (P)

RE: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
DALLAS, TEXAS, 11/22/63
MISCELLANEOUS -
INFORMATION CONCERNING

OO - DALLAS

Enclosed for the Bureau are 10 copies, and New Orleans two copies of LHM reflecting that LEE ODOM may have left two blueprints of the Municipal Auditorium in New Orleans, in an apartment at Irving, Texas, which he recently vacated.

It should be noted that publicity has indicated that LEE ODOM was in New Orleans, Louisiana, and in contact with CLAY SHAW concerning the possible promotion of a bull fight in that city. It would appear that the presence of two blueprints of the Municipal Auditorium are easily explained.

No investigation being conducted, UACB.

ENCLOSURE

REC-24 EX-101

62-109060-5517

9 JUL 11 1967

3 - Bureau (encls-10)
2 - New Orleans (encls-2)(89-69)
2 - Dallas
RPG:jeg
(7)

C. C. Wick

56 JUL 1 1967

Approved _____ Sent _____ M Per _____

Special Agent in Charge

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Dallas, Texas
July 7, 1967

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
DALLAS, TEXAS
NOVEMBER 22, 1963

On July 6, 1967, Detective Tracy Busch, Irving Police Department, Irving, Texas, (3:00 PM to 11:00 PM shift), telephonically advised a representative of the Dallas FBI Office that he had just visited a friend, Ann Winiger (phonetic), Manager, Sands Apartments, O'Connor and Sixth Street, Irving, Texas. He stated that Lee Odom, a prominent figure in the assassination probe of District Attorney James Garrison at New Orleans, Louisiana, had been living at the Sands Apartments in Irving, Texas, until recently. Detective Busch stated that when his friend, Ann Winiger, had the apartment vacated by Odom cleaned, two blueprints of the Municipal Auditorium in New Orleans, Louisiana, were found. Detective Busch indicated he felt these blueprints might have some significance to an Agent familiar with the case.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency. It and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

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24 JAN 2003

ENCLOSURE

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Rosen

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan

DATE: 7/6/67

1 - Mr. Wick
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Branigan
1 - Mr. Lenihan
1 - Mr. Goble

FROM : W. A. Branigan

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963,
DALLAS, TEXAS

PURPOSE:

This advises of the information received from Boone, North Carolina, resident, Cecil Small, who was in Dallas, Texas, on 11/22/63, and who believes that based on his observations in Dallas, Lee Harvey Oswald did not assassinate President Kennedy. Small and his wife admit Small has been subject to "seizures" for past several years and Mrs. Small states her husband has been dwelling considerably upon the events of the assassination. Small's information has been disseminated to Secret Service and the Department of Justice.

BACKGROUND:

Cecil Small resides in a trailer in Boone, North Carolina, and is unable to work because of "seizures" which have been severe during the past several years and which make him lose consciousness.

On 6/29/67 Small related that about noon on 11/22/63 he was driving by himself in Dallas, Texas, in the vicinity of the site of the assassination of President Kennedy. Small recalled that as he was driving near Dealey Plaza, he saw Mrs. Kennedy standing up in the Presidential car. He stated that shortly after he noticed this a man and two women ran from a wall across a grassy area and in front of his vehicle. The man was carrying a rifle wrapped in brown paper which had a one and one-half foot square sign on it. These people ran to a station wagon parked near where Small was driving.

Enclosure

REC-24 62-109060-5518

62-109060

EX 101 JUL 11 1967

TNG:jmk
(8)

CONTINUED - OVER

57 JUL 1 1967

Memorandum for Mr. W. C. Sullivan
RE: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
62-109060

Small further advised that his pet dog was in the vehicle with him, and the dog barked just before he, Small, saw Mrs. Kennedy standing up. Small stated that although he did not hear any shots, he believes the dog heard the shots which caused the dog to bark. Small advised that from the position of his vehicle in relation to the Texas School Book Depository Building that he would have heard the shots had they come from that building. He deduced from this that the shots did not come from that building.

Small continued driving through downtown Dallas, stopping at a store where he learned of the assassination, and shortly thereafter stopping to give a hitchhiker a ride. He drove this man to the Oak Cliff section of Dallas, and the next day, upon seeing the photograph of Lee Harvey Oswald, realized the hitchhiker was Oswald.

After letting the hitchhiker out of his vehicle, Small continued driving and found himself at the Parkland Memorial Hospital. There was a large crowd around the hospital and President Kennedy's body was being removed in a casket. Small related that he joined the crowd and noticed in the crowd the same three people whom he had previously seen running to the station wagon. He said he spoke to one of the women and overheard them speaking in what appeared to him to be Spanish.

Small indicated he has been obsessed with information about the assassination. He further indicated that the "seizures" which overcome him prevent him from getting a job. Small is 53 years old.

Small's wife advised they were in Dallas on 11/22/63. She pointed out that her husband has been unable to sleep at night and regularly sits up thinking about the assassination.

The information furnished by Small has been disseminated to Secret Service and the Department.

OBSERVATIONS:

On the face of it, Small's story contains too many coincidences to appear factual. Our investigation of the assassination developed no facts that a man carrying a rifle wrapped in brown paper with a sign on it, accompanied by two women, was running in the area of the assassination. Small's physical condition and his apparent obsession with the assassination indicate his story is possibly a figment of his imagination. Charlotte has furnished Dallas with Small's story. Dallas' comments on these facts should be obtained, particularly whether or not Dallas deems it advisable to conduct further investigation into this story.

CONTINUED - OVER

Memorandum for Mr. W. C. Sullivan
RE: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
62-109060

ACTION:

Attached for approval is an airtel to Dallas requesting its comments concerning Small's story.

FD-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

FBI

Date: 7/5/67

Transmit the following in PLAIN TEXT
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL
(Priority)

REC 26

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, NEW ORLEANS (89-69)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
DALLAS, TEXAS, 11/22/63
MISCELLANEOUS - INFO CONCERNING
OO: DALLAS

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are newspaper articles appearing in New Orleans newspapers concerning the assassination of President JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY.

Also enclosed for Dallas and Miami are one copy each of these newspaper articles.

ENCLOSURE

(3) - Bureau (Encl. 3)
1 - Dallas (89-43) (Encl. 3)
1 - Miami (Encl. 3)
1 - New Orleans

ECW:jab
(6)

62-109060-5519

REC 26

JUL 7 1967

56 JUL 19 1967

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____

Special Agent in Charge

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Court in Ohio Tosses Out 3 Charges Against Novel

o Reason to Hold N. O. Probe Figure Found

An Ohio official said Louisiana will have to start all over ain in extraditing Gordon vel after a court of that state ew out current proceedings ainst the fugitive witness Dis- ct Attorney Jim Garrison has ught for testimony in his as- ssination investigation.

Judge William Gillie said n Columbus Municipal Court hat he saw no reason to hold ovel any longer and he dis- issed three charges against im. Judge Gillie said Ohio eceived no legal extradition apers.

John McElroy, administrative d to Ohio Gov. James A. odes, commented on the tuation after the court's de- sion.

He said he wrote to Gov. John McKeithen a week ago re- inding him of a request sent month ago for necessary pplemental papers to make tradition documents valid. cKeithen did not reply, he id.

TIME UP

The time in court was up. cElroy said, "and we had no ason to hold Novel. It would ppear to me that Gov. Mc- eithen will have to start all er again."

Judge Gillie dismissed Ohio tainers against Novel on arges of conspiracy to com- it burglary of a munitions nker, burglary and theft.

Novel said in an interview hat he returned to New Or- eans once since the extradi- ion fight started, but no one oticed him because he ressed as a priest, wore a owler and dark glasses and moked a cigar.

Novel said that he will return Louisiana again if Garrison ts an irrevocable recogni- nce bond for him on pending harges.

THREE CONDITIONS

Novel's Columbus attorney, Jerry Weiner, said that Novel will return for questioning if Garrison agrees to three previously stated conditions:

—That Garrison drop charges pending against him.

—That he be granted immunity from arrest.

—That he be questioned at an open session of the Orleans Parish grand jury.

Novel was asked why he was not on a National Broadcasting Co. program which raised questions about Garrison's investigation.

Novel replied that it was because NBC prefaced its program by saying that none of the witnesses interviewed were paid.

'ON PAYROLL'

Novel added that he was on the NBC payroll from Feb. 1, 1967, through April 1, helping the network gather information and material for the program.

Novel denied ever being an agent or operative of the Central Intelligence Agency, but said he acted as a CIA intermediary until June of 1961.

Garrison has charged him with conspiring in New Orleans to burglarize a munitions bunker near Houma in August of 1961.

Novel said that munitions taken from the bunker were brought to the office of the late Guy Banister, former Federal Bureau of Investigation agent and assistant superintendent of police, and later were trucked to Miami.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE 1

SECTION 1

TIMES PICAYUNE

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Date: 7-11-67

Edition:

Author:

Editor:

Title: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEX. 11-22-63

Character: AFO

or

Classification: 89

Submitting Office: N.O., LA.

☐ Being Investigated

1

62-109060-5 17

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

THREATENS TO SUE DA

Arcacha Smith Extradition Proceedings Are Dropped

DALLAS (AP)—Cuban ex- leader Sergio Arcacha mith was officially released day from extradition pro- edings started by New Or- ans Dist. Atty. Jim Garri- n during his probe of the ssassination of President hn F. Kennedy.

Lawyers for Arcacha threat- ed after the court action sue Garrison and any per- ns who have helped finance s investigation into an al- ged conspiracy in the as- ssination.

GARRISON SOUGHT to ex- adite Arcacha to New Or- ans on charges of conspir- y to burglarize an armory 1961 but, according to Gar- son, the real reason was to lk to Arcacha about the al- ged assassination plot.

Texas Gov. John Connally refused to sign the executive warrant of extradition within the specific 90 days.

The governor said earlier the only way Garrison would get Arcacha to New Orleans would be to guarantee immunity from criminal and civil action.

ARCACHA'S ATTORNEY Frank P. Hernandez said his client's "reputation has been stained forever both here and in other parts of the world" because of Garrison's actions.

"Since the moment Garrison injected Arcacha's good name into this investigation he became unemployable and has remained so until today—and not by choice, either," Hernandez said.

"This and other wrongs must be righted and I intend to see that this is accomplished," the attorney said.

ANOTHER Arcacha lawyer, Emmett Colvin, said the Cuban lost his job as export manager for a local refrigeration firm.

When asked if he thought Garrison would now leave him alone, Arcacha said, "Who knows? He's got a lot of power." He shrugged when asked if he thought there was anything to the investigation.

Arcacha was released from $2,500 in bonds he had posted in connection with the extradition proceedings.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE 1

STATES-ITEM

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Date: 7-5-67

Edition: FINAL

Author:

Editor:

Title: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEX. 11-22-63

Character: AFO

or

Classification: 89-

Submitting Office: N.O., LA.

☐ Being Investigated

5/9

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

DA SEEKS 'EARLY' SHAW TRIAL DATE

Dist. Atty. Jim Garrison today filed a motion in Criminal District Court aimed, an assistant said, at setting an early trial date for accused Kennedy assassination conspirator Clay L. Shaw.

Asst. DA James L. Alcock, who drew the motion with the aid of Asst. DA Richard Burnes, told the States-Item: "We're ready to go to trial. If we weren't, we wouldn't have filed this motion."

THE LEGAL MOVE, filed with the clerk of court, asked for early pretrial conferences with defense attorneys and Judge Edward A. Haggerty Jr.

It said pretrial publicity in two national magazines and a program carried by the National Broadcasting Co. were "intended to hamper the investigation as well as to intimidate its witnesses."

Additionally, the motion accused New Orleans Metropolitan Crime Commission Managing Director Aaron Kohn [illegible] "in concert with the NBC representatives."

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE 1
STATES-ITEM
NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Date: 7-5-67
Edition: FINAL
Author
Editor
Title: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEX. 11-22-63
Character: AFO
or
Classification: 89-
Submitting Office: N.O., LA.

☐ Being Investigated

THE DOCUMENT SAID Kohn had admitted "privately that he has no knowledge of alleged misconduct" by the DA's office "except through magazines and the television network."

Kohn, who asked the state attorney general to investigate the conduct of Garrison's Kennedy death probe, appeared before the grand jury last week and subsequently met privately with the DA.

Both Saturday Evening Post and Newsweek magazines have carried stories critical of the Garrison Kennedy slaying investigation. NBC recently aired an hour-long program in which the network said Garrison's case against Shaw is based, in part, upon faulty testimony.

SHAW, 54-YEAR-OLD retired managing director of the New Orleans International Trade Mart, is accused of conspiring with Lee Harvey Oswald and the late David W. Ferrie to plan Kennedy's murder. He is free on $10,000 bond pending trial.

The Warren Commission held Oswald solely responsible for the assassination of the president at Dallas Nov. 22, 1963.

Ferrie, a one-time airline pilot, was found dead here Feb. 22—five days after the DA's inquiry became public. The coroner said he died of natural causes.

In his motion today, the DA cited several instances of what the document said were "acts of misconduct" which have occurred "as a part of a plan to intimidate, compromise or abuse potential state witnesses."

THE MOTION POINTED specifically to what it charged were attempts by NBC to make star witness Perry R. Russo "alter his testimony." Russo, a Baton Rouge insurance salesman, told a preliminary hearing he overheard Shaw, Oswald and Ferrie plotting Kennedy's death here in the fall of 1963.

At the same time, the motion accused U.S. Atty. Gen. Ramsey Clark and other government officials of "false charges and statements designed to wreck this case."

CLARK, THE MOTION said, "falsely stated to the national public within days of the arrest of Clay Shaw that Clay Shaw was investigated by the FBI and that he had been cleared.

"This false statement has subsequently been retracted by the Justice Department," the motion continued, "along with its identification of Clay Shaw as Clay Bertrand."

There was no immediate indication of when the Shaw case might go to trial. Several lengthy motions by the defense still are pending before Judge Haggerty, and a hearing on them is expected later this month.

FD-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

FBI

Date: 7/7/67

Transmit the following in PLAIN TEXT
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL
(Priority)

REC 18

Mr. Tolson
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Wick
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, NEW ORLEANS (89-69)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
DALLAS, TEXAS, 11/22/63
MISCELLANEOUS - INFO CONCERNING
OO: DALLAS

Enclosed herewith is one copy each of newspaper articles appearing in New Orleans newspapers concerning the assassination of President JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY.

Also enclosed for Dallas and Miami are one copy each of these newspaper articles.

(3) - Bureau (Encl. 5)
1 - Dallas (89-[illegible]) (Encl. 5)
1 - Miami (Encl. 5)
1 - New Orleans

ECW:jab
(6)

REC 18 62-109060-5520

11 JUL 8 1967

5 10

Approved: RER Sent M Per

Special Agent in Charge

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Kohn Again Contends DA Should Be Probed

Aaron M. Kohn, managing director of the Metropolitan Crime Commission, today reiterated his contention that the governor and attorney general should investigate methods used by District Attorney Jim Garrison in his investigation of the assassination of President John F. Kennedy.

Kohn cited a number of laws under which he said this authority is provided and added the MCC executive committee has under consideration another communication to the governor asking for such action.

KOHN ALSO TOLD the Young Men's Business Club, meeting at the Roosevelt Hotel, that the state is badly in need of the creation of career jobs in the DA's office, rather than having good, competent people replaced in a change of administration.

He also suggested that the term of the Orleans Parish Grand Jury be extended whenever it is necessary to complete an investigation; that grand jurors be paid; and that the jurors be provided money to hire their own investigators.

KOHN SUGGESTED that a 1934 law which was held unconstitutional in 1943 should be reinstated and give the attorney general the right to supplant a DA for nonperformance of his duties or for malfeasance.

He said the law was declared invalid because the DA had no right of appeal to the courts. He said such a right should be included, and the old law reinstated with this change.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE 14
STATES-ITEM
NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Date: 7-5-67
Edition: FINAL
Author:
Editor:
Title: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEX. 11-22-63
Character: AFO
or
Classification: 89-
Submitting Office: N.O., LA.

☐ Being Investigated

62-109060-

ENCLOSURE

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

DA Aide Sees Shaw's Trial In September

A spokesman for Dist. Atty. Jim Garrison's office has predicted the Clay L. Shaw trial will begin in September.

Asst. DA James L. Alcock foresaw the presidential murder conspiracy trial date after filing a motion with Criminal District Court aimed at quickly bringing the case to court.

THE DA'S ASSISTANT said the motion was filed "so we can get this thing out of the TV studios and into the courtroom where it belongs."

Shaw, a 54-year-old retired New Orleans businessman, is charged with conspiring to plan the murder of John F. Kennedy. He is free on $10,000 bond.

The DA's motion yesterday was sharply critical of national magazine and television attention which has been focused on the case.

SPECIFICALLY, THE DA's office complained that Newsweek, Saturday Evening Post and the National Broadcasting Co. have carried material "prejudicial . . . to prospective jurors."

The DA's motion said statements carried by the magazines and broadcast recently by NBC "were known to be false and intended to hamper the investigation, as well as intimidate its witnesses."

ALSO GARRISON'S office charged that "false charges and statements designed to wreck this case have been made by government officials."

"The above actions," the motion said, "if allowed to continue unchecked, can only have a harmful effect. Therefore, the state is compelled to seek an early trial in this case."

The motion asks for early pretrial conferences between the DA's office, the defense counsel and Judge Edward A. Haggerty Jr., who still has to rule on three lengthy motions filed by the defense. A hearing on the motions will be held in mid-July.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE 2
STATES-ITEM
NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Date: 7-6-67
Edition: RED COMET
Author:
Editor:
Title: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEX. 11-22-63
Character: AFO
or
Classification: 89-
Submitting Office: N.O., LA.

☐ Being Investigated

62-109060

5520

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

District Attorney Asks Date for Trial of Shaw

Motion for Conference Filed in Court

The trial of Clay L. Shaw, accused of conspiring to murder President John F. Kennedy, will probably be held in September, an assistant to District Attorney Jim Garrison said after filing a motion for an early trial in criminal district court Wednesday.

Assistant District Attorney James L. Alcock said the motion, which requests a date-setting conference between the state, the defense and the court, was filed "so we can get this thing out of the TV studios and into the courtroom where it belongs."

The state will ask for a date in September, said Alcock, who signed the motion with Assistant District Attorney Richard V. Burnes. He noted that a number of defense motions still pending in the court of Judge Edward A. Haggerty Jr. will probably be disposed of later this month.

The motion outlines examples of what it said were attempts by various national and local news media to destroy the state's case, and concluded that their conduct was "either designed, calculated, or likely to have a prejudicial effect upon the minds of prospective jurors."

NBC SHOW CITED

One example was a show by the National Broadcasting Co., which, the motion said, was "directed solely at wrecking the distdict attorney's investigation and his case against Clay L. Shaw."

In Dallas, a former anti-Castro leader in New Orleans was released from Garrison-initiated extradition proceedings.

Sergia Arcacha Smith was charged with conspiracy to commit simple burglary of a munitions bunker along with fugitive witness Gordon Novel, who was recently released in Ohio extradition proceedings based partially on the same

WARRANT UNSIGNED

Arcacha Smith was released in court action after Texas Gov. John Connally refused to sign an executive warrant of extradition within the specific 90 days.

Garrison's motion also charged Aaron M. Kohn, executive director of the Metropolitan Crime Commission of New Orleans with "acting in active concert" with NBC.

Kohn and MCC president E. C. Upton Jr. have called upon the state to investigate questions raised by the NBC program and other charges made against Garrison's investigation.

Kohn was included in the category of what the motion termed "false charges and statements designed to wreck this case."

Also included was the head of the justice department.

"The United States Attorney General, Ramsey Clark, falsely stated to the national public within days of the arrest of Clay Shaw that Clay Shaw was investigated by the FBI and that he had been cleared. This false statement has been subsequently retracted by the Justice Department along with its identification of Clay Shaw as Clay Bertrand."

One of Garrison's assistants said the New York Times once quoted a "source" in the justice department as saying that Shaw used the alias of "Clay Bertrand."

Baton Rouge insuranceman Perry Raymond Russo testified that Shaw, using the name "Clem Bertrand," discussed killing the president with Lee Harvey Oswald and David W. Ferrie in Ferrie's apartment in the fall of 1963.

The motion also repeated a Garrison charge that employes of NBC and WDSU-TV, the local NBC affiliate, offered inducements to Russo to change his testimony.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE 1
SECTION 1
TIMES PICAYUNE
NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Date: 7-6-67
Edition:
Author:
Editor:
Title: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEX. 11-22-63
Character: AFO
or
Classification: 89-
Submitting Office: W.O., LA.

☐ Being Investigated

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Langridge Announces Andrews' Resignation

Samuel Ethridge Named Jeff Assistant DA

Jefferson District Attorney Frank H. Langridge announced Wednesday the resignation of assistant district attorney Dean A. Andrews Jr. and the appointment of Kenner attorney Samuel W. Ethridge in his place.

Andrews was suspended after being indicted for perjury by the Orleans Parish Grand Jury in connection with District Attorney Jim Garrison's investigation of the assassination of President John F. Kennedy.

Ethridge was an unsuccessful candidate for mayor of Kenner in the last city election there. He ran as a Republican.

Andrews said he resigned in order to resume the general trial practice of law. He said he couldn't act in criminal cases while still assistant district attorney in Jefferson.

The former assistant DA said he has been acting as master of ceremonies at a Bourbon street traditional jazz house, Mahogany Hall, 522 Bourbon st., for about three weeks. He said he was doing it without pay "to help out a friend."

Andrews' wife gave birth to a boy at 4:15 p. m. Wednesday The couple has three other children, two girls and another boy.

Langridge also announced the resignation of assistant district attorney Joseph Grefer and Gordon Bynum. He said both wanted to devote themselves full time to their private law practices.

He said their positions will be taken by James F. Quaid Jr. and James M. Lockhart Jr., both Jefferson attorneys.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE 20
SECTION 1
TIMES PICAYUNE
NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Date: 7-6-67
Edition:
Author:
Editor:
Title: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEX. 11-22-63
Character: AFO
or
Classification: 89-
Submitting Office: N.O., LA.

☐ Being Investigated

(Mount Clipping In Space Below)

Andrews Quits Jeff DA Post

Dean Adams Andrews Jr., for the past four months a central figure in Dist. Atty. Jim Garrison's Kennedy death plot probe, has resigned his post as assistant district attorney of Jefferson Parish.

Jefferson District Attorney Frank H. Langridge announced Andrews' resignation yesterday, but gave no reason for the decision. He has been replaced by Kenner attorney Samuel W. Ethridge.

Andrews was suspended by Langridge last March, just prior to his indictment for perjury before the Orleans Parish Grand Jury.

GARRISON HAD apparently wanted him to identify retired businessman Clay Shaw as the man who called Andrews a day after the 1963 assassination of President Kennedy, identifying himself as "Clay Bertrand" and asked Andrews to defend Lee Harvey Oswald, accused killer of the President.

Shaw, former director of the International Trade Mart, is awaiting trial for allegedly conspiring to murder the President.

Andrews said he resigned from the DA's office to concentrate on his private law practice, which he conducts from an office in the Maison Blanche building.

THE ROTUND, chain-talking attorney said that as an assistant district attorney he was prohibited from acting in criminal cases.

Andrews has complained bitterly in recent weeks that Garrison's tactics, particularly the perjury indictment, have crippled his law practice.

As a result, he said, he has been forced to take on a second job, acting as master of ceremonies and sitting in on the bass fiddle at Mahogany Hall, 522 Bourbon, a traditional jazz house.

"I DON'T MIND it," he commented, "because I dig that bit."

Andrews' second son was born at 4:15 p.m. yesterday. He and his wife also have two girls.

The resignations of two other assistant Jefferson district attorneys were announced yesterday by Langridge. He said Joseph Grefer and Gordon Bynum both wanted to devote more time to private practice. They will be replaced by James F. Quaid Jr. and James M. Lockhart Jr.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE 2

STATES-ITEM

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Date: 7-6-67
Edition: RED COMET
Author:
Editor:
Title: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEX. 11-22-63
Character: AFO
or
Classification: 89-
Submitting Office: N.O., LA.

☐ Being Investigated

1-5520

FBI

Date: 6/22/67

Transmit the following in PLAIN TEXT
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL
(Priority)

REC 46

Mr. Bel...sch
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Wick
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, NEW ORLEANS (89-69)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
DALLAS, TEXAS, 11/22/63
MISCELLANEOUS - INFO CONCERNING
OO: DALLAS

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are newspaper articles appearing in New Orleans newspapers concerning the assassination of President JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY.

Also enclosed are one copy each of these articles for Dallas and Miami.

ENCLOSURE
(3) - Bureau (Encl. 6)
1 - Dallas (89-43) (Encl.
1 - Miami (Encl. 6)
1 - New Orleans

EX-108

ECW:jab
(6)

REC 46 62-109060-5521

16 JUL 11 1967

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D. C. Wick

62 JUL 18 1967

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____

Special Agent in Charge

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

PROBE PROGRAM AGAIN BLASTED

Tape Alleges NBC Talk with Witness

District Attorney Jim Garrison Wednesday quoted one of his assassination probe witnesses as saying that a local newsman asked her for a taped interview and told her that Garrison was "going to be destroyed."

What was purported to be a transcript of an interview with Marlene Mancuso, ex-wife of material witness Gordon Novel, was included in a press release in which Garrison again blasted the National Broadcasting Co. The interview was suposedly conducted by Garrison and Louis Ivon, his chief investigator, May 20.

In his own statement, Garrison attempted to link NBC to the federal government through defense contracts of the Radio Corporation of America.

"It helps to clarify the role of the federal government in obstructing the investigation if it is kept in mind that NBC is owned by RCA—the Radio Corporation of America. RCA is one of the top 10 corporations with regard to defense contracts with the federal government," Garrison said.

Marlene Mancuso was reportedly a girl friend of Novel's in 1961 and has since been married to and divorced from him.

It was she who swore in an affidavit that Novel was in New Orleans in August, 1961, when, Garrison claims, Novel conspired with David Ferrie and Sergio Arcacha Smith to burglarize a munitions bunker near Houma.

The affidavit was used for extradition purposes on the burglary conspiracy charge against Novel, who is in Ohio.

The newsman, Richard Townley, of WDSU-TV, said the Garrison-supplied transcript, was at first "interested in the laundry truck which was used in the burglary at the blimp base at Houma."

Part of the transcript quotes Miss Mancuso as saying Townley mentioned a "second Oswald" and a jail sentence for Garrison.

"He said they were not merely going to discredit the probe — he said Garrison would get a jail sentence. He said he figured that I was going to be Mr. Garrison's star witness, and that Mr. Garrison was going to use me to discredit Gordon and make him appear as a second Oswald."

At another point the transcript has Miss Mancuso quoting Townley this way: "He said they are going to expose Mr. Garrison as a fraud and that he is working with NBC out of WDSU on this."

The transcript also quotes Miss Mancuso as saying of Townley, "He gave me the impression that he knows an awful lot about me and that I may as well level with him if I want to be shown in a good light."

14 Men Believed Involved in Muder

The Nashville Tennessean quoted District Attorney Jim Garrison Wednesday as saying President John F. Kennedy was killed by a 14-man team of Cuban guerrillas who trained secretly in St. Tammany Parish in the summer of 1963.

In a copyrighted story prepared for Thursday's edition, the newspaper said Garrison believes the assassins were anti-Castro refugees, brought to New Orleans from Miami to prepare for an assault on Cuba.

The district attorney was also quoted as saying the late David Ferrie, who died in February while under investigation by Garrison, was connected "in some capacity" with the guerrillas.

The men he now seeks in his probe, Garrison said, were "definitely among the Cuban trainees."

The Tennessean said Garrison theorized that "some members known to Ferrie turned their wrath on President Kennedy when it became apparent the United States would not support isolated assaults on Cuba."

(Indicate page, newspaper, city:

PAGE
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TIMES
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Date: 6-22-
Edition:
Author:
Editor:
Title: ASSA. PRESIDEN KENNEDY 11-22-6
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ECW (6)

D. C. Wick

62 JUL 18

Approved:

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THIRD WARNING GIVEN BY JUDGE

Citations Are Promised in JFK Plot Case

In the wake of a public wrangle between District Attorney Jim Garrison and the National Broadcasting Co. over Garrison's conspiracy case, a criminal district court judge Wednesday reiterated his threat to issue contempt citations after the case is concluded.

Judge Edward A. Haggerty Jr., to whose section of court the case of Clay L. Shaw has been assigned, announced that he is keeping a full file on all violations of his orders.

It was the third time Judge Haggerty saw fit to speak out on his court orders and guidelines prohibiting prejudicial statements that may influence the outcome of the trial.

It was thought that Wednesday's statement by the judge was in response to charges and countercharges between Garrison and NBC over Garrison's allegations that Shaw conspired to kill President John F. Kennedy.

Monday NBC presented a program impugning the testimony of several state's witnesses, including that of Baton Rouge insurance salesman Perry Russo.

Tuesday Russo staged a press conference in Garrison's office and attempted to refute the program.

However, Judge Haggerty said that "several other persons have done things which would have caused me to act regardless," when a reporter questioned him about his press conference.

In a written statement released at the conference, Judge Haggerty described the conduct of some persons as deplorable and contemptuous of the court's orders.

"The obligation of this court is to see to it that the right to a fair trial is accorded its proper place in society," he declared.

"The prosecution and defense, and their supporters, whatever cloak they use, should rationally realize that the triers of the facts, the jury, have yet to be selected to try this case in open court subject to the stringent rules of criminal law and procedure."

Judge Haggerty also said that the news media has no code or board to punish violators, as the law profession has in its bar associations.

He also suggested that until the states adopt legislation on the conflict between the rights of free speech and fair trial the news media should "set up procedures and standards with penalty provisions for violations."

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE 1
SECTION 1
TIMES PICAYUNE
NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Date: 6-22-67
Edition:
Author:
Editor:
Title: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEX. 11-22-63
Character: AFO
or
Classification: 89-
Submitting Office: N.O., LA.

☐ Being Investigated

ENCLOSURE

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

BUNDY ORDERED TO SERVE TERM

Probation Is Ended for Probe Witness

A state's witness who claimed he saw Clay L. Shaw and Lee Harvey Oswald together on the lakefront has been ordered to serve a term for attempted theft that was previously suspended.

Vernon Bundy Jr. was given the suspended sentence May 25, 1966, on an attempted theft charge after pleading guilty to a count involving property belonging to Municipal Auditorium.

Bundy, 28, testified in a preliminary hearing on Shaw's criminal conspiracy charge in the death of President John F. Kennedy.

The suspension was revoked by Criminal District Court Judge Bernard J. Bagert after a June 13 request by Assistant District Attorney Michael Karmazin on grounds that Bundy violated provisions of probation.

Bundy was arrested Sept. 12, 1965, and was charged with theft Oct. 5, 1965. He was arraigned Oct. 15 and pleaded not guilty.

Judge Bagert suspended the sentence on condition that Bundy immediately enter the federal hospital in Fort Worth for treatment for narcotics addiction.

Bundy was discharged from the hospital Oct. 31, 1966. He surrendered himself on another charge March 4, 1967, and was placed in Parish Prison.

It was there that he told Garrison's investigators that he saw Oswald and Shaw on the lakefront in the summer of 1963.

Judge Bagert ordered Bundy to serve the full year in Parish Prison, with credit for time served.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE 3
SECTION 1
TIMES PICAYUNE
NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Date: 6-22-67
Edition:
Author:
Editor:
Title: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEX. 11-22-63
Character: AFO
or
Classification: 89-
Submitting Office: N.O., LA.

☐ Being Investigated

1531

ENCLOSURE

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

'LIE DETECTOR' MYTH ATTACKED

Moss Writes View About JFK Probe Program

WASHINGTON (AP) — Rep. John E. Moss said Wednesday he was "most disturbed" that a nationally televised program about New Orleans Dist. Atty. Jim Garrison "would serve to spread the myth about the validity of 'lie detector' tests."

In a letter to Julian Goodman, president of the National Broadcasting Co., the California Democrat said his subcommittee on foreign operations and government operations held exhaustive hearings on lie detectors in 1964 and 1965.

He said it concluded: "There is no 'lie detector,' neither machine nor human. People have been deceived by a myth that a metal box in the hands of an investigator can detect truth or falsehood."

Moss said he watched the program Monday night entitled "The JFK Conspiracy: The Case of Jim Garrison" with interest and called it "an apparently otherwise responsible report."

Moss said, however, NBC said on the program that Garrison's case against Clay L. Shaw was based on testimony that failed to pass a "lie detector" test.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE 3
SECTION 1
TIMES PICAYUNE
NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Date: 6-22-67
Edition:
Author:
Editor:
Title: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEX. 11-22-63
Character: AFO
or
Classification: 89-
Submitting Office: N.O., LA.

☐ Being Investigated

(Mount Clipping In Space Below)

Haggerty Promises Contempt Citations

Judge Edward A. Haggerty Jr. today said he is keeping a "full file on all violations" of his Clay Shaw trial guidelines and declared he will cite certain persons for contempt "when the case is finally concluded."

The Criminal District Court judge's strong warning was delivered in the wake of a controversy kicked up by a National Broadcasting Co. program Monday night.

Other developments stemming today from the controversial NBC broadcast included:

1. A strong condemnation the broadcast by Joseph ault, head of the DA's private fund, Truth and Consequences of New Orleans, Inc., who termed the network program "outrageous, shocking and an insult to the American nse of fair play."

2. A charge by the district torney's office that NBC ews staff members interred with at least one more ate witness, Marlene Man-o, the former wife of fugie witness Gordon Novel.

In a statement delivered to porters this morning, Judge ggerty pointed directly at evision news media and its tional Association of Broadters code of ethics.

I PERVENTLY HOPE re will be an end to the rges and counter-charges, the claims and counterms by all persons," the ge asserted.

e added, "I demand it uncitation of contempt."

Judge Haggerty said "persons, including lawyers, have acted at their peril."

He warned, "I will, repeat, will cite persons for contempt when this case is finally concluded."

Dist. Atty. Jim Garrison has charged Shaw, a 54-year-old retired New Orleans businessman, with conspiring to murder John F. Kennedy at Dallas in 1963.

The case has generated international publicity and has resulted in charges hurled back and forth between the DA and detractors of his Kennedy death plot investigation.

HAGGERTY, AS TRIAL judge, has issued three sets of guidelines since the Shaw case was referred to his District C court in March. Each time, he has strengthened the ground rules for attorneys, witnesses, court officials, police officers and newsmen.

Essentially, he has banned any public comment upon the guilt or innocence of Shaw or upon the quality of the evidence.

The Monday night NBC documentary sought to show that Garrison's evidence against the retired businessman is based upon faulty statements and unconfirmed testimony.

Obviously angry about the new public controversy, the judge said:

"The prosecution and defense and their supporters, whatever cloak they use, shoud rationally realize that the triers of the facts, the jury, has yet to be selected to try this case in open court subject to the stringent rules of criminal law and procedure."

URGING ALL NEWS media, under penalty of contempt, to refrain from commenting on the Shaw case, Haggerty declared: "The American system of justice is on trial."

Aiming part of his statement directly at TV, the judge noted: "The television code adopted by the National Association of Broadcasters in 1952 on Page 3 states: 'Legal, medical and other professional advice, diagnosis and treatment will be permitted only in conformity with law and recognized ethical and professional standards.'"

Late yesterday, a key witness in Garrison's presidential death plot inquiry, Perry R. Russo, refuted the NBC attack on his testimony and charged a team of NBC reporters with attempting to buy his cooperation.

Russo's statement, made during a news conference at Garrison's office, was denied immediately by NBC and its local affiliate, WDSU-TV.

NBC QUOTED RUSSO, the young insuranceman who said he overheard Clay L. Shaw, Lee Harvey Oswald and the late David W. Ferrie plotting John F. Kennedy's death, as saying he was sorry he ever got involved in the investigation.

At his press conference yesterday, Russo faced newsmen with apparent confidence and declared that an NBC newsman, Walter Sheridan, "twisted" his words.

Russo said Sheridan, WDSU-

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE 1

STATES-ITEM

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Date: 6-21-67

Edition: FINAL

Author:

Editor:

Title: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEX. 11-22-63

Character: AFO

or

Classification: 89-

Submitting Office: N.O., LA.

☐ Being Investigated

62-109060-

ENCLOSURE

TV reporter Richard Townley and Saturday Evening Post writer James Phelan repeatedly visited his home in attempts to persuade him to cooperate with "NBC and the defense."

IN NEW YORK, a spokesman for NBC said Townley talked with Russo on several occasions but "denied telling him he was working closely with the defense or threatening to ruin Russo's reputation."

"On the contrary," the NBC source said, "Townley says it was Russo who brought up the subject of reputation and says Russo admitted the defense could 'tear him apart.'"

Rault, who with 49 other New Orleans businessmen is helping support the Garrison investigation, said NBC "violated and misused its rights of public broadcasting" in airing the program Monday.

"It was very biased and prejudicial," he asserted, "and was full of improper accusations and innuendoes, seemingly attempting to discredit witnesses and making improper charges against our law enforcement officers."

RAULT SAID THE hour-long program "conveniently omitted things and people that did not fit their jigsaw puzzle story."

Garrison released a statement from Miss Mancuso in which she is quoted as saying that Townley told her Garrison would be "destroyed."

She said the television newsman first approached her in a "very just" manner and then, "when he got the feeling that I trusted him began to change."

"He said they were not merely going to discredit the probe," Miss Mancuso's statement said. "He said Garrison would get a jail sentence."

Miss Mancuso said Townley attempted to induce her to appear on the NBC program by telling her a "prior interview" would put her in a "good light" when she was finally subpenaed.

GARRISON CALLED Miss Mancuso's statement "another example of the National Broadcasting Company's program to torpedo the inquiry into President Kennedy's assassination."

He said it "helps to clarify the federal government's role in obstructing the investigation if it is kept in mind that NBC is owned by the Radio Corporation of America . . . one of the top 10 corporations with regard to federal defense contracts."

At Washington, D. C., yesterday, the Federal Communications Commission acknowledged receipt of a formal complaint against NBC filed by Garrison.

The DA has charged the network with intefering with a case under investigation and has asked the FCC to take disciplinary action.

An FCC spokesman said the complaint will be sent to the network, which will be given 20 days to reply. The FCC then will determine whether there has been any violation of federal law or regulations.



—Times-Item photo

JUDGE EDWARD A. HAGGERTY Jr.

ENCLOSURE

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Witness in JFK Probe Must Serve Attempted Theft Term

Vernon Bundy Jr., a witness for the state against Clay L. Shaw, must serve a previously suspended sentence for attempted theft, the States-Item learned today.

Bundy, 28, a Negro, is already in jail on a narcotics conviction. He testified for the state in the recent preliminary hearing for Shaw, who is charged with criminal conspiracy in the assassination of President John F. Kennedy.

Bundy was given a suspended sentence on May 25, 1966, on the attempted theft charge after he pleaded guilty to a count involving property belonging to Municipal Auditorium.

Records in Criminal District Court show Bundy and a "John Doe" were arrested Sept. 12, 1965, and that a bill of information charging Bundy and Doe with the crime were filed by the DA's office Oct. 5. He was arraigned Oct. 15 and pleaded not guilty.

WHEN JUDGE BERNARD J. Bagert suspended the sentence, he did so on condition that Bundy immediately enter the federal hospital in Ft. Worth for treatment for narcotics addiction.

Bundy was discharged from the hospital Oct. 31, 1966. He surrendered himself on March 4, 1967, on another charge and was placed in Parish Prison, where he later recalled to investigators for District Attorney Jim Garrison that he saw Shaw and Lee Harvey Oswald on the lakefront in the summer of 1963.

On June 13, assistant DA Michael Krarmazin asked Judge Bagert to revoke the suspension of the attempted theft sentence on grounds that Bundy had violated the provisions of his probation.

Judge Bagert ordered Bundy to serve the full year in Parish Prison, with credit for time already served.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE 11
STATES-ITEM
NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Date: 6-21-67
Edition: FINAL
Author:
Editor:
Title: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEX. 11-22-63
Character: AFO
or
Classification: 89-
Submitting Office: N.O., LA.

☐ Being Investigated

5121

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

REC 26

1 - Mr. C. D. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Wick
1 - Mr. Rosen

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan

DATE: July 5, 1967

1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan
1 - Mr. W. A. Branigan
1 - Mr. R. E. Lenihan

FROM : Mr. W. A. Branigan

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963,
DALLAS, TEXAS

Purpose of this memorandum is to summarize contents of a letter from one Uwe Beschenbossel, in Germany, directed to District Attorney James C. Garrison in New Orleans, Louisiana, and sent to our New York Office for forwarding to Mr. Garrison and recommends it not be acknowledged but furnished to the Attorney General for his information and such dissemination as he may deem desirable.

DETAILS:

District Attorney James C. Garrison has alleged that a conspiracy existed in New Orleans to assassinate President John F. Kennedy. Garrison has conducted considerable investigation attempting to prove the existence of such conspiracy and has received widespread publicity during his investigation.

An individual in Germany, identifying himself as Uwe Beschenbossel, directed a letter to Mr. Garrison in New Orleans and sent it to our New York Office requesting that it be forwarded to Garrison in order that it might not get in the wrong hands.

Beschenbossel's letter indicates he has been a private detective for 24 years. He relates that he was in Rio de Janeiro between 11/25/66 and 12/6/66. While there he met an American on two occasions (the American was not identified by name). On the first occasion when Beschenbossel inquired about John F. Kennedy, the American became very angry. After several drinks the American told Beschenbossel he had to leave but would meet him the following night in the "Bolero" night club. Beschenbossel's letter relates that he did meet the American on the following night and the American was accompanied by a girl whom Beschenbossel referred to as a call girl. Beschenbossel noted that he and the girl spent nothing but that the American again spent very much money.

ENCLOSURE ATTACHED

Enclosure sent 7-6-67 to Inspector 5522
62-109060
BST:as (7)

EX-103 REC 26

CONTINUED OVER

62 JUL 12 1967

Beschenbossel took the girl home that evening and she told Beschenbossel the American was a "very bad man." The girl related that the American had something to do with the men who killed President Kennedy and he always sells pistols and guns. The girl stated she only went with the American because he had very much money and she got much money from him.

Beschenbossel's letter indicated that he had to return to Germany on 12/6 but that if he could be furnished a gun and money he would go back to Rio de Janeiro and would find the girl and the American. His letter concludes by stating that if he could speak with Garrison he could furnish him additional details. To substantiate his claim of having been in Rio de Janeiro Beschenbossel enclosed with his letter his flight ticket, what appears to be a bill from a restaurant and a card from the "Bolero" night club.

Bureau files contain no identifiable information with Beschenbossel. Beschenbossel's letter and enclosures have been photographed for retention in Bureau files.

OBSERVATION:

There is nothing of substance in Beschenbossel's letter and it appears he is merely attempting to finance a return trip to Rio de Janeiro. Inasmuch as we are not in contact with District Attorney Garrison, it is believed we should not furnish the material to him. It is recommended it be furnished to the Attorney General for his information and any disposition he deems desirable.

ACTION:

Attached is appropriate letter to the Attorney General forwarding Beschenbossel's letter and its enclosures to the Attorney General.

BY AIR MAIL
MIT LUFTPOST
PER AVION

To
Mr. Jim Garrison
Public Prosecutor

New Orleans
United States of America

Gentlemen !

I send this secret letter to

Mr. Jim Garrison
Public Prosecutor
in New Orleans

I took this way through F.B.I. Head Quarter, because this letter may not come in wrong hands.

Thank you very much!

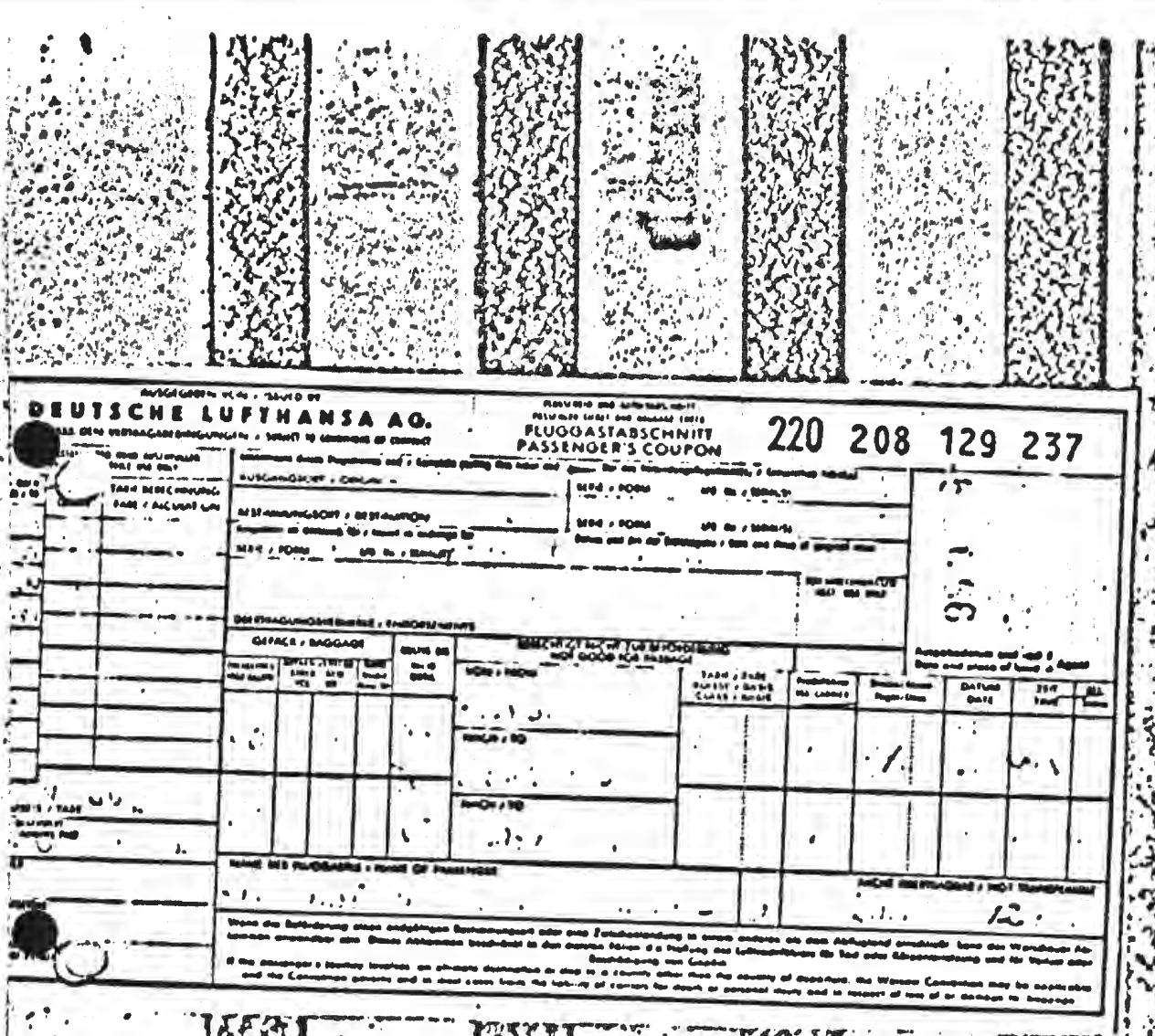
Uwe Beschenbossel
2934 Neuenburg/i.Oldbg.
Mühlenstr. 186
Private Detective

220 208 129 237

Lufthansa

Flugschein und Gepackabschnitt
Passenger Ticket and Baggage Check
Billet de Passage et Bulletin de Bagages
Billete de Pasaje y el Talón de Equipaje
Bilhete de Passagem e Talão de Bagagem

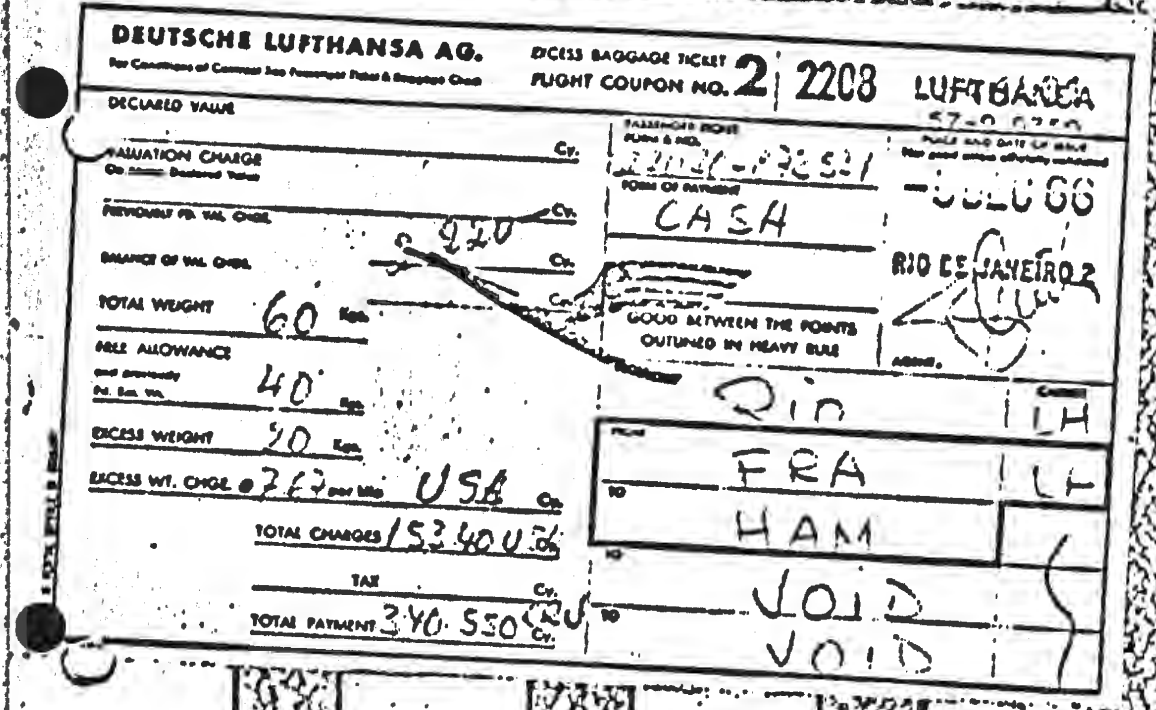
Ausgegeben von – Issued by
Émis par – Emitido por
Deutsche Lufthansa AG
Köln, Claudiusstraße 1
Member of International Air Transport Association



DEUTSCHE LUFTHANSA AG.

FLUGGASTABSCHNITT
PASSENGER'S COUPON

220 208 129 237



DEUTSCHE LUFTHANSA AG.

EXCESS BAGGAGE TICKET
FLIGHT COUPON NO. 2 2208 LUFTBANSA

DECLARED VALUE

VALUATION CHARGE Cr.

PREVIOUSLY PD. VAL. CHGS. 920 Cr.

BALANCE OF VAL. CHGS. Cr.

TOTAL WEIGHT 60 Kgs.

FREE ALLOWANCE 40 Kgs.

EXCESS WEIGHT 20 Kgs.

EXCESS WT. CHGS. USA Cr.

TOTAL CHARGES 1340 00

TAX Cr.

TOTAL PAYMENT 340 550 Cr.

PASSENGER'S ITINERARY PUNCH & INDEX

FORM OF PAYMENT CASH

PLACE AND DATE OF ISSUE

RIO DE JANEIRO 2

GOOD BETWEEN THE POINTS OUTLINED IN HEAVY BLUE

FROM RIO CARRIER LH

TO FRA LH

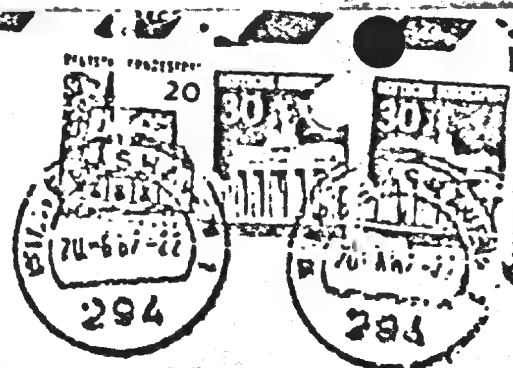
TO HAM

TO VOID

TO VOID

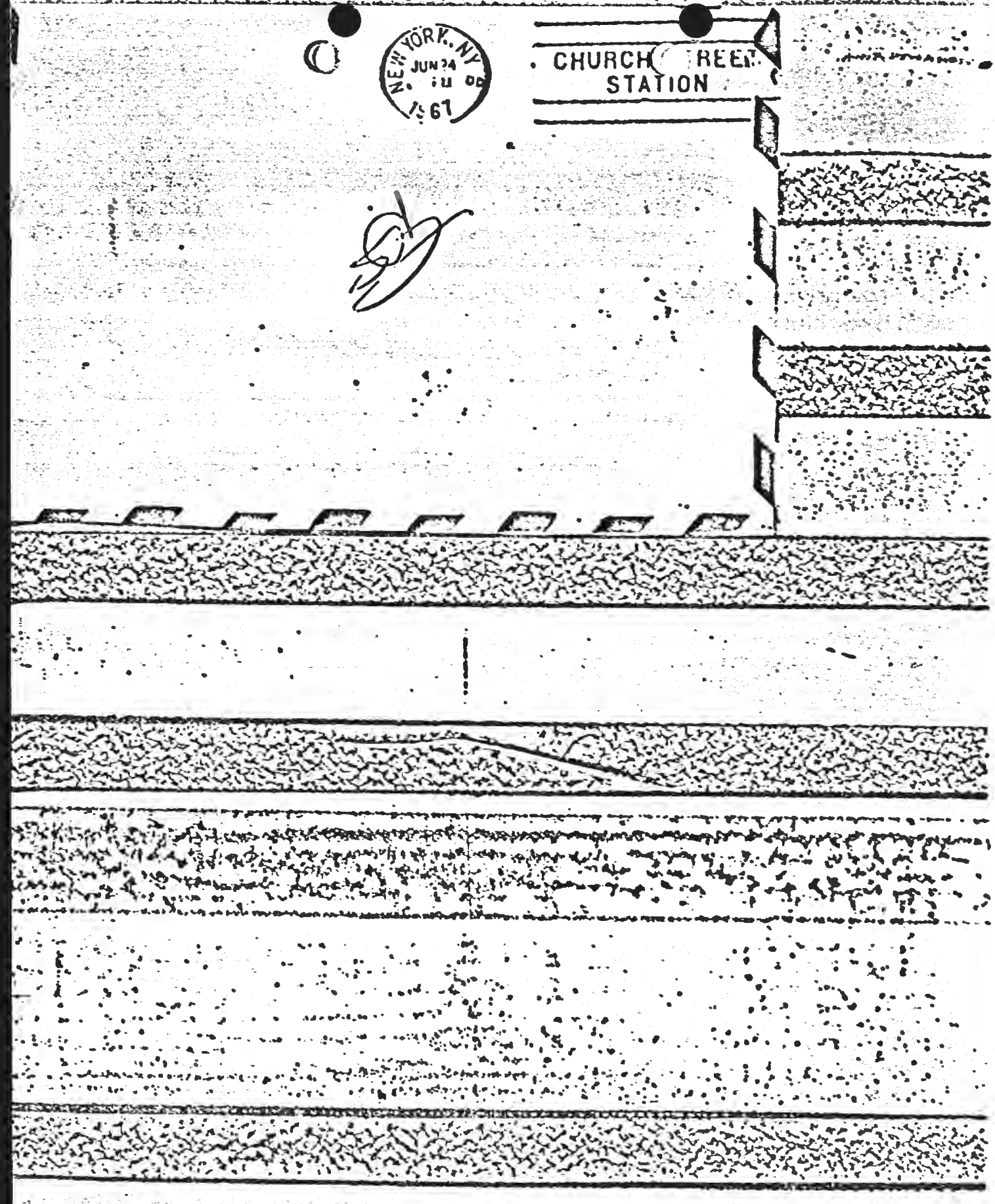
MIT LUFTPOST
BY AIR MAIL
PAR AVION

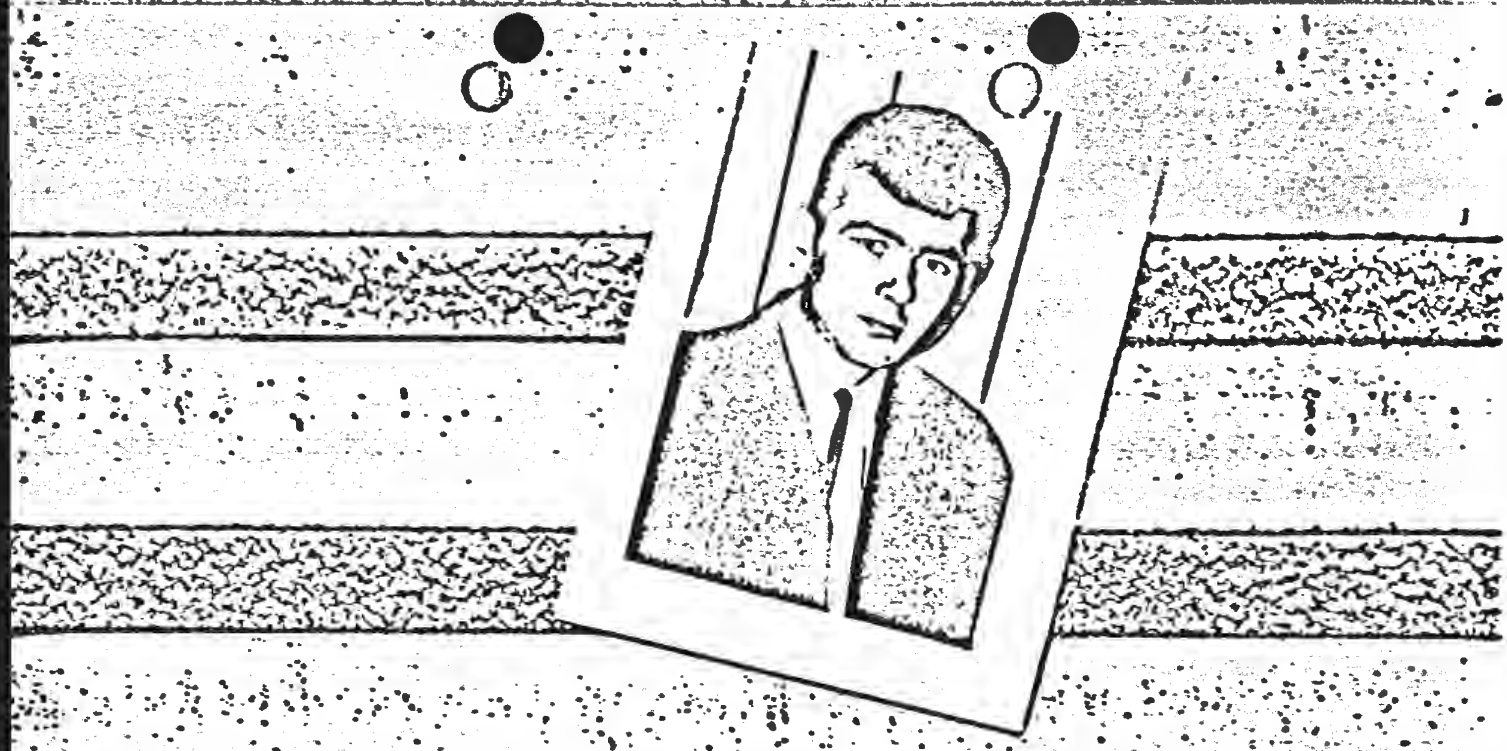
25/1.8 T 200/57



To the
Federal Bureau of Investigation
New - York
Head Quarter

United States of America


NEW YORK, NY
JUN 24
67
CHURCH
STATION



RESTAURANTE "BOLERO"

Churrascaria e Pizzaria

Casa de 1.ª Ordem

Aberto dia e Noite

Cozinha Internacional

Whiskeys, Rum, Gin, Vinhos Nacionais e Estrangeiros

CHOPPS E CERVEJAS

Avenida Atlântica, 1910 , Pôsto 3 - Copacabana

Tels: 37-9915 - 37-9246

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DEAR FRIENDS — UNDER NEW MANAGEMENT

DON'T FORGET TO VISIT THE BOLERO
DINNER DANCING WITH AMERICAN ORCHESTR.
NIGHTLY FROM 7 PM-5 AM.
FOR FURTER INFORMATION ASK FOR
J-K

FIRST SHOW 24 Hrs.
AVENUE ATLANTICA 1910
OPEN DAY AND NIGHT

Second SHOW at 3 O'clock
NEXT POSTO 3 COPACABANA
Telephn's 37-9915 37-9246

NOTA DE CONTA

Grande Restaurante São Francisco

SERVIÇO DE ALTA CLASSE

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RUA VISCONDE DE INHAÚMA, 95-97

Fone 43-0875 R. 162 e 363 - Rio de Janeiro - Guanabara

Decreto F. R. n. 1.97.000

Ilmo. Sr. Autos 618/19

Rio de Janeiro, 13 de 12 de 1966

3	Jerrões	2700
3	Mortues	2100
2	Bifes Vinho Portugues	30.000
3	Grill Tomate	3600
3	Saladas Mistas	4500
1	Frango e Arroz	7.000
1	Escalopes de Vitela	4600
1	Filet de Filet	4000
3	Vitela Champignons	2000
3	Sorvetes	1.800
	10% Gorjeta	52.300
	(Não vale como recibo)	5.230
		57.530

4 Neuenburg/i. Oldb.
Fürstenstr. 186
Privat Detective 24 years

Confidential!

To
Mr. Jim Garrison
Public Prosecutor
New Orleans
United States of America

Neuenburg, the 19th of June

subjekt: conspiracy for John F. Kennedy

My Dear Mr. Garrison!

At first excuse my bad English, please! But I'll try so good as possible to tell you something about my expirience in Rio de Janeiro, Brasil. Of-course it could be dangerous for me, but I'll find with you together some of these men, which killed John F. Kennedy. I suppose to know, that two or three men are a long time in Rio de Janeiro, because I had a very remarkable expirience in a Night Club on Copa-cabana. I had been there between the 25th of November and the 6th of December 66. At the same time in Rio are many american war-ships. Before these ships came in I met twice an American. He thought, I am from Brasil, be-cause I have very dark hair. He drunken very much. It was the first time I am together with an American. So I asked him, how you stay to John F. Kennedy. I said to him, I and all the Germans like John F. Kennedy. So he was very angry and he started fighting with words and he spend more brandy. Stop it, and don-t tell more about Kennedy, he said. Then he said , forget my words about Kennedy. He gave me his golden lighter. After more drinks he told me, now I have no more time. I must go home. Tomorrow I must be fit. I shall meet an officer from the american war-ships. So he took a taxi and he brought me to the Rio Branco. He said to me, tomorrow I see you in the Night Club " Bolero " on Copacabana. I said o.k. The next day, I went to the Night Club. He came with a girl. It was a very nice girl. It was a call-girl. The hole night we are together. The American spend again very much. The girl and I, we paid nothing. I could perceive, that the girl likes more me than the American. After the American was full I went with the girl to her home. There she told me, the American is a very bad man. He has something to do with the men which killed John F. Kennedy and he always sells pistols and guns. I go only with him because he has very, very much mony and I get very much from him. I need mony and I like mony, so she told me, that now I like you and not the American. That is all, what I can [illegible] in this moment. I had no more time in Rio

many.You must believe this, veth I have written down.
ive you proofs,my Flight Ticket, from my hotel
Rio, the Night Club Tolero.The golden lighter I
lost in the night club, but I know which girl it has.If I
could have a run and more mony I would go back to Rio.I
would find to first that girl and then the American.If I
could speak with you, I could tell you some details more.
I think, that girl know very much about the merican.Before
that girl is killed,you should reached it. I can-t say now
more.You know what is the best to do.God help you!

I hope to hear what you will do and
I hope you excuse my bad English.

Respectfully

Uwe Bescheinbaum

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (Attn: General Investigative Division - Criminal Section) DATE: 7/6/67

FROM : SAC, BOSTON (62-4829) (RUC)

SUBJECT: BURAL FRANCIS KESSENS;
JOHN M. CLINTON
MISCELLANEOUS INFO CONCERNING

ReBsairtel to Director, 5/19/67.

On 6/22/67, Mrs. ELAINE COFFIDES, 173 Craft St., Newton, Mass., advised SA THOMAS L. McENANEY, that she has not been in contact with her brother, JOHN M. CLINTON, for approximately two years. Mrs. COFFIDES stated she was unable to furnish any information as to his present whereabouts, but would advise this office should she develop any information concerning her brother.

On 6/26/67, Mrs. COFFIDES advised she had received a communication from Mr. JOSEPH M. O'REILLY, U.S. Probation Officer, Federal Building, Boston, Mass.,

[redacted]

Mrs. COFFIDES stated that Mr. O'REILLY advised that the Chief Federal Probation Officer, CHARLES B. MANDSAGER, Sioux Falls, South Dakota, is in charge of the case. Mrs. COFFIDES was also advised that her brother, JOHN M. CLINTON, had been interviewed by the FBI.

MINNEAPOLIS AT DEAD WOOD, SOUTH DAKOTA

It is requested that information regarding apprehension, arrest and psychiatric treatment be submitted to the General Investigative Division, Criminal Section, FBI.

2 - Bureau
2 - Minneapolis
1 - Phoenix
1 - Boston
TLM:lc
(6)

REC 8
EX 101

5,5,23

9 JUL 10 1967

51 JUL 14 1967

FD-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

FBI

Date: 7/6/67

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____ (Priority)

Mr. Tolson
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Wick
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, DALLAS (89-43)(P)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEXAS, 11/22/63
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING

REC-91

OO - DALLAS

Re Dallas airtel to Bureau dated 6/28/67, and Bureau airtel to Dallas dated 7/3/67.

Enclosed are ten copies of a letterhead memorandum reflecting results of interviews with ROY S. TRULY, Texas School Book Depository building, 411 Elm Street; E. HOFFMAN and FRED HOFFMAN, 428 West Main, Grand Prairie, Texas. Also included in the letterhead memorandum are results of previous investigation conducted in Dallas as reported in report of SA ROBERT P. GEMBERLING dated 4/15/64, at Dallas, pages 26 through 33.

REC-9 62-109060-5524

EX-115

9 JUL 12 1967

ENCLOSURE (10)

(3) - Bureau (Enc. 10)
2 - Dallas
WHG:pw
(5)

cc AHM to WCSS & DEPT (RAC-CRIM) 7/12/67
1 cc AHM RM 5726
6-KMR

C. C. Wick

51 JUL 14 1967

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Dallas, Texas
July 6, 1967

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
DALLAS, TEXAS,
NOVEMBER 22, 1963

Virgil E. Hoffman was not interviewed prior to June 28, 1967.

On July 6, 1967, Roy S. Truly, Manager, Texas School Book Depository, advised there is a fence approximately 6 feet tall running from the parking lot west of the Texas School Book Depository for about 150 feet to the north of the Texas School Book Depository. This fence was constructed approximately two years prior to the assassination and has not been moved to date.

On July 5, 1967, Mr. E. Hoffman, father of Virgil E. Hoffman, and Fred Hoffman, brother of Virgil Hoffman, were interviewed at 428 West Main Street, Grand Prairie, Texas. Both advised that Virgil Hoffman has been a deaf mute his entire life and has in the past distorted facts of events observed by him. Both the father and brother stated that Virgil Hoffman loved President Kennedy and had mentioned to them just after the assassination that he (Virgil Hoffman) was standing on the freeway near the Texas School Book Depository at the time of the assassination. Virgil Hoffman told them he saw numerous men running after the President was shot. The father of Virgil Hoffman stated that he did not believe that his son had seen anything of value and doubted he had observed any men running from the Texas School Book Depository and for this reason had not mentioned it to the FBI.

COPIES DESTROYED
JAN 15 1973
ENCLOSURE

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
DALLAS, TEXAS,
NOVEMBER 22, 1963

During previous investigation of the assassination, James Elbert Romack, 10825 Benbrook Drive, Dallas, Texas; George W. Rackley, Sr., Post Office Box 573, Ferris, Texas; and Samuel Mack Pate, 310 Beautycrest Drive, Dallas, were interviewed as all three were standing in the rear of the Texas School Book Depository at the time of the assassination. The three people interviewed stated they did not see anyone leave the rear of the Texas School Book Depository immediately after the assassination.

THIS SERIAL HAS BEEN REFERRED TO ANOTHER AGENCY AND IS IN A PENDING STATUS:

FILE NO. 62-109060

SERIAL NO. 5525

PAGE NO. Entire Document

NO. OF PAGES 12

SECTION NO.

139

Treas. Dept.

REFERRAL

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan

FROM : Mr. W. A. Branigan

DATE: July 5, 1967

1 - Mr. C. D. DeLoach
1 - Mr. R. E. Wick
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan
1 - Mr. W. A. Branigan
1 - Mr. R. E. Lenihan

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963,
DALLAS, TEXAS

PURPOSE:

To report information furnished by [redacted] a Potential Confidential Informant (PCI) of our Chicago Office, [redacted] Institute, Chicago). Information relates to Perry Russo and Mrs. Sandra Moffett McMaines, ex-girl friend of Russo and [redacted]

This recommends source's information be paraphrased and summarized and disseminated to Attorney General.

BACKGROUND:

New Orleans District Attorney James C. Garrison in his investigation of the assassination of President Kennedy has alleged a conspiracy for this purpose existed between Clay Shaw, a retired New Orleans businessman, David Ferrie and Lee Harvey Oswald. Perry Russo and Sandra Moffett McMaines allegedly were present in Ferrie's apartment and heard discussions in this regard. Russo was Garrison's principal witness against Shaw in 3/67 following which Shaw was indicted for conspiracy to assassinate President Kennedy.

It was subsequently disclosed that Russo was subjected to drugs and hypnosis prior to his testimony, for which Garrison has been criticized. It has also been disclosed that Mrs. McMaines was contacted in Omaha, Nebraska, by representatives of Garrison's office, and strongly urged to return to New Orleans to give testimony.

ST-104 REC 10 62-109060 - 5552

INFORMANT'S INFORMATION:

[redacted] advised he learned the following information in a telephone conversation with a source in New Orleans whom he did not identify, but whom [redacted]

Enclosure (1-6-67)
62-109060
BST:as/rwf (7)

CONTINUED - OVER

JUL 12 1967

— 12 —

51 JUL 18 1967

Memorandum to Mr. W. C. Sullivan
RE: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
62-109060

knows well [redacted] was advised by his source that Russo appeared at [source's] office on 6/19/67 [redacted] regarding his story of the plot to assassinate President Kennedy. [redacted] Russo told [redacted] that he did not know if Clay Shaw was at the meeting or not. Russo stated he had fully intended to go into court and testify that he did not know if Shaw was present or not but became angered at a question by Shaw's attorney. Russo admitted that he had undergone psychiatric treatment for a year and a half and also admitted homosexual acts. After giving Garrison a verbal report, [redacted] [source] stated he was told in no uncertain terms to keep his mouth shut.

[redacted] also stated [redacted] Mrs. McMaines [redacted] admitted becoming pregnant by Russo and engaging in prostitution in New Orleans. She denied ever meeting Shaw or Oswald and stated she never attended a party at Ferrie's apartment. She also stated Russo asked her to marry him to keep him out of the service. Also she stated she had been contacted by two of Garrison's men in Omaha in an attempt to persuade her to return to New Orleans to give testimony. This she refused to do even after being promised new clothes and that she would stay at the finest hotels. [redacted]

OBSERVATIONS:

[redacted] furnished the above information on an extremely confidential basis and urged that under no circumstances should his identify be divulged and that extreme caution be exercised in use of his information in order not to in any way violate the confidential relationship between the PCI and those individuals he named. It is believed that the information regarding Russo's admissions and Mrs. McMaines having been afforded polygraph examinations should be furnished to the Attorney General.

CONTINUED - OVER

Memorandum to Mr. W. C. Sullivan
RE: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
62-109060

RECOMMENDATION:

That the information furnished by source be paraphrased and summarized and disseminated to the Attorney General. Attached is letter to Attorney General enclosing a suitable letterhead memorandum.

[redacted]
[redacted]
San Francisco, California
July 4, 1967

The President of the United States
Lyndon Baines Johnson
The White House
Washington, D.C.

REC 98 pg 4

Senators, Representatives, et al.

Gentlemen:

In every desciption of bullett #399 that I have read , it was characterized as virtually intacked, fully jacketed, whole. Yet on the C.B.S. report, the bullet was shown to have a noticable dent on its tail; its rear section was flattenned on one side. This has caused me to again re-appraise my thesis in regards to what happenned that day in November, 1963. I beleive the following are the cogeant points.

1. In turning the corner from Houston Street to Elm Street, the motorcade was forced farther to the right by the sharp corner, thus placing the limosine farther over in the right lane. To establish the position of the car on the street, check the difference in the tops of the heads protruding over the sign in the Zapruder film and the re-enactment. The re-enactment is about two feet farther left than it should be. See pages 100-101-102-103 of the report summary. The driver, startled by the first shot must have veered left. Notice also the apparent difference in position on the road in the Zapruder film, the re-enactment, and the original picture on page 115. This picture, taken from the opposite side of the road seems to place the position of the car much farther to the left, closer to the white marker, than either the Zapruder film or the re-enactment, taken from Zapruder's position. The answer to this seeming ingongiity would appear to be, that the car was indeed farther right when the President was hit by the first shot and then veered left.
2. In the two pictures on page 115 , you can notice a slight growth in the tree. Not much, but even an inch might account for half a frame.
3. In the two pictures on 113, the Lincoln appears wider that the secret service limos REC 98 5527
4. If you will now turn your attention to the photograph on page 438 of the Life Magazine of Nov. 25, 1966. Note the the large hole on the tree on the right side of that photo, marred only by a single branch. By using a ruler you can establish that there max is ¾ inch between the Kennedy Stand-in and the Connally Stand-in. From the top of the Connally head to the beginning of the folliage, using the same angle as the car is in, but moving the whole car over about three feet, there are 1¾ inches. Looking at the picture frame #312 there appear to be slightly less then 3 feet separating the two men in the Lincoln. If this would give you a maximum of 18 feet on that right side. With the growth of the tree perhaps 19 feet but no more. So... re-measuring I don't see how there could be more than 18 feet.

XEROX
10 JUL 111 1967

5.The frame referred to on 48B of Life is 210.The car was travelling 10.6 inches per frame.' 12 feet times 12 inches 216 inches. 10.6 inches into 216 inches is slightly over 20 frames.this would have John Connally emerging from under the tree at frame 190.Oswald firing at 191!AT HIS PRIMARY TARGET JOHN CONNALLY! John Kennedy well under the tree and not emerging until frame 193;not possibly a target until 194,' which would rule him out as the target for the first shot,' certainly the second shot and I would assume, wanting one last shot at his enemy Governor John Connally,the third and final shot from the sixth floor window.The target for all three shots then was John Connally.'

6.' Why? Three days after Oswald was discharged from the Marine Corps on a dire need discharge, he defected to Russia.John Connally was Secretary of the Navy at that time.The discharge was changed to dishonorable.' Oswald coresponded with Connally from Russia,' trying to get it reversed.After his return every job application had the phrase discharge---------?
I beleive that he held Gov.' Conally responsible, like Cain,' for his own lousy crop.The job he finally got was for the state.' John Conally was Governor of that state.' The salary was low.' It further infuriated him as it kept him from his wife and family,and when his wife announced that she was leaving him ,' that was the final blow that pushed him over the edge,' from subvert retaliation against THE RIGHT WING forces opposing him such as Walker,' into overt action against the symbol of the STATE OF TEXAS AND THE MILITARY AND THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT--- Governor John Conally.'

Finnally,' I wonder if deep down inside,' his twisted Marxist mind there lurked another reason.' As I watched the testimony of witnesses from the School Book Depository I was struck by the fact that three of the witnesses were negroes, and I wondered, just what the percentage of negroes employed at the Building were, and whether Oswald in truth really resented the fact that he had to work with them at their wage level. Such a thing would be a bitter pill for the "Commander" A.Hidell to have to stomach.The line between Marxism, Nazism, Castroism, and Maoism is a fine line.Both racism and the use of Racism is known to all of them.In a mind like Lee Harvey Oswald's it might be difficult to know where one left off and the other began.

7.Now, where did that first bullet go? Since the car was further to the right, the angle from right to left was less than supposed.If it followed a direct line from the point on President Kennedy's back 5 and 3/4 inches down from his collar and 1 and 1/8 inchsright of the midpoint it would appear that it had to enter Governor Conally's Back.But did it?Remember that we started this letter by noting that the bullet #399 had a dent on one side. It is just as plain as day that it had to have hit something to get that dent.And remember that according to the thesis stated here,the right-left trajectory xxx is altered making a straighter line.Imagine , if you will, also that Kennedy is slightly to the left and Connally is slightly to the right of where the re-enactment has them seated.' Also note that in frame 193 and presumably in 191 that the President has his hand raised and is facing RIGHT.Even with a back brace it would be impossible for him to do this without turning his shoulders slightly to his right.This places his tie
which was presumed to be dea[illegible] slightly to [illegible]

7.(CONT.)[redacted] is a small peice of cartilage between the sternum and the clavicle. It is not much bigger than the tip of your little finger. If the first bullet was travelling in less of a right-left trajectory than thought, and more of a high-low trajectory than thought, it would have hit that cartilidge, and been deflected farther to the left. Not much, mind you, but enough. The thing that had puzzled me throughout all of this was how could a bullet be deflected and still leave a hole that looked like an entrance wound. The answer I beleive was in the other Doctor at Parkland who stated that it was a small wound, not clean, not jagged. Somewhere in between. Would it be possible I thought that a bullet could be altered in its direction when it was already half way out of the man's neck? Since the flattening of the bullet was in the rear maybe it was possible. Maybe a twist at that point would not have greatly altered the hole, for the contact came late, after half the bullet had passed or brushed past the point. So the first bullet entered at the back, brushed the right lung, hit on its tail the cartiledge between the sternum and the clavicle on the RIGHT SIDE, was slightly altered in its ~~same~~ course to the LEFT, nicked the tie on its LEFT side and proceeded on to its eventual destination.

8. Where did it go from there?
It struck the seam of John Connally's coat where the sleeve meets the body of the coat under the left shoulder. It went slightly to the left of the seam and travelled UNDER THE LINING, between the lining and the outer cloth, stuck the BACK of LEFT BREAST POCKET and COLLIDED WITH THE FOLDED HANDKERCHEEF IN THAT POCKET. Note the difference in the protrusion of the handkercheif in the pictures taken earlier in the parade, and the profusion of white in frame 223. Also note the difference in color of the handkercheif showing clearly in 223 and the hat that moves in front of it in 224. THEN TELL ME WHY JOHN CONALLY RAISES HIS ~~HEADXXXX~~ FROM FRAMES ~~XXX~~ 230 to 233.
LEFT ARM. Check photo pg. 47 WRS, Comm. exib #69.

9. This then is bullet # one and bullet #399. It stayed in the pockat til it fell out onto the stetcher at Parkland Hospital while the Governor was on his back. As to its being clean it seems to have inhebited nothing but pockets from that point on, pockets and sheets and hankercheifs. I should think it would be clean.

10. Governor Conally was hit by the second bullet at 234. At 230, his face shows concern and consternation. Something had happened on his left side, he had heard a shot, and felt something, but couldn't understand quite what it was. He lifted his hat, held in his right hand to see what it was. His wrist was then in a position to be hit by the second shot which entered his back cleanly, exited through a large gaping hole, crashed through his right wrist from the back, shattered it, was splintered and ended up in his left leg, the fragment entering sideways, and creating a larger hole than it would seem possible.

11. Between 191 and 234 there are 43 frames. At .054645 secs. per frame, this would give Oswald 2.349735 seconds between the first and the second shots or 2.35 seconds.

12. I beleive now that the reason Dr. Humes could not probe the Kennedy back wound more than a fingers length, was because the passage curved slightly at the end, thus Humes staight

Thats about it. As I see it. That's the "conspiracy". The reds think we did it. And we think they did it. And in between is a phantasmagoria that has permeated every single man and woman in the whole world. In truth Lee Harvey Oswald did it, and a fine legacy he left us.'

I would hope that all of the above points would meet with your approval ,so that we can proceed to cure the world. Its pretty sick right now. To those who say we cannot admit our error, I would answer, nobody's perfect. The only method that man has to advance his knowledge and eventually wisdom is called the scientific method, and it is based on trial and error. Somehow, you can never know when you're right unless you have tasted the sorrows of defeat. And I expect man will never stop trying to get that one step beyond yesterdays foolishness to present laughter.

' have a quotation somewhere by a man called Jacob Reis, whom I don't really know about, but it goes something like this," For one-hundred times the workman laid his chisel against the rock, and struck it with all his might , to split it,' and nothing happened. At the one-hundred and first blow the rock was cleft into two perfect halves, and he knew, twas not the last blow that did it, but all that had gone before."

My very best to you all.

Sincerely,

Edmund Cooper Johnston

Edmund Cooper Johnston

Hotel David
480 Geary
San Francisco,
Calif.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INV...
U S DEPARTMENT OF JU...
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JUL 7 9 1967

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Wick
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

REC 26

FBI WASH DC

FBI NEW ORLS

516PM URGENT 7-7-67 CDC

TO DIRETOR 62-109060 AND DALLAS 89-43

FROM NEW ORLEANS 89-69

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEXAS, NOV. TWENTYTWO, SIXTYTHREE, MISCELLANEOUS - INFO CONCERNING, OO: DALLAS.

NEW ORLEANS STATES ITEM, RED FLASH EDITION, JULY SEVEN INSTANT, REPORTED THAT WILLIAM GURVICH AND JOHN "THE BAPTIST" CANCLER WERE SUBPOENAED TO APPEAR BEFORE THE ORLEANS PARISH GRAND JURY, WEDNESDAY, IN CONNECTION WITH DA JIM GARRISON'S PROBE OF THE ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY. THE ARTICLE REPORTED THAT THE SUBPOENAS WERE ORDERED BY ASSISTANT DISTRICT ATTORNEY RICHARD V. BURNES WHO WAS QUOTED AS SAYING THAT THE DISTRICT ATTORNEY'S OFFICE WANTS THE GRAND JURY TO HEAR GURVICH ON A "PUT UP OR SHUT UP BASIS" TO DRAW OUT THE EVIDENCE IF GURVICH HAS ANY. BURNES ALSO WAS QUOTED AS SAYING THAT CANCLER WAS JUST ANOTHER PERSON WHO PROFESSED TO HAVE KNOWLEDGE OF THE CASE AND THAT HE WAS BEING SUBPOENAED ON A "PUT UP OR SHUT UP OPERATION". BURNES SAID CANCLER HAS NEVER TESTIFIED UNDER OATH TO THE CHARGES HE MADE OVER

END PAGE ONE.

JUL 12 1967

51JUL19 1967

MR. DELOACH FOR THE DIRECTOR

COPY SENT TO MR. TOLSON

PAGE TWO

NATIONWIDE TELEVISION AND THEY WANTED TO GIVE HIM THAT CHANCE.
Letter Head Memo
NO LHM BEING SUBMITTED.

EN

CRR CORR SHOULD BE TO DIRECTOR

END

BAP

FBI WASH DC

P

JAN 13 1964 FBI

cc- MR. SULLIVAN

Domestic Intelligence Division

INFORMATIVE NOTE

Date July 7, 1967

William Gurvich is the former chief investigator for Garrison. Gurvich recently resigned from Garrison's staff and publicly stated Garrison's methods were illegal and unethical and Garrison's charges against Clay Shaw should be dropped. John Cancler is a New Orleans burglar. He has publicly stated a member of Garrison's staff requested him to break into Clay Shaw's home and plant some incriminating material there. Cancler said he refused to do this. Apparently Garrison intends to question these two men concerning these items before the Grand Jury.

Since this information from news media no dissemination made.

TNG:rwf

TELETYPE

REC-54

Mr. Tolson	✓
Mr. DeLoach	
Mr. Mohr	
Mr. Wick	
Mr. Casper	
Mr. Callahan	
Mr. Conrad	
Mr. Felt	
Mr. Gale	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Sullivan	
Mr. Tavel	
Mr. Trotter	
Tele. Room	
Miss Holmes	
Miss Gandy	

FBI WASH DC.

550PM URGENT 7-10-67 CDC

TO DIRECTOR 62-109060 AND DALLAS 89-43

FROM NEW ORLEANS 89-69

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEXAS, NOV. TWENTYTWO, SIXTYTHREE, MISCELLANEOUS - INFO CONCERNING, OO: DALLAS.

NEW ORLEANS STATES ITEM, RED FLASH EDITION, JULY TEN INSTANT, REPORTED THAT DA (District Attorney) JIM GARRISON, TODAY SUBPOENAED THE BANK ACCOUNT RECORDS OF DAVID W. FERRIE, A SUSPECT IN GARRISON'S KENNEDY ASSASSINATION PROBE WHO DIED FEB. TWENTYTWO LAST. THE ARTICLE REPORTED THAT CRIMINAL DISTRICT JUDGE MATTHEW W. BRANIFF SIGNED THE ORDER DIRECTING A VICE-PRESIDENT OF THE WHITNEY NATIONAL BANK TO BRING FERRIE 'S CHECKING AND SAVINGS ACCOUNT RECORDS TO THE DA'S OFFICE AT TEN THIRTY AM, WEDNESDAY NEXT.

THIS SAME ISSUE REPORTED THAT THE BRIBERY CHARGE AGAINST TELEVISION NEWS INVESTIGATOR WALTER SHERIDAN WAS ALLOTTED TO JUDGE THOMAS J. BRANEY WHO EARLIER SET SHERIDAN'S BOND AT FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS. THE ARTICLE REPORTED THAT A

END PAGE ONE

REC 54 62-109060-5529

EX 105

12 JUL 12 1967

59JUL 20 1967

MR. DELOACH FOR THE DIRECTOR

SOURCE HAD STATED THAT SHERIDAN TELEPHONED NEW ORLEANS FROM WASHINGTON, D.C. TO SAY THAT HE WILL APPEAR THIS WEEK AT THE CRIMINAL COURTS BUILDING TO POST HIS BOND AND THAT HE WILL NOT FIGHT EXTRADITION.

Letterhead Memorandum
NO LHM BEING SUBMITTED.

END

BAP

FBI WASH DC

P

(Xerox copy)
C- MR. SULLIVAN

Domestic Intelligence Division

INFORMATIVE NOTE

Date 7/10/67

David W. Ferrie, referred to in attached, is the deceased former pilot with whom Clay L. Shaw and Lee Harvey Oswald allegedly conspired to assassinate John F. Kennedy, according to New Orleans District Attorney, Jim Garrison.

The news media has previously reported that Jim Garrison has filed a bribery charge against NBC correspondent Walter Sheridan, alleging that Sheridan offered money and other inducements to Garrison's star witness, Perry Raymond Russo, to get him to refute on a television interview information he had previously given to Garrison's men while under influence of a hypnotic drug and subject to post hypnotic suggestion.

Since the information in attached is taken from news media material, it will not be disseminated.

TJS:ts

COMMUNICATION SECTION
JUL 7 1967

TELETYPE

FBI WASH DC

FBI NEW ORLS

926PM URGENT 7/7/67 OLP

TO DIRECTOR (62-109060) AND DALLAS (89-43)

FROM NEW ORLEANS (89-69) 1P

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,

DALLAS, TEXAS, NOV. TWENTYTWO, SIXTYTHREE, MISCELLANEOUS -
INFO CONCERNING, OO: DALLAS.

WNOE RADIO NEWS, EIGHT THIRTY P.M. THIS DATE REPORTED THAT DISTRICT ATTORNEY JIM GARRISON HAD ISSUED WARRANT FOR THE ARREST OF WALTER SHERIDAN, ~~NBC~~ REPRESENTATIVE ON CHARGE OF ATTEMPTED BRIBERY OF WITNESS PERRY R. RUSSO.

SAME NEWSCAST REPORTED GARRISON WOULD APPEAR ON NBC TO ANSWER PREVIOUS NBC PROGRAM ATTACKING HIS INVESTIGATION, BUT NO DATE OR TIME HAS BEEN SET.

NO LHM BEING SUBMITTED.

END

BAP
FBI WASH DC

P

EX 101

JUL 12 1967

56 JUL 18

MR DELOACH FOR THE DIRECTOR

CC MR. SULLIVAN

Domestic Intelligence Division

INFORMATIVE NOTE

Date July 7, 1967

Walter Sheridan was one of the principal investigators employed by National Broadcasting Company to prepare its program concerning Garrison's investigation. Perry Russo, who is Garrison's main witness against Clay Shaw, was interviewed by Sheridan in connection with National Broadcasting Company's program.

Since this is from news media no dissemination being made.

TNG:rwf

FBI

Date: 6/29/67

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____ (Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, DALLAS (89-43) (P)

RE: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
DALLAS, TEXAS, 11/22/63
MISCELLANEOUS -
INFORMATION CONCERNING

OO - DALLAS

Re Jackson airtel to Bureau dated 6/23/67, containing information received from Mrs. BETTY JEAN WRAY, nee Perrigo, concerning one DONALD LOHBECK.

A review of Dallas files failed to reflect any record concerning DONALD LOHBECK being in contact with LEE HARVEY OSWALD. It should be noted at Christmas, 1962, OSWALD resided on Elsbeth Street, Dallas, Texas.

A copy of this communication is being furnished New Orleans, Albuquerque, and Jackson for their information in view of their interest in this matter.

EX 108

(3) - Bureau
1 - Jackson (175-5) (info)
1 - New Orleans (89-69) (info)
1 - Albuquerque (info)
1 - Dallas
RPG:jeg
(7)

REC 32

62-109060-5531

9 JUL 1 1967

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

59JUL 19 1967

FD-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

FBI

Date: 7/3/67

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via Airtel _____ (Priority)

To: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

From: SAC, ALBUQUERQUE (89-27) (RUC)

Re: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
DALLAS, TEXAS, 11/22/63
MISCELLANEOUS -
INFORMATION CONCERNING
OO: DALLAS

Re Jackson airtel to Bureau, 6/23/67, and Dallas airtel to Bureau, 6/29/67.

A review of Albuquerque files fails to disclose any information which would indicate that DONALD LOHBECK or his son, KURT LOHBECK, had any contact with LEE HARVEY OSWALD.

Accordingly no further action is being taken by the Albuquerque Division.

EX 108

REC 32

62-109060-5532

3 - Bureau
1 - Dallas (89-43) (Info)
1 - New Orleans (89-69) (Info)
1 - Jackson (175-5) (Info)
1 - Albuquerque
SJC/dac
(7)

1 JUL 5 1967

SJX

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

7/6/67
1 - Mr. Branigan
1 - Mr. Lenihan
1 - Mr. Goble

Airtel

To: SAC, Albuquerque (89-27)

From: Director, FBI (62-109060) REC 32 — 5532

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963,
DALLAS, TEXAS

EX-108

ReJNairtel 6/23/67, AQairtel 7/3/67.

Allegation of Mrs. Betty Jean Wray as set forth in LHM enclosed with referenced JNairtel must be resolved by interviews of Donald Lohbeck and his son Kurt Lohbeck. Interviews should be conducted immediately, and these two men should be confronted with substance of allegation. Both Lohbecks should specifically be asked if they were ever in contact with Lee Harvey Oswald.

Bufiles disclose Lohbecks are known to your office. Submit results of interviews in LHM suitable for dissemination.

1 - Dallas (89-43)
1 - New Orleans (89-69)
1 - Jackson (175-5)

TNG:jmk
(9)

NOTE: Mrs. Wray appeared at the Resident Agency, Gulfport, Mississippi, on 6/20/67 and advised that during Christmas, 1962, while she was visiting the residence of Donald Lohbeck in Albuquerque, New Mexico, a meeting was held there between Donald Lohbeck, his son Kurt Lohbeck, Lee Harvey Oswald and another unidentified man. Mrs. Wray was not present at the meeting but was told about it by the wife of Kurt Lohbeck. She was told by this woman that the meeting was held to plan the assassination of President Kennedy. She also advised that Kurt and Donald had discussed in her presence the possible assassination of President Kennedy, mentioning the use of a high-powered rifle

NOTE CONTINUED PAGE TWO

MAILED 2
JUL 6 1967
COMM-FBI

4 JUL 19 1967

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

NOTE CONTINUED:

with a telescopic sight. Mrs. Wray said she did not report this information previously because her former husband had told her not to get involved. [redacted]

FBI

Date: 7/10/67

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or codel)

Via AIRTEL _____ (Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, ALBUQUERQUE (89-27)(RUC)

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963,
DALLAS, TEXAS
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING
OO: DL

ReBuairtel to Albuquerque 7/6/67; LHM dated 6/23/67, at Jackson, Mississippi and Jackson airtel to Bureau dated 6/23/67, of which one copy each being enclosed for investigative assistance of St. Louis.

The St. Louis Division has extensive information relative to DON LOHBECK [redacted]. While LOHBECK resided in Santa Fe and Albuquerque, New Mexico, he was an extremely controversial figure in various fields and [redacted]. His activities came to the attention of the Albuquerque Division frequently during this period; however, no current contacts or information have been available since 1963. LOHBECK's last known employment was that of manager of Okie Joe's Restaurant, 1720 Central, SE, where he worked for a brief period of time immediately followed by his disappearance from this area.

His son, KURT LOHBECK, worked for radio stations KGGM and KVOD; however, he also disappeared from the Albuquerque area at approximately the same time as his father after being involved in several controversial matters.

REC 32 62-109060-5533

3 - Bureau
1 - Dallas (89-43)(Info)
1 - Jackson (175-5)(Info)
1 - New Orleans (89-69)(Info)
2 - St. Louis (Encs.-3)
1 - Albuquerque
SJC/gcp
(9)

EX-104

JUL 12 1967

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

59 JUL 19 1967

On 7/10/67, Mr. ROMAN FRANKIN, Okie Joe's Restaurant, Albuquerque, N.M., advised that DON LOHBECK formerly managed that restaurant and cocktail lounge for a brief period of time, but disappeared approximately four years ago.

On 7/10/67, [redacted] Credit Bureau of Albuquerque, Albuquerque, N.M., advised that DON LOHBECK's record was in the dead file, having had no inquiries on him since 1962. She stated that there were numerous accounts for collection in his files. She had no information as to his current whereabouts.

Regarding KURT LOHBECK, [redacted] advised that he was last employed in Albuquerque by KOSM Radio, according to their files. However, they have no other active local information on him. She stated an inquiry was received in 12/64, concerning KURT LOHBECK, at which time his address was 8921 Cardinal Terrace, St. Louis, Missouri, and he was employed by Swiftway Foods in St. Louis.

St. Louis will immediately locate and interview KURT LOHBECK and his father, DONALD LOHBECK, and submit results thereof in LHM suitable for dissemination in accordance with instructions set forth in enclosed Buairtel to Albuquerque dated 7/6/67. It is to be noted that files of the Dallas and Albuquerque Divisions fail to disclose that LOHBECKs had any contact with LEE HARVEY OSWALD.

FBI

Date: 7/10/67

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____ (Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, DALLAS (89-43)(P)

RE: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
DALLAS, TEXAS, 11/22/63
MISCELLANEOUS -
INFORMATION CONCERNING

OO - DALLAS

Re Bureau letter to Kansas City dated 7/7/67, enclosing for Kansas City, Dallas and New Orleans a Xerox copy of a letter to C. D. DILLON, Secretary of the Treasury, Washington, D. C., from FRANCES THRASHER.

The Bureau instructed that recipient offices review the THRASHER letter and comment on the allegations by THRASHER concerning OSWALD, together with recommendations for further action.

A thorough review of FRANCES THRASHER's letter has been made. THRASHER states that on or about 7/19/54 OSWALD was a passenger on a MATS flight from Travis AFB, California, to the Tokyo International Airport, Japan, and further states that in the Spring of 1956, OSWALD was observed at Atsugi Marine Base in Japan.

Investigation concerning LEE HARVEY OSWALD during the assassination investigation established that from May or June, 1954, to approximately February, 1965, LEE HARVEY OSWALD resided at 1454 St. Mary Street, New Orleans, Louisiana. He did not join the U. S. Marine Corps until 10/26/56, and was overseas in the Marine Corps from 9/12/57 to 12/22/58.

In view of the above information and analysis, further investigation concerning the allegations by THRASHER do not appear warranted and no investigation is recommended. UACB.

REC 12 62-109060-3534

(3) - Bureau
1 - Kansas City (info)
1 - New Orleans (info)(89-69)
2 - Dallas

D JUL 11

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
RPG:jeg Special Agent in Charge

51 JUL 20 1967

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATION SECTION
JUN 30 1967

TELETYPE

FBI WASH DC

FBI CHARLT

437 PM URGENT 6-30-67 BSH

TO DIRECTOR (62-109060) AND DALLAS (89-43)

FROM CHARLOTTE (89-46) 7P

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, NOVEMBER TWENTYTWO NINETEEN SIXTYTHREE, DALLAS, TEXAS

ON JUNE TWENTYNINE LAST, WATAUGA COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA, SHERIFF WARD CARROLL, BOONE, NORTH CAROLINA ADVISED A MR. SMALL HAD INFORMED HIM THAT HE, SMALL, WAS IN DALLAS, TEXAS, NOVEMBER TWENTYTWO SIXTYTHREE AND HAD PHOTOS TAKEN THAT DATE FOLLOWING ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY IN THE IMMEDIATE VICINITY OF THE ASSASSINATION.

MR. AND MRS. CECIL SMALL, ROUTE ONE, BOX TWO TWO SIX, BOONE, INTERVIEWED IN DETAIL NIGHT OF JUNE TWENTYNINE LAST. SMALL FIRST ADVISED SOME OF PHOTOS IN HIS POSSESSION OF THE TEXAS BOOK DEPOSITORY BLDG., DALLAS COUNTY JAIL, POLICE CAR, AND CROWD WERE TAKEN BY HIM AFTERNOON OF NOVEMBER TWENTYTWO SIXTYTHREE FOLLOWING ASSASSINATION; HOWEVER, SUBSEQUENTLY DURING INTERVIEW

END PAGE ONE

62-109060-5535

REC-12
MR. DELOACH FOR THE DIRECTOR
EX-101

17 JUL 13 1967

52 JUL 13 1967

HE AND WIFE CONCLUDED ALL PHOTOS IN HIS POSSESSION TAKEN BY HIM AND WIFE ON AFTERNOON OF NOVEMBER TWENTYTHREE SIXTYTHREE.

SMALL ADVISED HE WAS PROCEEDING IN DIRECTION OF DOWNTOWN DALLAS ON FT. WORTH AVE. AND WAS APPROACHING THE INTERSECTION OF HOUSTON STreet AND FT. WORTH AVEnue WHEN HE OBSERVED MRS. JACQUELINE KENNEDY STAND UP IN THE AUTO. AT ABOUT THIS SAME TIME HE ~~WAS~~ SAW A MAN RUNNING ACROSS THE GRASS FROM THE WALL ON HOUSTON STreet AND THE MAN RAN DIRECTLY IN FRONT OF SMALL'S TRUCK, REQUIRING SMALL TO APPLY HIS BRAKES. ALSO, TWO WOMEN AT THIS TIME CROSSED IN FRONT OF SMALL'S TRUCK, AND THE MAN AND THE TWO WOMEN ALL PROCEEDED TO A BROWN STATION WAGON PARKED ON HOUSTON STreet THE OLDEST OF THE WOMEN STUMBLED AND FELL SHORTLY BEFORE SHE GOT TO THE STATION WAGON. ALL THREE APPEARED TO BE "CUBAN OR MEXICAN." THE MAN WAS CARRYING A RIFLE WRAPPED IN PAPER WITH A SIGN APPROX. ONE AND ONE - HALF FT. SQUARE TIED TO THE END OF THE RIFLE BARREL. SMALL MAINTAINED HE WAS POSITIVE THIS WAS A RIFLE BECAUSE HE COULD SEE THE SCOPE ATTACHED TO IT.

END PAGE TWO

SMALL PROCEEDED TEN OR FIFTEEN BLOCKS DOWN FT. WORTH AVENUE TO THE WESTERN AUTO STORE. IT WAS AT THIS TIME THERE WAS A NEWS FLASH ON THE T. V. SET IN THE STORE THAT THE PRESIDENT HAD BEEN SHOT. THE STORE CLERK INFORMED SMALL WHERE THE SHOOTING OCCURRED, AND SMALL CONCLUDED AT THIS POINT THAT THE MAN HE SAW WHO PASSED IN FRONT OF HIS TRUCK CARRYING THE RIFLE MUST HAVE BEEN THE ASSASSIN.

SMALL THEN PROCEEDED TO ANOTHER STORE AND THEREAFTER WAS DIRECTED TO AN AUTO PARTS STORE IN OAKCLIFF. HE PASSED BY THE TEXAS BOOK DEPOSITORY BLDG. ON ELM STREET AND APPROXIMATELY ONE AND ONE-HALF MILES FROM THE DEPOSITORY BLDG. AT A CLOVERLEAF INTERSECTION PICKED UP A MAN WALKING WHO HE SUBSEQUENTLY REALIZED THE NEXT DAY WAS LEE HARVEY OSWALD. SMALL STATED OSWALD COULD NOT HAVE ASSASSINATED THE PRESIDENT BECAUSE, IN HIS OPINION, HE WOULD NOT HAVE HAD SUFFICIENT TIME TO HAVE ASSASSINATED THE PRESIDENT AND WALK TO THE CLOVERLEAF INTERSECTION WHERE HE WAS PICKED UP BY SMALL. SMALL CARRIED THIS

MAN TO THE OAKCLIFF SECTION AND LET HIM OUT ON TENTH ST[reet] OTHER STREET NAME UNKNOWN.

SMALL STATED AFTER PARKING HIS TRUCK HE WALKED BACK DOWN THE ST[reet] AND WHILE WALKING DOWN THE ST[reet] CARRYING A CONNECTING ROD IN HIS HAND, A MAN YELLED AT HIM WHICH HE BELIEVES TO HAVE BEEN THE SAME MAN THAT WAS ON CBS'S T.V. PROGRAM JUNE TWENTYSEVEN LAST RE THE WARREN REPORT AND WAS OPERATOR OF A USED CAR LOT WHO TESTIFIED HE OBSERVED OSWALD WALKING DOWN THE ST[reet] WITH A PISTOL IN HIS HAND AND YELLED AT OSWALD.

SMALL THEREAFTER PROCEEDED TO IRVIN SECTION OF DALLAS TO PICK UP HIS WIFE WHO WAS EMPLOYED AT [manufacturing] MAYWOOD MFG. CO. [COMPANY] EN ROUTE, HE OBSERVED LARGE CROWD OF PEOPLE AND BLDG. AND WHEN HE REACHED THE CROWD HE WAS AT PARKLAND MEMORIAL HOSPITAL. HE SAW STANDING IN THE CROWD THE MAN AND TWO WOMEN WHO APPEARED TO BE CUBAN OR MEXICAN WHO HAD PREVIOUSLY CROSSED IN FRONT OF HIS TRUCK WHILE HE WAS ON FT. WORTH AVE[nue]

END PAGE FOUR

HE ASKED THE OLDER WOMAN WHO HAD A BRUISED LEG IF SHE HAD HURT HERSELF WHEN SHE FELL "OVER TOWN." THE OLDER WOMAN TURNED AND SAID SOMETING IN A FOREIGN LANGUAGE TO THE YOUNG GIRL, WHO, IN TURN, SPOKE TO THE CUBAN WOMAN. THEY THEREAFTER DEPARTED FROM THE CROWD. IT WAS ABOUT THIS TIME SMALL OBSERVED PRESIDENT KENNEDY'S BODY BEING REMOVED IN A CASKET.

WHEN ASKED WHY HE DID NOT TELL SOMEONE ABOUT THE CUBAN MAN AND TWO WOMEN IF HE BELIEVED THEY WERE RESPONSIBLE FOR THE ASSASSINATION, PARTICULARLY WHEN HE AGAIN OBSERVED THEM AT PARKLAND MEMORIAL HOSPITAL, HE REPLIED "I GUESS I WAS IN A DAZE."

HE STATED HE HAD NOT PREVIOUSLY DIVULGED THIS INFORMATION TO ANYONE BECAUSE WHILE IN DALLAS HE WAS AFRAID TO FURNISH ANY INFORMATION AND HE DOES NOT NOW DESIRE TO RECEIVE ANY PUBLICITY OR BECOME INVOLVED. HOWEVER, HE IS OF THE OPINION OSWALD DID NOT KILL PRESIDENT KENNEDY BUT THAT THE MAN WHO RAN IN FRONT OF HIS TRUCK WAS THE ASSASSIN.

CE -46

PAGE SIX

QUESTIONING OF SMALL AND HIS WIFE REVEALED SMALL HAS SUFFERED "SEIZURES" ALL HIS LIFE AND THAT HE HAS HAD SEVERAL SEVERE "SEIZURES" THE PAST SEVERAL ~~YRS.~~ YEARS AND IS EXTREMELY NERVOUS. IT WAS OBVIOUS TO INTERVIEWING AGENT THAT SMALL ON OCCASION BECAME EXTREMELY NERVOUS. THEY STATED SMALL IS BEING TREATED BY DR. WILSON, BOONE, NC, AND THAT ~~&~~ HE HAS BEEN EXAMINED BY A DR. AT ASHEVILLE, ~~NC.~~ NORTH CAROLINA HE HAS ATTEMPTED TO OBTAIN DISABILITY BENEFITS FROM SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION BUT WAS DENIED SAME JULY SIXTYSIX. THEY BOTH ADVISED SMALL UNABLE TO WORK BECAUSE OF THESE "SEIZURES" IN WHICH HE LOSES CONSCIOUSNESS AND WHEN HE REGAINS CONSCIOUSNESS ACTS LIKE A "DRUNK MAN" IN THAT HE IS UNABLE TO RECALL THINGS. SMALL ADMITTED HE HAS READ ALL THE NEWSPAPERS, WHICH HE STILL POSSESSES, OF THE EVENTS CONCERNING THE ASSASSINATION, AND WATCHED THE CBS PROGRAMS ABOUT THE WARREN REPORT FOUR NIGHTS. SMALL ADMITTED ON NUMEROUS NIGHTS HE IS UNABLE TO SLEEP FOR THINKING OF THE EVENTS IN DALLAS AND MERELY SITS IN THE TRAILER AND SMOKES CIGARETTES AND DRINKS COFFEE.

Columbia Broadcasting Station

END PAGE SIX

MRS. SMALL ADVISED SHE WROTE LETTER TO MRS. JACQUELINE KENNEDY, NYC, JAN. TEN LAST INFORMING MRS. KENNEDY SHE AND HER HUSBAND WERE IN DALLAS, TEXAS WHEN THE PRESIDENT WAS SHOT AND THAT MR. SMALL WAS GOING IN THE OPPOSITE DIRECTION ON ANOTHER STREET AT TIME OF ASSASSINATION AND HAD INFO AS TO WHO MAY HAVE SHOT THE PRESIDENT. SHE HAS NOT HEARD FROM MRS. KENNEDY. MRS. SMALL STATED SHE WAS WORKING AT MAYWOOD MFG. CO. BETWEEN DALLAS AND IRVIN, TEXAS NOVEMBER TWENTYTWO SIXTYTHREE AND DID NOT GET OFF WORK UNTIL FOUR THIRTY P.M. AND THEREFORE WAS NOT WITH HER HUSBAND AFTERNOON ON WHICH HE OBSERVED ABOVE EVENTS. SHE DID STATE THAT ON SAT. MORNING, NOVEMBER TWENTYTHREE SIXTYTHREE, WHEN HE HUSBAND FIRST SAW OSWALD'S PHOTO IN DALLAS NEWSPAPER HE MADE REMARK "THAT IS THE MAN I PICKED UP AND TOOK TO OAKCLIFF," OR WORDS TO THAT EFFECT.

LHM SETTING FORTH DETAILS OF INTERVIEW FOLLOWS.

AM COPY FURNISHED NEW ORLEANS.

CORRECTIONS

~~PAGE TWO LINE 15 FIRST WORD SHOULD BE PAPER~~

~~PAGE 5 LINE THREE WORD 6 SHOULD BE "FOREIGN"~~

~~AND LINE 5 OF PAGE 5 WORD 5 SHOULD BE "CROWD"~~

~~PAGE SIX FIRST LINE WORD THREE SHOULD BE "SMALL"~~

~~PAGE 7 WORD 11 WORD 4 SHOL D BE "SAT."~~

END

BJP

FBI WASH DC

CC- MR. SULLIVAN

Domestic Intelligence Division

INFORMATIVE NOTE

Date 6/30/67

Mr. Cecil Small, Boone, North Carolina, advised 6/30/67, that on 11/22/63, he was in Dallas, Texas, and in area where assassination occurred. He related that shortly before he heard of the assassination he saw three Latin American appearing persons running to a car, one of whom, a man, was carrying rifle in paper bag. Upon hearing of the assassination Small concluded these three individuals were involved. Small reported that while driving away from the area of the assassination shortly after this incident, he gave a ride to a man whom he later recognized as Lee Harvey Oswald, taking this man to Oakcliff Section of Dallas. Still later that same afternoon Small says he was at Parkland Hospital when President Kennedy's body was being taken to the airport and he recognized two of the three individuals whom he had earlier seen running to the car, standing in the crowd. Small believes Oswald not responsible for assassination. Small has been under medical care for "seizures."

Bureau files on the assassination and Lee Harvey Oswald contain no reference to Cecil Small.

Letterhead memorandum being submitted by Charlotte which will be disseminated to Department and Secret Service.

DEM/hen WCCho.

TNG:chs

FBI

Date: 7/10/67

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____ (Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, DALLAS (89-43) (P)

RE: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
DALLAS, TEXAS, 11/22/63
MISCELLANEOUS -
INFORMATION CONCERNING

OO - DALLAS

ReBuairtel to Dallas dated 7/7/67, requesting Dallas to furnish comments concerning story by CECIL SMALL contained in Charlotte LHM dated 6/30/67.

A thorough review of the information furnished by CECIL SMALL indicates that additional investigation does not appear warranted. Fort Worth Avenue referred to by SMALL when proceeding toward downtown Dallas ends prior to reaching the triple underpass from a westerly direction. The one street over from Main Street where SMALL states he could see across the plaza to the Texas School Book Depository (TSBD), would have to be Commerce Street, which is one-way in an easterly direction. This would appear to be the street on which SMALL was traveling. This is two blocks away from the Presidential motorcade location when it was on Elm Street, which is one-way in a westerly direction.

It would appear that his statement about a wall on Houston Street between Main Street and Fort Worth Avenue is not correct. The wall frequently referred to by the critics of the Warren Report is not on Houston Street, but rather is on the TSBD side of Elm Street and somewhat west of the TSBD.

SMALL states he was going in the opposite direction of the motorcade and proceeded to a Western Auto Store some 10 to 15 blocks past the Houston Street intersection. There is/a currently

(3) - Bureau
1 - Charlotte (89-46) (info)
2 - Dallas
RPG:jeg

62-109060-5536
EX 101

9 JUL 11 1967

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

Western Auto Store at 2100 Commerce Street, which is approximately two blocks beyond (east) of the Dallas Police Department and would be approximately 10 to 15 blocks from Houston Street.

With respect to SMALL's statement that after leaving the Western Auto Store he proceeded down (west) Elm Street past the TSBD and turned right on a freeway does not appear to be accurate. Traffic was not moving past the TSBD for some period of time immediately following the assassination. His statement that he proceeded past the TSBD and turned right on a freeway toward the Oak Cliff section of Dallas is inaccurate. Had he proceeded past the TSBD on Elm Street to a freeway turning right he would have been on Stemmons Freeway which proceeds in the opposite direction from Oak Cliff. Had he turned left on the freeway he would have to be on R. L. Thornton Freeway proceeding toward the Oak Cliff section. There is no clover leaf arrangement at this entrance to the freeway.

Concerning SMALL's statement that he proceeded from the Oak Cliff section to the Irving, Texas, area, and en route found himself near the Parkland Hospital where a large crowd had gathered, does not appear to be accurate since any highway he used, even if it were the Stemmons Freeway, to go to Irving from the Oak Cliff section would not take him close enough to Parkland Hospital to observe any large crowd.

In view of the foregoing analysis, it does not appear additional investigation is warranted and none is being conducted, UACB.

FBI (Rev. 1-27-88)

DECODED COPY

REC 22

☐ AIRGRAM ☐ CABLEGRAM ☒ RADIO ☐ TELETYPE

Tolson
DeLoach
Mohr
Bishop
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

R-115

URGENT 7-11-67

TO DIRECTOR (62-109060)

FROM NEW ORLEANS

Bragan
Lambert

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEXAS, NOVEMBER 22, 1963, MISCELLANEOUS-INFO CONCERNING, OO: DALLAS.

REURRAD JULY 7 LAST.

ON JULY 11 INSTANT, [redacted] NEW ORLEANS, LA., WHOSE IDENTITY MUST BE PROTECTED, CONFIDENTIALLY ADVISED THAT SEVERAL WEEKS AGO HE WAS CONTACTED BY THREE INVESTIGATORS FROM DA GARRISON'S OFFICE REQUESTING TELEPHONE INFORMATION ON C., CLAY OR CLEM BERTRAND WITH ANY SERVICE SINCE 1960. HE STATED THE INVESTIGATORS WERE TOLD THAT ALL DISCONTINUED LISTINGS ARE DESTROYED AFTER SIX MONTHS AND CURRENT INFORMATION ON BERTRANDS IS CONFIDENTIAL. TELEPHONE COMPANY DOES NOT MAKE AVAILABLE UNPUBLISHED LISTINGS UNLESS REQUESTED THROUGH

REC 22 62-109060 5537

EX-115

8 JUL 14 1967

AIR DELIVERY FOR THE DIRECTOR

If the intelligence contained in the above message is to be disseminated outside the Bureau, it is suggested that it be suitably paraphrased in order to protect the Bureau's cryptographic systems.

Tel
DeLoach
Mohr
Wick
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

DECODED COPY

☐ AIRGRAM ☐ CABLEGRAM xxx RADIO ☐ TELETYPE

PAGE 2 FROM NEW ORLEANS

SUBPOENA DUCES TECUM. INVESTIGATORS DEPARTED AND HAVE NOT RETURNED, SUBPOENA NOT ISSUED TO DATE.

SOURCE STATED THAT ON SEPTEMBER 20, 1966, CLAYTON R. BERTRAND, 1014 N. SALCEDO STREET, NEW ORLEANS, HAD INSTALLATION UNDER HIS NAME WITH UNPUBLISHED NUMBER [4824589]

ON SEPTEMBER 20, 1964, SERVICE FOR MISS JANE C. BAKER, 403 GATEHOUSE DRIVE, NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA WAS COMMENCED. SINCE THAT DATE, BAKER HAS LISTED FOLLOWING INDIVIDUALS TO BE ADDED TO PHONE NUMBER [8352283]: C. A. BERTRAND, UNPUBLISHED; P. A. WOODSON, UNPUBLISHED; C. CRIPPS, UNLISTED. SOURCE STATED HE HAS NO ADDITIONAL INFORMATION AVAILABLE ON THESE INDIVIDUALS. JANE C. BAKER NOTED HER EMPLOYMENT AS SUPERVISOR OF ANESTHETICS, CHARITY HOSPITAL, NEW ORLEANS. SHE FORMERLY RESIDED ORLANDO, FLORIDA.

NEW ORLEANS INDICES NEGATIVE FOR BAKER, C. A. BERTRAND, WOODSON, CRIPPS, CLAYTON R. BERTRAND. NEW ORLEANS FILE 8969 REFERS TO CLAY BERTRAND. LHM BEING SUBMITTED.

RECEIVED: 7-11-67 7:21 PM COMPLETELY UNDECIPHERABLE

CORRECTION RECEIVED: 7-11-67 8:04 PM JRL

CC MR. SULLIVAN

If the intelligence contained in the above message is to be disseminated outside the Bureau, it is suggested that it be suitably paraphrased in order to protect the Bureau's cryptographic systems.

7/13/67

Airtel

EX-115

1 - Mr. C. D. DeLoach
1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan
1 - Mr. W. A. Branigan
1 - Mr. R. E. Lenihan

To: SAC, New Orleans (89-69)

REC 22

From: Director, FBI (62-109060) — 5537

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963,
DALLAS, TEXAS

Reurad 7/11/67 which reported there are unlisted telephone numbers for Clayton R. Bertrand, 1014 North Salcedo Street and C. A. Bertrand, 403 Gatehouse Drive, both New Orleans, Louisiana.

Bureau desires that the New Orleans Office conduct discreet inquiries aimed at further identifying Clayton R. Bertrand and C. A. Bertrand. These inquiries should be conducted in such a manner that FBI interest in these two individuals is not disclosed. If it is determined that C. A. Bertrand is a female associate of Miss Jane C. Baker, no further inquiries need be made concerning C. A. Bertrand.

MAILED 4
JUL 13 1967
COMM-FBI

Handle promptly.

1 - Dallas (89-43)

RSL:as (8)

NOTE: [redacted] New Orleans, Louisiana, confidentially informed the New Orleans Office that NO District Attorney Garrison's staff has been attempting to determine if there is an unlisted, unpublished telephone number in New Orleans listed to Clay Bertrand. Garrison has been attempting to show that Clay Shaw is identical to Clay Bertrand, the individual whom New Orleans attorney Dean Andrews claimed contacted him on 11/23/63 and requested Andrews to go to Dallas to represent Lee Harvey Oswald. By radiogram 7/11/67 NO reported additional information from its confidential source [redacted] stated there are unlisted numbers to Clayton R. Bertrand and C. A. Bertrand in NO. C. A. Bertrand, according to [redacted] shares a telephone with a Miss Jane C. Baker, an employee of Charity Hospital, NO.

REC-3

32 AUG 4 1967

NOTE CONTINUED PAGE TWO

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

Airtel to SAC, New Orleans
RE: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
62-109060

Desirable NO conduct discreet checks to identify these two individuals for purpose of determining whether either might be identical with the Clay Bertrand who allegedly was in contact with Dean Andrews. The Department has been carefully following the Clay Bertrand angle and results of our inquiries will be made available to the Department upon receipt.

FD-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

FBI

Date: 7/11/67

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____ (Priority)

REC 18

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, NEW ORLEANS (89-69) (P)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
DALLAS, TEXAS,
NOVEMBER 22, 1963
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING

Re Bureau Radiogram to New Orleans, 7/7/67;
New Orleans Radiogram to Bureau, 7/11/67.

Enclosed for the Bureau are six copies of a letterhead memorandum in captioned matter, containing information received from Southern Bell Telephone and Telegraph Co. (SBT&T), New Orleans, Louisiana, regarding telephone listing for any BERTRAND in the New Orleans area.

The confidential source mentioned in the letterhead memorandum is [redacted], whose identity is being protected pursuant to his request.

REC 13

3 - Bureau (Encls. 6) (RM)
2 - New Orleans

HBB:mbc
(5)

ENCLOSURE

EX 101 62-109060-5538

JUL 14 1967

54 AUG 3 1967

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

NO 89-69

A review of New Orleans indices, New Orleans Suburban Directory and New Orleans Telephone Directory contains no pertinent references or information regarding CLAYTON R. BERTRAND, C. CRIPPS, JANE C. BAKER, C. A. BERTRAND OR P. A. HOOSEN. It is noted that a CLEM BERTRAND is referred to in NOfile 89-69.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

New Orleans, Louisiana

July 11, 1967

Assassination of President
John Fitzgerald Kennedy,
Dallas, Texas,
November 22, 1963

A confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on July 11, 1967, that he had determined that on September 20, 1964, telephone service was installed for a Miss Jane C. Baker, 403 Gatehouse Drive, New Orleans, Louisiana. Baker's telephone number is listed as 835-2283 and her employment is listed as Supervisor of Anesthetics at Charity Hospital, New Orleans. Baker had prior telephone service in Orlando, Florida. Source advised that, subsequent to the installation of Baker's telephone, three additional listings were made to that telephone number. They were:

P. A. Woodsen, who had an unpublished listing;

C. Cripps, who had an unlisted additional listing;

C. A. Bertrand, who requested his name be unpublished.

Source advised that no additional information was able to be developed regarding these three individuals and that there was no way to determine on which date they became additional listings at that telephone number.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

(1) 100-11-5558

ENCLOSURE

Assassination of President
John Fitzgerald Kennedy,
Dallas, Texas,
November 22, 1963

Source advised that on September 20, 1966, a Clayton R. Bertrand, 1014 North Salcedo Street, New Orleans, had telephone service installed and requested his number be unpublished. C. R. Bertrand's number is [482-4589] Source advised that there was no additional information available pertaining to Clayton R. Bertrand.

Source advised that somewhere toward the middle of June, 1967, three investigators from District Attorney James Garrison's Office requested all information pertaining to any listed Bertrand, with first names varied as C, Clem, or Clay, be made available to [his office] since 1960. Source advised that the telephone company did not maintain records back to 1960, and those Bertrands which were on record had numbers which were unpublished. Source stated that, because of the unpublished listing, it was the policy of his company not to divulge such information except upon the issuance of a subpoena duces tecum. Source advised that he did not turn any information over to the District Attorney's investigators, at which time they left his office and have not since returned.

FBI

Date: 6/23/67

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL (Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, NEW ORLEANS (89-69)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
DALLAS, TEXAS,
NOVEMBER 22, 1963
MISCELLANEOUS-INFORMATION CONCERNING

Re New Orleans tel, June 23, 1967.

Enclosed for the Bureau are 6 copies of an LHM in captioned matter containing the information furnished by LAYTON PATRICK MARTENS regarding statement that J. G. OLSEN, employee of Southern Bell Telephone and Telegraph Company, was engaging in wire tapping for District Attorney JAMES GARRISON.

The confidential source mentioned in the enclosed LHM is [redacted] New Orleans, Louisiana, whose identity is being protected pursuant to his request.

3-Bureau (Enc 6) (RM)
2-New Orleans

ECW/dca
(5)

ENCLOSURE

62-109060-5539

7-11

JUN 26 1967

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____

Special Agent in Charge

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
New Orleans, Louisiana
June 23, 1967

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
DALLAS, TEXAS,
NOVEMBER 22, 1963

Layton Patrick Martens who has been indicted for perjury by the Orleans Parish Grand Jury in connection with District Attorney James Garrison's investigation into the assassination of President Kennedy, telephonically advised the New Orleans Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation on June 22, 1967, that the son of J. G. Olsen (phonetic) who is a student at the University of Southwestern Louisiana, Lafayette, Louisiana, said that his father, J. G. Olsen, is District Director for Southern Bell Telephone and Telegraph Company and is doing wire tapping for District Attorney James Garrison.

Martens claimed he suspects the telephone at the home of his father, Telephone No. 899-9039, is being tapped for the reason that on occasions when he has used the telephone at his father's home he has detected a sound which he thought was someone picking up another extension telephone. The provisions of Title 47, United States Code, Section 605 (Unauthorized Publication or Use of Communications) was explained to Martens. It was suggested that he might desire to bring his suspicions to the attention of representatives of the Southern Bell Telephone and Telegraph Company in New Orleans for any appropriate action the telephone company may wish to take.

A confidential source who has furnished reliable information in the past advised on June 22, 1967, that he had determined that Layton Patrick Martens called the Security

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

COPIES DESTROYED
44 JAN 15 1973

1 - [illegible] - 55-1

Office of the Southern Bell Telephone and Telegraph Company from Lafayette, Louisiana on that date, alleging his telephones were being tapped and that a telephone company employee named Olsen was involved. The source advised that he had determined that the telephone company had checked out one telephone without locating a tap but was unable to check the other telephone as no one was at the residence.

This same source advised that information had been received that the telephone company employee named Olsen would have been in a position to perform wire tapping without anyone being aware of it. However, about three months ago Olsen began acting peculiarly and appeared to be in need of psychiatric help and is presently on leave. The source stated he did not know whether Olsen's condition had anything to do with any wire tapping.

This source also advised that he had learned that members of District Attorney James Garrison's Office had determined by calling information service of the Southern Bell Telephone and Telegraph Company that there is an unlisted, non-published telephone number listed in the name of Bertrand. The source advised that he did not know whether the first name of this subscriber was Clay or Clem Bertrand or any variation of that name.

The New Orleans Suburban Directory for the year 1966 lists John D. Olsen, wife Pearl B. Manager, Southern Bell Telephone and Telegraph Company, residence address 234 Citrus Road, Jefferson Parish, Louisiana.

The files of the New Orleans Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation do not contain any information identifiable with John D. Olsen or J. G. Olsen.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

7/6/67

1 - Mr. Lenihan
1 - Mr. Goble

Airtel

To: SAC, New Orleans (89-69)

From: Director, FBI (62-109060) - 5539

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963,
DALLAS, TEXAS

ReNOairtels 6/23 and 28/67, Buairtel 6/27/67.

The amended page two of LHM submitted with 6/28/67 airtel still leaves LHM unclear in one respect. The first full sentence on page two (top paragraph, continued from page one) which begins "The source advised" makes it appear that Martens called the security office of the telephone company alleging that the telephones in the home of his father were tapped and that Olsen was involved. According to this sentence, Olsen checked out one of the telephones without locating a tap. In the next paragraph on page two, it is set forth that Olsen appeared to be in need of psychiatric help about three months ago and was on leave. This should be clarified. Should "Olsen" in line four of the amended page two be "the telephone company." No dissemination being made until this is clarified.

TNG:jmk
(5)

NOTE: Martens, who once roomed with David Ferrie and who has been charged with perjury by Garrison, has furnished us information that he believes the telephones in his father's home are tapped. He also has stated that the son of J. G. Olsen has said his father claims he tapped telephones for Garrison. Martens gave this information to [redacted] at the telephone company. [redacted] voluntarily advised New Orleans Office of what Martens told him. In addition, he indicated the telephone

NOTE CONTINUED PAGE TWO

JUL 6 1967 COMM-FBI

JUL 24 1967

4 JUL 19 1967

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

NOTE CONTINUED:

company had checked out one of the telephones at the home of Martens' father and found no tap and had been unable to check the other telephone because no one was at the residence. New Orleans submitted this information in LHM. They submitted an amended page two of the LHM, at Bureau's request. In the first version, it was indicated that the telephone company checked out the line at the residence, and in the second version, it was indicated that Olsen himself, who allegedly was doing the tapping, checked out the line. This appears to be incorrect on its face, and the above asks New Orleans to clarify on this point.

FBI

Date: 7/12/67

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL REGISTERED MAIL (Priority)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM : SAC, PHILADELPHIA (157-916) -RUC-

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
11/22/63, Dallas, Texas
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING
(OO:DALLAS)

Enclosed for Dallas are the original envelope and card sent to WALTER H. ANNENBERG.

By letter dated July 10, 1967, Mr. E. Z. DIMITMAN, Administrative Assistant to Mr. WALTER H. ANNENBERG, Publisher, "The Philadelphia Inquirer," Philadelphia, Pa., a Philadelphia daily newspaper, forwarded to the Philadelphia Office an envelope and name card received by Mr. ANNENBERG's office at "The Philadelphia Inquirer."

The envelope reflects the postmark Norfolk, Va., July 6, 1967, and the return address of 22 W. 55th, NYC. This envelope contained a calling card with "The Fund for America" printed on one side and the following handwritten message on the reverse side:

"Who did JACK RUBY call on long distance on November 22-23, 1963?"

Philadelphia files fail to reflect any reference for "The Fund for America."

REC 3 (62-109060) - 5540

8 - Bureau (62-109060) (REGISTERED MAIL)
2 - Dallas (89-43) (Enc. 2) (REGISTERED MAIL)
1 - Norfolk (info)
2 - New York
1 - Philadelphia (157-916)
CJW:mmm
(9)

EX 101
Routed to NY
7-14-67
KMK

JUL 18 1967

C. L. Wick

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

An information copy of this airtel is being furnished to Norfolk, since the envelope was postmarked there.

Philadelphia has acknowledged Mr. ANNENBERG's letter and no further action is being taken.

Request of the Bureau

Bureau is requested to advise New York and Dallas of any information it may have on "The Fund for America" which might help to identify the sender of the letter.

62-D-60913
Nt ident
pad 4/5/67

Leads

NEW YORK:

1. New York is requested to check indices on "The Fund for America" for any information it may have which might assist in identifying the sender of the letter.

2. Will, if feasible, determine the residents of 22 West 55th in an attempt to identify the sender of the letter.

7/13/67

Airtel

1 - Mr. Raupach

ST 102

To: SAC, New York

REC 3

From: Director, FBI (62-109060) — 5540

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
11/22/63, DALLAS, TEXAS
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING

OO: DALLAS

RePHairtel 7/12/67.

Based on information furnished, "The Fund for America" was not identified in Bureau files. New York is to expeditiously furnish any information to the Bureau as revealed in New York Indices concerning "The Fund for America."

New York conduct appropriate inquiry at 22 West 55th Street in an attempt to identify the sender of the postcard referred to in referenced airtel. If this individual is identified, the results of the interviewed are to be incorporated into a letterhead memorandum suitable for dissemination predicating the reason for the interview.

1 - Dallas (Info) (89-43)
1 - Norfolk (Info)
1 - Philadelphia (Info) (157-916)

KMR:dcs
(7)

MAILED 6
JUL 14 1967
COMM-FBI

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO...

67 JUL 19 1967

MAIL ROOM ☑ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

NOTE:

Philadelphia received a letter from Mr. E. Z. Dimitman, Administrative Assistant to the Publisher of the "The Philadelphia Inquirer," a Philadelphia newspaper which enclosed an envelope and a name card that had been received by the newspaper. The envelope was postmarked Norfolk, Virginia, 7/6/67 and a return address of 22 West 55th Street, New York City, and the envelope contained a calling card with "The Fund for America" printed on one side and a handwritten message on the other side, "who did Jack Ruby call on long distance on November 22 - 23, 1963?" This card has been furnished to Dallas.

Bureau files did not identify "The Fund for America" and Bureau file 62-0-60913 contained a non-specific complaint from a deputy Sheriff in Santa Barbara during June, 1961, that he had overheard two unidentified individuals referring to either "The Fund for America" or "Fund for the Republic" which according to these unidentified persons, the spokesman for the group speaks in favor of Russia and against the United States. It could not be determined whether this group is identical with "The Fund for America" referred to on the postcard.

FBI

Date: 7/10/67

REC-24

Transmit the following in PLAIN TEXT
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, NEW ORLEANS (89-69)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
DALLAS, TEXAS, 11/22/63
MISCELLANEOUS - INFO CONCERNING
OO: DALLAS

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are one copy each of newspaper articles appearing in New Orleans newspapers concerning the assassination of President KENNEDY.

Also enclosed for Dallas and Miami are one copy each of these newspaper articles.

(3) - Bureau (Encl. 5)
1 - Dallas (89-43) (Encl. 5)
1 - Miami (Encl. 5)
1 - New Orleans

ECW:jab
(6)

EX-108

REC-24 62-109060-5541

ENCLOSURE

JUL 12 1967

62-109060

Approved: Special Agent in Charge

Sent M Per

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

FERRIE'S BANK RECORDS SUBPENAED BY GARRISON

District Attorney Jim Garrison today subpenaed the bank account records of David W. Ferrie, a former airline pilot who died Feb. 22, a few days after announcing himself as a suspect in Garrison's Kennedy assassination probe.

Criminal District Court Judge Matthew S. Braniff signed the order, directing a vice president of the Whitney National Bank to bring Ferrie's checking and savings account records to the DA's office at 10:30 a. m. Wednesday.

Ferrie, who lost his hair from a skin disease and wore a red toupee and pasted-on eyebrows, was found dead in his littered apartment at 3330

ENCLOSURE

(indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE 1
STATES-ITEM
NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Date: 7-10-67
Edition: FINAL
Author:
Editor:
Title: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEX 11-22-63
Character: AFO
or
Classification: 89-
Submitting Office: N.O., LA.

☐ Being Investigated

5 5-71

Louisiana ave. pkwy.

CORONER NICHOLAS J. Chetta ruled the death natural. Garrison said it was a suicide brought on by Ferrie's growing fear of the investigation.

Three days before he died, Ferrie telephoned the States-Item to say that Garrison would implicate him in the assassination and that the entire investigation was a hoax.

After Ferrie's death, Garrison named him as a conspirator in a plot which the DA said was hatched in New Orleans to assassinate the President in Dallas. He called Ferrie "one of history's most important individuals."

AS CO - CONSPIRATORS Garrison has named Lee Harvey Oswald, charged by the Warren Commission as the lone assassin; Jack Ruby, the Dallas nightclub owner who shot Oswald, and Clay L. Shaw, retired New Orleans businessman now awaiting trial for the alleged conspiracy.

The subpena was filed in the clerk of court's office by Asst. DA William R. Martin.

Directed to Merlin J. Van Geffen, comptroller and vice-president of the Whitney National Bank, the subpena asks for "original ledger sheets and signature cards and any and all documents whatsoever pertaining to" Ferrie's savings and checking accounts.

THE ORDER said the documents were to be available for "inspection and copying" and said they were necessary for the state's case against Shaw.

Garrison has previously obtained records of Ferrie's telephone calls during 1963, except for the month of November, which, he says, are not available.

In other action in the probe today, the bribery charge against television news investigator Walter Sheridan was allotted to Judge Thomas M. Brahney, who earlier set Sheridan's bond at $5,000.

SHERIDAN, ONE of the producers of the National Broadcasting Corp.'s recent "White Paper" report, a critical examination of Garrison's office last Friday with public bribery of the DA's witnesses in the Shaw case.

The NBC broadcast alleged that members of Garrison's staff had bribed and threatened some witnesses and had hypnotized another witness, Perry R. Russo.

After the broadcast, however, Russo contended that Sheridan had offered him a house and a job in California, an expensive attorney and protection from Garrison if Russo would change his story.

IT WAS ON the basis of Russo's statements that Garrison filed charges against Sheridan last week.

According to one source today, Sheridan telephoned New Orleans from Washington, D. C., to say that he will appear this week at the Criminal Courts Building to post his bond and that he will not fight extradition.

Sheridan's attorney in New Orleans, Steven Lemann, who is also attorney for WDSU, the NBC affiliate here, was present in the clerk's office this morning when Sheridan's case was allotted, but he declined to comment on when Sheridan would return to New Orleans.

He was last seen at the courts building on June 28, when the Orleans Parish Grand Jury was in session.

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Garrison Charges NBC Newsman with Bribery

Approached Russo, DA Alleges Here

By ROBERT USSERY

District Attorney Jim Garrison Friday charged National Broadcasting Co. newsman Walter Sheridan with public bribery of Baton Rouge insuranceman Perry Raymond Russo, the state's major witness to come to light thus far in the Clay L. Shaw conspiracy case.

In an apparent effort to stop what he considers an effort to wreck his Kennedy assassination investigation through interference with state's witnesses, Garrison had a direct bill of information filed against Sheridan in the office of the clerk of criminal district court.

An NBC spokesman in New York denied that Sheridan ever bribed or attempted to bribe any witness in Garrison's case.

The bill, signed by Assistant District Attorney Robert E. Lee, and filed by assistant Richard V. Burnes, alleges that Sheridan committed the crime on or about June 11 by offering Russo the following:

1. Lodging in a residence in California.
2. Payment of the fee of an attorney for extradition proceedings.
3. Protection and immunity from the State of Louisiana and the district attorney's office.
4. Guaranteed employment in California or job security.

A capias for Sheridan's arrest was signed by Judge Thomas M. Brahney Jr. shortly before 4 p. m. and forwarded to the office of Criminal Sheriff Louis A. Heyd Jr. Bond was placed at $5,000.

A spokesman in the district attorney's office said it was not known whether Sheridan was in New Orleans. He was seen most of the day in the Criminal Courts building on June 28 when the Orleans Parish grand jury was in session.

Another source in Garrison's office speculated that Sheridan would probably voluntarily face the charge rather than wage an extradition fight.

The charge coincided with Russo's appearance Friday afternoon in Garrison's office.

Russo said only that Assistant District Attorney Andrew Sciambra had asked him to come, but that he did not know why.

A partial account of the alleged bribery was included in a memorandum from Sciambra to Garrison on June 19 which purported to be a report on conversations between Russo and Sheridan and other persons.

The account went this way:

"Russo said that he told Sheridan that he needed a rest as the news people have been bothering him day and night and that he would take a seven to ten day vacation in California after the baseball season was over. Russo said that Sheridan then asked him if he would like to live in California. Sheridan then told him that if he did side up with NBC and the defense and bust up the Garrison probe that he would have to run from Garrison and move from Louisiana. Sheridan said that they could set him up in California, protect his job, get him a lawyer and that he could guarantee that Garrison could never get him extradited back to Louisiana. Sheridan then asked him if he would like to leave now and Russo told him no."

In another development, NBC spokesman in New York said that Garrison had accepted the network's offer of a 30-minute nationwide telecast in which to reply to NBC's hour special last month entitled "The JFK Conspiracy—The Case of Jim Garrison."

Garrison's program, to be aired from the local facilities of WDSU-TV, is scheduled for 7-7:30 p.m. July 15. NBC's documentary was critical of the Garrison probe.

GRAND JURY

In earlier developments Friday two grand jury subpenas were issued for William Gurvich, a private investigator who resigned his role in Garrison's investigation, and John Cancler, an inmate of the Parish Prison who has made allegations about Garrison's probe on the NBC program.

Gurvich requested an appearance before the jury and testified at the June 28 session. At that time Albert V. LaBiche, jury foreman, said that Gurvich's report was not complete and that he would return in two weeks. Both men are ordered to report Wednesday.

Cancler is awaiting a decision on a motion for a new trial on a burglary conviction in Criminal District Court.

Cancler has said that Garrison's staff asked him to break into Shaw's home to place something there.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

SECTION 1
PAGE 1
TIMES PICAYUNE
NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Date: 7-8-67
Edition:
Author:
Editor:
Title: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEX. 11-22-63
Character: AFO
or
Classification: 89-
Submitting Office: N.O., LA.

☐ Being Investigated

ENCLOSURE

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

NBC Newsman Charged by DA On Bribe Count

A -National Broadcasting Co. newsman faced arrest today after being charged with the attempted bribery of a key witness in Dist. Atty. Jim Garrison's Kennedy death plot investigation.

A capias warrant was issued yesterday for Walter Sheridan, the apparent leader of a team of NBC reporters who produced a recent hour-long program on the Garrison inquiry.

The TV program sought to show that the DA's case against 54-year-old Clay L. Shaw was built at least partially upon testimony which did not pass a lie detector test.

GARRISON responded yesterday by charging Sheridan with public bribery of Perry Raymond Russo, the 25-year-old ~~Baton~~ Rouge insurance salesman who said he overheard Shaw plotting the ~~Pres-~~ ident's death.

The NBC show said Russo was subjected to and failed a lie detector test. Russo immediately replied that he was found to be too nervous to take a polygraph test on two occasions.

At the same time, Russo gave the DA a sworn statement in which he said Sheridan had offered to "set me up in California" if he would defect from Garrison's case and join the opposition.

A bill of information filed yesterday by Garrison's office said Sheridan tried to bribe Russo on or about June 11 by making him the following offers:

1. Lodging in a residence in California.
2. Payment of the fee of an attorney for extradition proceedings.
3. Protection and immunity from the State of Louisiana and the district attorney's office.
4. Guaranteed employment in California or job security.

A DA's spokesman said the office did not know Sheridan's whereabouts. He was here as late as June 28 during a session of the Orleans Parish Grand Jury.

Garrison has identified Sheridan as a former official of the Justice Department. He has charged that high placed government officials are attempting to halt his investigation.

Shaw, who has been indicted on a charge of conspiring to murder Kennedy at Dallas in November, 1963, is free on $10,000 bail. Asst. DA James L. Alcock has predicted the trial may begin in September.

In other developments yesterday, NBC announced that Garrison has accepted its offer of 30 minutes air time to respond to the network's critical documentary. Garrison's program is scheduled from 7 to 7:30 p. m. July 15.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE 1

STATES-ITEM

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Date: 7-8-67
Edition: FINAL
Author:
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Character: AFO
or
Classification: 89-
Submitting Office: N.O., LA.

☐ Being Investigated

62 [illegible] 11

ENCLOSURE

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Jury Calls Gurvich, Prisoner to Testify

William Gurvich and John "the Baptist" Cancler were subpenaed today to appear before the Orleans Parish Grand Jury Wednesday in connection with District Attorney Jim Garrison's probe of the assassination of President John F. Kennedy.

The subpena for Gurvich, a former Garrison investigative aide in the probe, was sent to his home address, 4501 Cleveland pl., Metairie.

Cancler is an inmate of Parish Prison, awaiting court action after a burglary conviction.

Gurvich defected from the DA's office a few weeks ago, after he paid a visit to U.S. Sen. Robert F. Kennedy in New York City. He returned to New Orleans, charging there was no basis for Garrison's investigation. He voluntarily testified before the grand jury last Wednesday.

In a recent National Broadcasting Co. TV special, Cancler said he was asked by a member of the DA's staff to break into the French Quarter house of Clay L. Shaw, who has been charged with conspiracy in the Kennedy slaying.

THE SUBPENAS THIS morning were ordered by Assistant DA Richard V. Burnes.

Burnes said that while subpenas are usually issued by the foreman of the grand jury, Article 439 of the Louisiana Code of Criminal Procedure gives the DA authority to issue them.

Asked why Gurvich had been subpenaed, Burnes said, "He appeared voluntarily last week, but since he's not beating on the door any longer to get in, we decided to issue a subpena just to see whether he really has any information.

"This time we want the grand jury to hear him out on a put up or shut up basis to draw out the evidence, if he has any."

ASKED WHETHER GURVICH had given significant information to the jury last Wednesday, Burnes replied "I really wish I could tell you about that, but unfortunately the secrecy of the grand jury must be preserved."

He said the private detective was being subpenaed rather than asked to appear voluntarily "to insure his appearance. Without a subpena, there's no guarantee that he would be available."

Cancler is awaiting a decision by Criminal District Judge Oliver P. Schulingkamp on a motion for a new trial based on another man's testimony that he, not Cancler, committed the burglary of which Cancler is accused.

The alleged confession was made subsequent to Cancler's conviction in February.

ENCLOSURE

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE 1
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or
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☐ Being Investigated

5 7 1

BURNES SAID THE GRAND jury subpena is "totally unconnected with Cancler's burglary case now pending in court."

"He's just another person who professes to have knowledge of the case. This is a put up or shut up operation with him, too. He has never testified under oath to the charges he made over nationwide television. We want to give him that chance."

Asked whether in his opinion either Cancler or Gurvich would be able to supply the grand jury with any significant information, Burnes replied "positively not."

Later today, Perry Raymond Russo, star witness in a preliminary hearing for Shaw last March, showed up at Garrison's office.

Russo said he had been asked to appear by Assistant District Attorney Andrew Sciambra but did not know why.

Russo complained to a reporter that adverse publicity resulting from the investigation had affected his personal life.

"I even got thrown out of a baseball league because of it," said Russo.

He remained in Garrison's inner office for over an hour.

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Garrison Subpenas Ferrie Bank Data

nformation Vital' in Shaw Case

District Attorney Jim Garrison today subpenaed the bank account records of David W. Ferrie, a former airline pilot who died Feb. 22, a few days after announcing himself as a suspect in Garrison's Kennedy assassination probe.

Criminal District Court Judge Matthew S. Braniff signed the order, directing a vice-president of the Whitney National Bank to bring Ferrie's checking and savings account records to the DA's office at 10:30 a. m. Wednesday.

Ferrie, who lost his hair from a skin disease and wore a red toupee and pasted-on eyebrows, was found dead in his littered apartment at 3330 Louisiana ave. pkwy.

CORONER NICHOLAS J. Chetta ruled the death natural. Garrison said it was a suicide brought on by Ferrie's growing fear of the investigation.

Three days before he died, Ferrie telephoned the States-Item to say that Garrison would implicate him in the assassination and that the entire investigation was a hoax.

After Ferrie's death, Garrison named him as a conspirator in a plot which the DA said was hatched in New Orleans to assassinate the President in Dallas. He called Ferrie "one of history's most important individuals."

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The subpena was filed in the clerk of court's office by Asst. DA William R. Martin.

Directed to Merin J. Van Geffen, comptroller and vice-president of the Whitney National Bank, the subpena asks for "original ledger sheets and signature cards and any and all documents whatsoever pertaining to" Ferrie's savings and checking accounts.

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IT WAS ON the basis of Russo's statements that Garrison filed charges against Sheridan last week.

ENCLOSURE

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

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NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Date: 7-10-67
Edition: RED FLASH
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Editor:
Title: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEX 11-22-63
Character: AFO
or
Classification: 89-
Submitting Office: N.O., LA.

☐ Being Investigated

According to one source today, Sheridan telephoned New Orleans from Washington, D. C., to say that he will appear this week at the Criminal Courts Building to post his bond and that he will not fight extradition.

Sheridan's attorney in New Orleans, Steven Lemann, who is also attorney for WDSU, the NBC affiliate here, was present in the clerk's office this morning when Sheridan's case was allotted, but he declined to comment on when Sheridan would return to New Orleans.

He was last seen at the courts building on June 28, when the Orleans Parish Grand Jury was in session.

FBI

Date: 7/10/67

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____ (Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (175-0)

SUBJECT: LAWRENCE JAY ROSENBLATT
PROTECTION OF THE PRESIDENT

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are six copies of a LHM reflecting information concerning the subject.

Copies of LHM being disseminated locally to Secret Service, NY, Port Authority Police, JFK International Airport, and NYCPD, BSS.

"Assassination of President
[illegible]

3- Bureau (Encls. 6) ENCLOSURE
1- New York

JVC:kb
(5)

1 LHM to USSS
7-11-67 WSmith

ENCLOSURE

cc: Mack

NOT RECORDED
199 JUL 13 1967

JUL 11 1967

62-276-656

ORIGINAL FILED IN

51 JUL 19 1967

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

New York, New York
July 10, 1967

Lawrence Jay Rosenblatt
Protection of the President

On July 7, 1967, Inspector William D. Wallace, United States Immigration and Naturalization Service, Montreal, Canada, telephonically advised Special Agent James B. Colby, New York Office, Federal Bureau of Investigation, that Lawrence Jay Rosenblatt arrived in Montreal on July 7, 1967, from New York. Rosenblatt was examined by Canadian medical examiners and adjudged insane. Rosenblatt was ordered out of the country and was put on Air Canada Flight Number 2770, due to arrive in New York at John F. Kennedy Airport at approximately 10:15 p.m., July 7, 1967.

Inspector Wallace advised he interviewed Rosenblatt who stated that he came to Canada to "prevent Bobby Kennedy from being assassinated". Rosenblatt stated that President Johnson "was guilty of the most heinous crime, the assassination of President Kennedy". Wallace advised that Rosenblatt referred to President Johnson as a "modern day Hitler".

Wallace stated that Rosenblatt was born on April 24, 1948, in Bronx, New York, and resides at 170-44 130th Avenue, Jamaica, Queens, New York, and his father is Max Rosenblatt.

The above information was furnished by Special Agent James B. Colby to the following individuals:

Special Agent James Heavey,
Secret Service Duty Officer,
New York

Patrolman Joy,
Port Authority Police,
John F. Kennedy Airport, NY

Larry McQuade,
Detective,
Bureau of Special Services,
New York City Police Department

62-109060-

ENCLOSURE

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

Lawrence Jay Rosenblatt

On July 7, 1967, at 11:15 p.m., Patrolman Robert Merz, Port Authority Police, John F.Kennedy Airport, telephonically advised Special Agent James B. Colby that Rosenblatt arrived at John F. Kennedy Airport aboard Air Canada Flight Number 2770, at approximately 10:45 p.m., where he was met by a Customs Agent and a Secret Service Agent who escorted him to the Air Canada Station Manager's office for interview.

At 2:30 a.m., July 8, 1967, Special Agent James Heavey, Secret Service, New York City, telephonically advised Special Agent Edward J. O'Malley that he interviewed Rosenblatt at John F. Kennedy Airport and that Rosenblatt was not in control of his mental facilities. Rosenblatt claimed that President Johnson was responsible for the assassination of President Kennedy. Heavey advised that he accompanied Rosenblatt and his parents to Elmhurst General Hospital, where he was committed as a schizophrenic paranoiac.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

TELETYPE

REC 82

Mr. Tolson
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Wick
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

FBI WASH DC

556PM URGENT 7/11/67 RDC

TO DIRECTOR (62-109060) AND DALLAS (89-43)

FROM NEW ORLEANS (89-69)

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEXAS, NOV. TWENTYTWO, SIXTYTHREE, MISCELLANEOUS - INFO CONCERNING, OO: DALLAS.

NEW ORLEANS STATES-ITEM, RED FLASH EDITION, JULY ELEVEN INSTANT, INDICATES THAT DA GARRISON'S OFFICE (District Attorney) HAS CHARGED RICHARD TOWNLEY, TELEVISION NEWSMAN FOR WDSU, WITH ATTEMPTING TO BRIBE AND INTIMIDATE PERRY RAYMONS RUSSO AND ATTEMPTED INTIMIDATION OF MARLEEN MANCUSO, FORMER WIFE OF GORDON NOVEL. ARTICLE RELATES THAT THESE CHARGES ARE IN CONJUNCTION WITH PREVIOUSLY FILED CHARGES AGAINST WALTER SHERIDAN, NBC.

THE CHARGES ARE ATTEMPTING TO BRIBE RUSSO BY OFFERING HIM ONE, LODGING IN THE STATE OF CALIF.; TWO, GUARANTEE BY NBC OF EMPLOYMENT OR JOB SECURITY IN THE STATE OF LOUISIANA OR THE STATE OF CALIF.; THREE, PAYMENT OF THE FEE FOR THE LEGAL SERVICES OF AN ATTORNEY FOR EXTRADITION PROCEEDINGS

END PAGE ONE

EX-115

REC 82

JUL 14 1967

56 JUL 20 1967

MR. DELOACH FOR THE DIRECTOR

Xerox-1

OR ANY OTHER PROCEEDINGS; FOUR, PROTECTION AND IMMUNITY FROM THE STATE OF LA. AND THE OFFICE OF THE DA FOR THE PARISH OF ORLEANS, SERVING AS AN INTERMEDIARY TO INFLUENCE CROSS-EXAMINING TRIAL ATTORNEYS NOT TO DAMAGE THE CHARACTER AND REPUTATION OF PERRY RAYMOND RUSSO.

Louisiana

ARTICLE CONTINUES THAT THIS IS A RESULT OF THE NBC PROGRAM TELECAST ON JUNE NINETEEN LAST. THE BILL OF INFORMATION AGAINST TOWNLEY SAID "RICHARD TOWNLEY DID WILFULLY AND LAWFULLY USE VIOLENCE, FORCE AND THREATS UPON ONE PERRY RAYMOND RUSSO...WITH INTENT TO INFLUENCE HIS CONDUCT IN RELATION TO HIS DUTY". THE THIRD CHARGE LEVELED AGAINST TOWNLEY INVOLVES MARLEEN MANCUSO. aka Novel THIS INVOLVES A JUNE TWENTYONE ALLEGATION BY GARRISON THAT THE NBC NEWS TEAM HAD ATTEMPTED TO INTERFERE WITH HER TESTIMONY AS A WITNESS IN THE BURGLARY CONSPRIACY AGAINST NOVEL. SHE IS QUOTED AS SAYING TOWNLEY TOLD HER GARRISON WOULD BE "DESTROYED". "HE SAID THEY WERE NOT MERELY GOING TO DISCREDIT THE PROBE BUT GARRISON WOULD GET A JAIL SENTENCE". IT IS ALLEGED THAT TOWNLEY

END PAGE TWO

ATTEMPTED TO INDUCE MANCUSO TO APPEAR ON THE TELECAST BY TELLING HER A "PRIOR INTERVIEW" WOULD PUT HER IN "GOOD LIGHT" WHEN SHE WAS FINALLY SUBPOENAED.

ASSISTANT DA RICHARD V. BURNES IN FILING THE CHARGES ADDED THAT TOWNLEY USED VIOLENCE, FORCE AND THREATS UPON ONE MARLEEN MANCUSO .. WITH INTENT TO INFLUENCE HER CONDUCT IN RELATION TO HER DUTY AS A WITNESS. HE ADDED FOR THE STATEDS ITEM "FROM THE EVIDENCE PRESENTED TO OUR OFFICE IT IS CLEAR THAT HE HAS VIOLATED LA. PUBLIC BRIBERY AND INTIMIDATION OF WITNESSES STATUTE.

WARRANT WAS ISSUED FOR TOWNLEY AND HIS ATTORNEY STEPHEN LEMANN, SAID HE AND TOWNLEY WOULD APPEAR TO POST SEVEN THOUSAND FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS BOND INSTANT DATE.

NO LHM BEING SUBMITTED.

END.

BGM

FBI WASH DC

TU GLRP

(3)

DC- MR. SULLIVAN

5-113a (9-29-65)

Domestic Intelligence Division

INFORMATIVE NOTE

Date 7/11/67

Recently, NBC Television produced a documentary which exposed the highly unethical, and if true, purely illegal methods being used by Jim Garrison in an effort to make a case of conspiracy to assassinate John F. Kennedy against Clay L. Shaw.

Following the telecast, Garrison charged Walter Sheridan, NBC correspondent, with bribing and intimidating Garrison's star witness against Shaw, Perry Raymond Russo.

From the attached it appears that Garrison intends to use his cloak of authority as District Attorney to intimidate all who might attempt to expose his unethical behavior.

Inasmuch as the information in attached is from local news media, it will not be disseminated.

TJS:ts

5-22-64)

FBI

REC 3

Date: 7/12/67

Transmit the following in PLAIN TEXT
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL
(Priority)

Mr. Tolson
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Wick
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, NEW ORLEANS (89-69)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
DALLAS, TEXAS, 11/22/63
MISCELLANEOUS - INFO CONCERNING
OO: DALLAS

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are newspaper articles concerning the assassination of President JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY.

Also enclosed for Dallas and Miami are one copy each of these newspaper articles.

ENCLOSURE

3 - Bureau (Encl. 5)
1 - Dallas (89-43) (Encl. 5)
1 - Miami (Encl. 5)
1 - New Orleans

REC 3 62-109060-5543

ECW:jab
(6)

ST-104

JUL 17 1967

C. C. Wick

53 JUL 24 1967

Sent M Per

Special Agent in Charge

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

DA Charges Second TV Newscaster

Dist. Atty. Jim Garrison's office today charged a second television newsman with public bribery and intimidation of state witnesses in connection with the Kennedy assassination probe.

Bills of information were filed with the clerk of Criminal District Court charging WDSU-TV newscaster Richard Townley with attempting to bribe and intimidate one witness and attempted intimidation of a second.

"The bills of information today deal only with the criminal conduct of Richard Townley," an accompanying statement by Asst. DA Richard V. Burnes declared.

FRIDAY, Garrison's office filed bribery charges against National Broadcasting Co. newsman Walter Sheridan.

The charges against both Sheridan and Townley grew out of their activities prior to the airing June 1 of a nationally televised program which was highly critical of the DA's inquiry.

Sheridan was charged with attempting to bribe key state witness Perry R. Russo of Baton Rouge in an effort to influence his testimony.

Townley was charged with attempting to bribe Russo by offering him:

"1. Lodging in a residence in the state of California.

"2. Guarantee by National Broadcasting Co. of employment or job security in the state of Louisiana or the state of California.

"3. Payment of the fee for the legal services of an attorney for extradition proceedings or in any other proceedings.

"4. Protection and immunity from the state of Louisiana and the office of the District Attorney for the Parish of Orleans.

"5. Serving as an intermediary to influence cross examining trial attorneys not to damage the character and reputation of Perry Raymond Russo."

Russo held a news conference in the DA's office June 20, the day after the critical NBC program appeared. He charged that Sheridan had offered to "set me up in California" if he recanted his testimony against Clay L. Shaw and joined the defense.

The bill of information against Townley said:

"Richard Townley did willfully and unlawfully use violence, force and threats upon one Perry Raymond Russo . . . with intent to influence his conduct in relation to his duty as a witness."

Russo, a 25-year-old insurance salesman, testified at a preliminary hearing he overheard Shaw, the late David W. Ferrie and Lee Harvey Oswald plot the murder of the late President.

SHAW, A retired managing director of the International Trade Mart, is free on $10,000 bond awaiting trial. Ferrie died five days after Garrison's investigation became public. Oswald, the man the Warren Commission named as Kennedy's lone slayer, was shot to death by Jack Ruby in the Dallas police station.

The third charge leveled at Townley today by the DA's office involves Marlene Mancuso, a onetime beauty queen and former wife of fugitive witness Gordon Novel.

Garrison charged June 21 that the NBC news team had attempted to interfere with her testimony as a witness in a burglary conspiracy case against Novel.

He released a sworn statement from Miss Mancuso in which she was quoted as saying Townley told her Garrison would be "destroyed."

"HE SAID they were not merely going to discredit the probe," Miss Mancuso's affidavit stated. "He said Garrison would get a jail sentence."

Miss Mancuso said Townley attempted to induce her to appear on the NBC program by telling her a "prior interview" would put her in "good light" when she was finally subpenaed.

The DA's office charged today that Townley used "violence, force and threats upon one Marlene Mancuso . . . with intent to influence her conduct in relation to her duty as a witness."

Assistant DA Richard V. Burnes said Townley was being charged with public bribery because "from the evidence presented to our office it is clear that he has violated Louisiana public bribery and intimidation of witnesses statutes."

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE 1
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Submitting Office: N.O., LA.

☐ Being Investigated

62-109060-5223

ENCLOSURE

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

SHAW PLEA DENIED, DA SHOW GOES ON

Judge Edward A. Haggerty Jr. today threw out a petition filed by attorneys for Clay L. Shaw aimed at preventing Dist. Atty. Jim Garrison from appearing on a nationally televised program to discuss his Kennedy assassination probe.

Haggerty told the defense he had issued four sets of guidelines governing statements made in connection with Shaw's case.

He repeated again today that persons, "including lawyers, have acted at their peril" in discussing the case publicly. But he said he could not anticipate violations of the guidelines.

GARRISON IS scheduled to make the nationwide TV appearance from 7 to 7:30 p. m. Saturday. The time was offered him by NBC to respond to a June 19 network show which was critical of the DA's investigation.

Attorneys for Shaw, charged with conspiring to assassinate the late President John F. Kennedy, formally objected to Garrison's intended appearance.

Judge Haggerty ruled the defense request "would require that I change the position I have consistently taken . . . this court fails to appreciate how it can anticipate a violation of its orders until the violation occurs."

IN THE PAST Judge Haggerty has said he fully intends to cite certain persons for contempt, and he has issued several warnings against violating the public statement guidelines.

If the defense feels its right to a fair trial has been jeopardized in New Orleans, the judge said today, it may ask for a change of venue and move the trial to a different locality.

But he warned Garrison that the DA is liable, not only to the judge's guidelines, but to "the stringent rules and regulations of the Louisiana Bar Association and more particularly, the committee on grievances and ethics."

DEFENSE ATTORNEY Irvin F. Dymond took exception to Judge Haggerty's ruling. He noted Garrison will tape the show a day ahead and added:

"If an illegal act is going to be done, and the court is in a position to stop that act before it is done, then the court has a right and a duty to do so."

He said contempt punishment after the Shaw trial "does nothing to protect the rights of the defendant in the trial."

ENCLOSURE

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE 1
STATES-ITEM
NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Date: 7-12-67
Edition: FINAL
Author:
Editor:
Title: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEX. 11-22-63
Character: AFO
or
Classification: 89-
Submitting Office: N.O., LA.

☐ Being Investigated

Attorneys for Shaw, the retired businessman accused of conspiring to kill President John F. Kennedy in 1963, argued in the petition that the program would directly affect the constitutional rights of their client to a fair and impartial trial.

FURTHER, THEY argued, the program would be "in direct contravention to, and in violation of, the guidelines heretofore issued by this court."

The petition also argued that it was the duty of the trial judge (Haggerty) to protect the defendant (Shaw) from "inherently prejudicial publicity."

Earlier this week Shaw's attorneys wrote NBC urging it to cancel the program, scheduled to be video-taped Friday night at the studio of WDSU-TV, the local NBC affiliate.

Today, NBC sent a telegram to Garrison informing the DA that it had denied the request by Shaw's attorneys. "IN OUR OPINION," said NBC, "our responsibilities as a broadcaster and the requirements of the so-called fairness doctrine of the Federal Communications Commission obligate us to give Mr. Garrison this opportunity to appear on our facilities."

Meanwhile, the Orleans Parish Grand Jury was meeting this afternoon to hear two witnesses involved in the Garrison investigation.

One of them—William Gurvich, former Garrison aide—was back from Chicago, where he said he underwent lie detector tests to back up his contention that Garrison's probe has no substance. The 42-year-old Gurvich said the tests will "prove I'm telling the truth when I say Garrison's investigation is a hoax."

THE SECOND witness scheduled to appear is John "The Baptist" Cancler, who appeared on last month's NBC program. Cancler is a convicted burglar awaiting a hearing on a motion for a new trial.

He told NBC newsmen in a Parish Prison interview that two of Garrison's investigators had asked him to break into the French Quarter home of Shaw and "put something there."

HE SAID he went to Chicago to have the tests performed by John E. Reid, head of John E. Reid and Associates, whom Gurvich calls the top man in the polygraph field.

The firm announced that Gurvich passed the test.

The investigator defected from Garrison's office June 26 after a lengthy absence from the public eye, charging that the probe should be halted.

Gurvich said he would supply members of the grand jury with copies of the lie detector results.

Garrison yesterday charged WDSU reporter Richard Townley with public bribery and intimidation of two of the state's witnesses as a result of the NBC program.

Townley, who has worked full-time on the probe investigation for several months, showed up at the Clerk of Court's office yesterday to post a $7,500 bond.

The cases against Townley today were allotted to Judge Matthew S. Braniff.

Townley's arrest warrant was the second issued in the space of a week by Garrison's office in the probe.

Last Friday, Walter Sheridan, news investigator for NBC and a former Justice Department investigator, was ordered arrested on similar charges.

Sheridan, one of the producers of the NBC show, was last seen by New Orleans newsmen on June 28, during the last meeting of the grand jury.

SHERIDAN, reportedly in Washington, is expected to arrive in New Orleans some time this week to post his $5,000 bond.

Townley was charged in three bills of information yesterday with attempting to bribe and intimidate Perry Raymond Russo, so far the DA's star witness in the Shaw case, and with intimidating another state witness, Marlene Mancuso.

Miss Mancuso, a one-time beauty queen, is the former wife of Gordon Novel, a fugitive from Louisiana, charged by Garrison with conspiracy to commit burglary. He is also believed wanted by the district attorney for questioning in the assassination probe.

TOWNLEY yesterday called the charges against him "completely false" and "absurd." In a statement to newsmen after he posted his bond, Townley said:

"Mr. Garrison's accusations against me, like those against my colleague from NBC, Walter Sheridan, are completely false. I am honored to find myself in the distinguished company of a man like Mr. Sheridan, who has established a national reputation for integrity as an investigator for the McClellan Rackets Committee, the Justice Department and now NBC news.

"This would be a minor—even a joking—matter if only the freedom of myself or Mr. Sheridan were involved. The stakes, however, are much higher than that.

"The charges against Mr. Sheridan last week and the charges against me here today are obviously part of the campaign to intimidate reporters everywhere who dare to question the methods of Mr. Garrison, his assistants and his investigators.

"The use of this high office for such low purposes makes a mockery of the justice he is supposed to uphold. Our society has survived other attempts by politicians to silence criticism in the news media.

"UNFORTUNATELY, there is a lengthy tradition of that kind in Louisiana politics. I am confident that those who bear the heavy burden of reporting the truth—even if that truth hurts—will not be intimidated by this obvious attempt to silence criticisms.

"I am equally confident that these absurd charges will be proven groundless in any fair, impartial trial."

One of the star "informants" on NBC's show last month, John "The Baptist" Cancler, is also scheduled to appear before the grand jury today.



—States-Item photo

JUDGE EDWARD A. HAGGERTY JR., left, talks with attorneys for Clay L. Shaw outside his courtroom this morning. The attorneys are, from left, R. IRVIN DYMOND, WILLIAM WEGMANN and EDWARD WEGMANN, back to camera.

5345

ENCLOSURE

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Gurvich Due To Testify DA Probe Is 'Hoax'

William Gurvich, former aide in Dist. Attorney Jim Garrison's Kennedy assassination plot probe, goes before the Orleans Parish Grand Jury today prepared to testify that the investigation is a hoax.

Gurvich, a 42-year-old private detective, said he underwent private lie detector tests yesterday in Chicago to back up his charges that Garrison's probe has no substance.

HE SAID he went to Chicago to have the tests performed by John E. Reid, head of John E. Reid and Associates, whom Gurvich calls the top man in the polygraph field.

The firm announced that Gurvich passed the test.

The tests will "prove I'm telling the truth when I say Garrison's investigation is a hoax," Gurvich said, charging that Garrison can "produce as many witnesses as he wants who will lie under oath."

The investigator defected from Garrison's office June 26 after a lengthy absence from the public eye, charging that the probe should be halted.

Gurvich said he would supply members of the grand jury with copies of the lie detector results.

ALSO TODAY attorneys for Clay L. Shaw, charged by Garrison with conspiracy to murder the President, are expected to take legal action to prevent Garrison from appearing on a nationwide television broadcast Saturday night.

The defense attorneys contend that Garrison's appearance would be a transgression of the guidelines set down by trial Judge Edward A. Haggerty Jr.

Shaw, former managing director of the International Trade Mart, has been charged by Garrison with conspiring with Lee Harvey Oswald, David Ferrie and Jack Ruby to murder the President in Dallas Nov. 22.

Oswald was the man the Warren Commission labeled as the lone assassin; Ruby, a Dallas nightclub operator, shot Oswald two days after the assassination; Ferrie was a one-time airline pilot. All three men are dead.

YESTERDAY Shaw's attorneys, F. Irvin Dymond and William Wegmann, said they had arranged a 3 p. m. meeting with Judge Haggerty for the purpose of attempting to block Garrison's television appearance.

However, Judge Haggerty, vacationing in Biloxi, did not show up and by 5:30 Wegmann and Dymond left the Criminal Courts Building. Asst. Dist. Attys. Richard V. Burnes and James L. Alcock, who had been asked to attend the meeting, also gave up and went home.

The defense attorneys said they would try again today to get an injunction from Haggerty, who, they said, is expected back in his courtroom today.

Garrison's planned television appearance Saturday came as a result of an offer by the National Broadcasting Co. to give the district attorney "equal time" after an NBC show June 19 blasted Garrison's investigation.

THE NETWORK offered Garrison a half-hour "live" network appearance to be broadcast from WDSU-TV, the NBC affiliate in New Orleans.

Garrison yesterday charged WDSU reporter Richard Townley with public bribery and intimidation of two of the state's witnesses as a result of the NBC program.

Townley, who has worked full-time on the probe investigation for several months, showed up at the Clerk of Court's office yesterday to post a $7,500 bond.

Townley's arrest warrant was the second issued in the space of a week by Garrison's office in the probe.

Last Friday, Walter Sheridan, news investigator for NBC and a former Justice Department investigator, was ordered arrested on similar charges.

Sheridan, one of the producers of the NBC show, was last seen by New Orleans newsmen on June 28, during the last meeting of the grand jury.

SHERIDAN, reportedly in Washington, is expected to arrive in New Orleans some time this week to post his $5,000 bond.

Townley was charged in three bills of information yesterday with attempting to bribe and intimidate Perry Raymond Russo, so far the DA's star witness in the Shaw case, and with intimidating another state witness, Marlene Mancuso.

Miss Mancuso, a one-time beauty queen, is the former wife of Gordon Novel, a fugitive from Louisiana, charged by Garrison with conspiracy to commit burglary. He is also believed wanted by the district attorney for questioning in the assassination probe.

On June 21, Garrison released a sworn statement from Miss Mancuso in which she was quoted as saying Townley told her Garrison would be destroyed by NBC

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE 1
STATES-ITEM
NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Date: 7-12-67
Edition: RED COMET
Author:
Editor:
Title: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEX. 11-22-63
Character: AFO
or
Classification: 89-
Submitting Office: N.O., LA.

☐ Being Investigated

ENCLOSURE

and that her reputation would not be damaged if she would cooperate.

The day before, Russo held a press conference in Alcock's office and charged that he had been bribed and intimidated by both Townley and Sheridan.

He said he had been offered a house and a job in California, as well as a number of other benefits, if he would recant his testimony against Shaw and join the defense in destroying Garrison's case.

TOWNLEY yesterday called the charges against him "completely false" and "absurd." In a statement to newsmen after he posted his bond, Townley said:

"Mr. Garrison's accusations against me, like those against my colleague from NBC, Walter Sheridan, are completely false. I am honored to find myself in the distinguished company of a man like Mr. Sheridan, who has established a national reputation for integrity as an investigator for the McClellan Rackets Committee, the Justice Department and now NBC news.

"This would be a minor—even a joking—matter if only the freedom of myself or Mr. Sheridan were involved. The stakes, however, are much higher than that.

"The charges against Mr. Sheridan last week and the charges against me here today are obviously part of the campaign to intimidate reporters everywhere who dare to question the methods of Mr. Garrison, his assistants and his investigators.

"The use of this high office for such low purposes makes a mockery of the justice he is supposed to uphold. Our society has survived other attempts by politicians to silence criticism in the news media.

"UNFORTUNATELY, there is a lengthy tradition of that kind in Louisiana politics. I am confident that those who bear the heavy burden of reporting the truth—~~even if that~~ truth hurts—will not be intimidated by this obvious attempt to silence criticisms.

"I am equally confident that these absurd charges will be proven groundless in any fair, impartial trial."

One of the star "informants" on NBC's show last month, John "The Baptist" Cancler, is also scheduled to appear before the grand jury today.

Cancler, a convicted burglar awaiting a hearing on a motion for a new trial, told NBC reporters in a Parish Prison interview that two of Garrison's investigators had asked him to break into the French Quarter home of Clay Shaw and "put something there."

Asst. Dist. Atty. Burnes said that both Cancler and Gurvich had been subpenaed before the jury—Gurvich for the second time—to give them the opportunity to "put up or shut up."

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Shaw Attempting to Block Garrison's TV Appearance

Temporarily Thwarted by Haggerty's Absence

An attorney for conspiracy defendant Clay L. Shaw said he will try again Wednesday to obtain an injunction to stop District Attorney Jim Garrison from appearing on a national television program Saturday night.

F. Irvin Dymond, along with attorney William Wegmann, had sought to obtain the injunction Tuesday, but Criminal District Judge Edward A. Haggerty did not appear in his offices.

Dymond said Tuesday night he expected to see the judge Wednesday.

Shaw's attorneys are attempting to block Garrison from appearing on a half-hour show scheduled for 7 p. m. Saturday on the National Broadcasting Co.

DOESN'T APPEAR

The show was set up after negotiations between Garrison's office and NBC. Its purpose was to allow the DA to answer allegations made on a previous show by the network June 19.

Wegmann and Dymond had arrived at Judge Haggerty's courtroom at 3 p. m. Tuesday, the time the judge was reportedly scheduled to appear. However, Judge Haggerty, who is on vacation and was believed in Biloxi Tuesday, did not show up and the attorneys left the building at 5:30 p. m.

Assistant District Attorneys James L. Alcock and Richard V. Burnes also gave up and left at that time. The Shaw trial is allotted to Judge Haggerty's section of court.

ACCUSES TOWNLEY

Meanwhile, Garrison charged WDSU-TV newsman Richard Townley with bribery and intimidation of the DA's star witness, Perry R. Russo.

Townley was charged with attempting to bribe Russo by offering him:

1. Lodging in a residence in the state of California.

2. Guarantee by National Broadcasting Co. of employment or job security in the state of Louisiana or the state of California.

3. Payment of the fee for the legal services of an attorney for extradition proceedings or in any other proceedings.

4. Protection and immunity from the state of Louisiana and the office of the district attorney for the Parish of Orleans.

5. To serve as an intermediary to influence cross examining trial attorneys not to damage the character and reputation of Perry Raymond Russo.

Townley said Tuesday afternoon that the charges against him were "completely false" and "absurd." The newsman also charged that Garrison abused the powers of his office in his attempt to "silence" criticisms in the news media.

Townley appeared with his attorney at 3:26 p. m. and posted a $7,500 bond.

CRITICAL OF PROBE

Russo held a news conference in Garrison's office June 20, the day after an NBC news special was aired. The program was highly critical of the DA's assassination probe.

At his news conference, Russo said NBC newsman Walter Sheridan had offered to "set me up in California" if he recanted his testimony against Clay L. Shaw and joined the defense.

Russo had testified at a preliminary hearing that he heard Shaw, the late David W. Ferrie and Lee Harvey Oswald plot the murder of the President.

Shaw, a retired managing director of International Trade Mart, is free on $10,000 bond awaiting trial. Ferrie died five days after Garrison's investigation became public. Oswald, the man the Warren Commission named as Kennedy's lone killer, was shot to death by Jack Ruby in the Dallas police station.

EX-BEAUTY QUEEN

Another charge levered at Townley Tuesday by Garrison involved Marlene Mancuso, a one-time beauty queen and former wife of fugitive witness Gordon Novel.

Garrison charged June 21 that Townley and Sheridan had attempted to interfere with her testimony as a witness in a burglary conspiracy case against Novel.

He released a sworn statement from Miss Mancuso in which she was quoted as saying Townley told her Garrison would be destroyed.

"He said they were not merely going to discredit the probe," Miss Mancuso's affidavit stated. "He said Garrison would get a jail sentence."

Miss Mancuso said Townley attempted to induce her to appear on the NBC program by telling her a "prior interview" would put her in a "good light" when she was finally subpenaed.

Following is the complete statement of Townley, which he read to newsmen Tuesday afternoon:

"Mr. Garrison's accusations against me, like those against my colleague from NBC, Walter Sheridan, are completely false. I am honored to find myself in the distinguished company of a man like Mr. Sheridan, who has established a national reputation for integrity as an investigator for the McClellan rackets committee, the Justice Department and now NBC news.

'HIGHER STAKES'

"This would be a minor — even a joking — matter if only the freedom of myself or Mr. Sheridan were involved. The stakes, however, are unfortunately much higher than that. The charges against Mr. Sheridan last week, and the charges against me here today are obviously part of the campaign to intimidate reporters everywhere who dare to question the methods of Mr. Garrison, his assistants and his investigators.

ENCLOSURE 6

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE 1
SECTION 1
TIMES PICAYUNE
NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Date: 7-12-67
Edition:
Author:
Editor:
Title: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEX. 11-22-63
Character: AFO
or
Classification: 89-
Submitting Office: N.O., LA.

☐ Being Investigated

89-343

"The use of his high office for such low purposes makes a mockery of the justice he is supposed to uphold. Our society has survived other attempts by politicians to silence criticism in the news media.

"Unfortunately, there is a lengthy tradition of that kind in Louisiana politics. I am confident that those who bear the heavy burden of reporting the truth — even if that truth hurts — will not be intimidated by this obvious attempt to silence criticisms.

"I am equally confident that these absurd charges will be proven groundless in any fair, impartial trial."



—Photo by The Times-Picayune.
RICHARD TOWNLEY
Charged by Garrison.

FBI

Date: 6/21/67

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL (Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, TAMPA (62-455) (RUC)

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, NOVEMBER 22, 1963
(OO:DALLAS)

Enclosed for the Bureau are seven copies of a LHM setting forth information obtained by SA DAVID A. BRUMBLE, St. Petersburg Resident Agency, from [redacted] St. Petersburg, Florida. In furnishing information, she specifically requested that her identity not be disclosed outside the FBI for fear of violating the ethics of her profession, as she obtained information in attempting to place JAMES HERBERT MARTIN in employable positions in St. Petersburg, Florida.

For information of the Bureau, [redacted] was rational in furnishing this information and does so out of patriotic motives, according to her, and admittedly was confused about information furnished to her by MARTIN. The resume set forth in the LHM is the best that she can recall the details of conversations she has had with him.

No further investigation is being conducted by the Tampa Division, and Secret Service, Tampa, Florida, is being furnished a copy of LHM.

ENCLOSURE

(3) - Bureau (Enc. 7)
1 - Dallas (Enc. 1)
1 - New Orleans (Enc. 1)
2 - Tampa
(1 - 80-139)

62-109060-5544

REC 8

15 JUN 26 1967

DAB:lp
(7)

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

cc LHM mailed 6/26/67 rel

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

62-109060-12403
105-82555-1

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Tampa, Florida
June 21, 1967

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, NOVEMBER 22, 1963

A confidential source, who has not been contacted sufficiently to determine the reliability of information furnished, on June 20, 1967, advised a Special Agent of the Tampa Division of the FBI as follows:

Approximately one and one-half years ago, JAMES HERBERT MARTIN had been in St. Petersburg, Florida, attempting to obtain employment in the hotel restaurant management field. At this time, a white male, (First Name Unknown) LINQUIST (phonetic), employed in the management business at the Sheraton Outrigger Motel, U. S. Highway 19 South, St. Petersburg, Florida, would not even consider employing MARTIN because he was the individual who was the Business Manager for MARINA OSWALD immediately following the assassination of President KENNEDY. MARTIN had been the Manager of the Inn of the Six Flags, Dallas, Texas, at the time, and after the assassination, had become a public relations representative for the OSWALD family. LINQUIST refused to employ him or consider him as the motel did not want the adverse publicity which accompanied MARTIN. MARTIN was unable to obtain employment in the hotel restaurant management field, and is believed to have obtained employment with Sears Department Store, St. Petersburg, Florida.

On June 15, 1967, he once again attempted to obtain employment in the hotel management business at St. Petersburg, Florida. On this date he made information available to the source that on November 22, 1963, he had been the Manager of the Inn of Six Flags, Dallas, Texas. The day after the assassination of President KENNEDY, Secret

62-109060-5 Enclosure

ENCLOSURE
Enclosure

JUL 14 1967

Service Agents or FBI Agents had contacted him and asked for a suite of rooms to be used on a confidential basis to accommodate MARINA OSWALD, her mother-in-law and LEE OSWALD's brother, as well as representatives of the Secret Service. The arrangements were made and for approximately two weeks the Government Agents held question and answer periods with members of OSWALD's family. The group moved from the motel after one of the Government Agents informed MARTIN that MARINA's location had been determined by another Government Agency and they would have to move her. The Government Agents had already conducted a background investigation on him and propositioned him to allow MARINA OSWALD and her two children to live with him in his home. He was additionally propositioned to being MARINA OSWALD's Business Manager and he accepted on a basis he would perform these duties as long as she resided with him. MARINA OSWALD and her two children took up residence with him and his family and he operated as her business manager in preparing contracts with magazines, newspapers, and other periodicals, and arranged for interviews and press releases. He indicated money came in initially at the rate of $50,000.00 per week from public donors. She resided with him for a period of three months and during the time she was at the house, Government Agents posed as attorneys and developers, who were associates of MARTIN. During press conferences MARINA OSWALD would not answer questions of reporters without an interpreter and generally would answer questions in Russian. She was presented as a considerate mother, who cared for her children and was bereaved by the loss of her husband. After meetings with the press, when she would be alone with MARTIN's family, she would always chastise the stupid Americans. MARINA OSWALD consumed large amounts of vodka and spoke very fluent English. She constantly claimed she had knowledge of the most important officials of the Soviet Union and when living in Russia she had complete access to all Government facilities. She made statements she knew about the assassination before it occurred, that she was a part of the Communist Party and could have prevented the assassination had she desired. Mrs. MARTIN maintained a diary and took down exhaustive notes concerning all such statements and comments by MARINA OSWALD and intended to write a book in the future. MARTIN allegedly knew JACK RUBY, the man who killed LEE HARVEY OSWALD, through motel and restaurant associations in Texas.

Clay L. Lou

MARTIN allegedly has made statements that the prosecuting attorney, GARRISON, in New Orleans, Louisiana, was right in his investigation of "SHAW", in that SHAW was guilty of a conspiracy to kill President KENNEDY, a long with 15 other individuals, and the conspiracy was instituted in the city of Atlanta, Georgia. MARTIN allegedly professed knowledge that on the night of November 21, 1963, a man made two telephone calls from Atlanta, Georgia, to Dallas, Texas. One of the calls was made to the residence of LEE OSWALD, followed by a second call to the private, unlisted telephone number of JACK RUBY. In placing the call the man informed the long-distance operator, "Mark this short conversation. It will make history." Upon completing the call, he stated, "Everything is set". The second call, which was made to RUBY's private, unlisted phone, consisted only of the statement by the caller of "If anything goes wrong, you know what to do". MARTIN determined these calls had been made through an engineer who had a wife who knew the long-distance operator who had made these calls. MARTIN allegedly had furnished this information to the FBI or Secret Service at Dallas, Texas, who had discounted the calls.

MARTIN allegedly has made statements that President LYNDON B. JOHNSON was aware of the many problems that KENNEDY faced in Texas, and of the numerous problems that President KENNEDY had been caused by members of the criminal syndicates. MARTIN professed President KENNEDY had been trying to clean up "a dirty mess in organized crime." MARTIN professed to have a cousin or uncle in a criminal syndicate.

MARTIN professed he had a friend that knew President JOHNSON when he started out in politics. This individual claims that President JOHNSON, early in his political career, stated that he would become President of the United States. The same friend allegedly had stolen a secret ballot box, stolen at the Democratic National Convention, at which President KENNEDY was nominated for the Presidency of the United States. President JOHNSON allegedly knows what was in the box and who has it, and if the contents of same were known, it would greatly embarrass him.

MARTIN professes that since President KENNEDY's death there have been no problems for the criminal syndicate, as President JOHNSON has not been causing any problems for the "Cosa Nostra".

MARTIN indicated that the assassination of President KENNEDY was to have included Governor CONNELLY of Texas, but at the last minute someone had decided that CONNELLY would be spared.

MARTIN professed that a photograph of the Presidential car, which was presented to the Warren Commission, displayed a bullet hole on the right side of the windshield, indicating a shot had entered the car from the front, and that this testimony had been explained away as not being a bullet hole, but only as being a bug on the windshield. He allegedly testified before the Warren Commission and at that time had not yet divulged the true nature of MARINA OSWALD, concerning her proficiency in the English language, her drinking heavily of vodka, and her extensive knowledge of Russian political matters.

As Business Manager for MARINA OSWALD, he was to have obtained 10% of her income; a Dallas attorney by the name of THORPE was to obtain 5%; and LEE OSWALD's brother was to obtain 10%. MARINA OSWALD moved from his residence after three months, after a disagreement with LEE OSWALD's brother, who wanted all of the 25% involved in administering MARINA OSWALD's accounts. Additionally, OSWALD's brother claimed that all contracts and papers which had been completed while MARTIN was her Business Manager, had been completed by MARINA OSWALD when she was under sedation. After she left his home, he filed a suit for $12,500.00, for use of his home during the three month period, by MARINA OSWALD, and he received this money in a settlement out of court. MARINA OSWALD, according to MARTIN, now runs a restaurant in Dallas, Texas.

The following is a description and resume of JAMES HERBERT MARTIN.

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
NOVEMBER 22, 1963

Name:	JAMES HERBERT MARTIN
Date of birth:	October 6, 1926
Sex:	Male
Race:	White
Height:	6'2"
Weight:	185 pounds
Marital status:	Married, with three children
Education:	Grade School, at St. Elizabeth, Kansas City, Missouri; High School at Southwest High School, Kansas City, Missouri; 2 years Hotel Administration at Cornell University, Ithaca, New York; Mississippi State, Accounting courses in Correspondence, Foods, and Beverages.
Employments:	Statler Hotel, St. Louis, Missouri; Statler-Hilton Hotel, Dallas, Texas; Hilton Carte Blanche, Dallas, Texas; Gay Nineties, Dallas, Texas; Inn of the Six Flags, Arlington, Texas; Hospitality Inns, Inc., Dallas, Texas; Merchandise Mart, Inc., Dallas, Texas; Watt Manufacturing Corporation, St. Petersburg, Florida
Residence:	June 15, 1967: 4300 Pompano Drive Southeast, St. Petersburg, Florida
Previous address:	11611 Forrar, Dallas, Texas.

Sec Sec II
500-20-1496

Military Service:	U. S. Navy
Automobile:	Drives a 1963 Plymouth, bearing 1967 Florida license 4-91519 and in possession of Florida Driver's License Number 334584.
References:	Union Trust National Bank, St. Petersburg, Florida; Sears Department Store, St. Petersburg, Florida; Texas Company, Houston, Texas; LeRoy Gutch, Pompano Drive Southeast, St. Petersburg, Florida.
Social Security Number:	500-20-5496

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

6/29/67

Airtel

ST-106

1 - Mr. C. D. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Wick
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan
1 - Mr. W. A. Branigan
1 - Mr. Lenihan

To: SAC, Tampa (62-455)

From: Director, FBI (62-109060) - 55444

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963,
DALLAS, TEXAS

REC 8

ReTPairtel 6/21/67 setting forth information furnished to your office by [redacted] in which she makes numerous allegations concerning the assassination which were furnished to her by James Herbert Martin.

For the information of each office, James Herbert Martin was resident manager at the Six Flags Inn at the time of the assassination. Martin subsequently invited Marina Oswald and her two children to share his home for several weeks following the assassination. Martin also served as business manager for Marina Oswald until she discharged him in late 2/64.

Bufiles disclose that James Herbert Martin testified before the Warren Commission on 2/27/64. His testimony is set out on pages 469 through 502 of Volume I of the Warren Commission Hearings and pages 1 through 32 of Volume II of the Warren Commission Hearings. Copies of the Hearings are in possession of all FBI offices.

JUN 29 1967

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

The Tampa Office should carefully review the testimony of Martin as set out in the Warren Commission Hearings mentioned above. Thereafter, the Tampa Office should contact James Herbert Martin and obtain from him all pertinent data concerning the assassination which he has not testified to before the Warren Commission. If Martin does not volunteer information concerning the allegations he reportedly furnished to [redacted] Martin should be pinned down as to whether he has made such allegations to anyone. Of particular interest are the allegations attributed to Martin concerning Marina Oswald as set out on page two of Tampa's letterhead memorandum dated 6/21/67. Results of Tampa's interview with Martin in this matter should be promptly forwarded to the Bureau in letterhead memo suitable for dissemination.

2 - Dallas (89-43)
1 - New Orleans (89-69)

JUL 21 1967

REL:as (11)

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO

53 JUL 26 1967

RETYPE UNIT

Tolson
DeLoach
Mohr
Wick
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

Airtel to SAC, Tampa
RE: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
62-109060

A check of Bufiles disclosed no information concerning [redacted] Dobriner. In interviewing Martin in this matter, Tampa should not disclose the identity of the individual who furnished this Bureau information alleging Martin possessed additional details concerning the assassination which he has not furnished to the Warren Commission.

NOTE:

See memorandum Branigan to Sullivan dated 6/28/67 captioned as above, prepared by REL:as.

SECRET - EYES ONLY

German newspaper called "Echo," issues of Friday, May 19, 1967 and Friday, June 2, 1967.

The newspaper describes itself in its title as an "independent weekly newspaper for Germany." It also describes itself as "the first newspaper with price comparisons." According to information printed in the newspaper itself in the Friday, June 2 issue, the publisher is Georg Fleissman, who works through the Echo Publishing Company Incorporated which is located on Kriemhildstrasse 20 in Nuernberg. The telephone number is 441271. The following are in charge of the particular divisions: George Fleissman is in charge of Politics and Economics, Klaus F. Weiss, is the Chief of Service, Horst Roeder is Sports Editor, Helga Gollwitzer is in charge of Fashion and Entertainment, and Alfred Schroedor is in charge of Commercial Activities. The newspaper has its own foreign correspondents in Washington, New York and New Orleans. The Washington correspondent is Bob Stanley, 2029 Connecticut Avenue, N.W., Telephone No. 2050040; New York is represented by Gustave Santiago, 97-24 Van Wyck Expressway, Richmond Hill, New York, Telephone No. 2078565; representing New Orleans is Connie Austin, 220 South Pierce, Telephone No. 4820869. In charge of advertising is A. Schroeder, who has his office only temporarily. The newspaper is printed by Truan & Didel, Weissenburg in Bavaria. "Echo," according to the newspaper, appears every Friday and costs 30 pfennig for an individual copy, by subscription through the mail the charge is 1.30 marks per month, including postage. The newspaper can also be purchased through a yearly subscription at a special price of 16 marks, under stipulation that this amount must be paid in advance to account number 31420 in the Postal Savings Bureau in Nuernberg. The place for any judicial action against the newspaper is Nuernberg.

Friday, May 19, 1967

Page 2

Article entitled "Commentary of the Week" written by Egon Winter. The writer states that the recent rapprochement between East and West Germany has taken place to abruptly. He then comments about various artistic people who present Theater an Schiffbauerdamm as an example of artistic freedom which is not

SUMMARIZED BY:
ROBERT J. KLAPOUCHY:trs
June 13, 1967

NOT RECORDED
NOT RECORDED 11 JUN 27 1967
199 JUN 29 1967

54 JUL 3 1967

ORIGINAL FILED IN

allowed in the West. He says that "would it please these artistic people if they had to worry about getting official state approval of the Peoples Publishing House in East Germany." In general the writer seems to be against the sudden slackening of tension from the two parts of Germany and against those people who claim to find the East German intellectual and political climate to be free, open and desirable.

Page 4

The article is entitled "Mao's Imperialism Must Be Broken in Vietnam" and is a report by Tom C. Burns and Robert X. Wegner. According to the article the Chinese Communists are threatening not only America but also Russia and even those states which in this current war in Vietnam have taken the side of the North Vietnamese. Even the North Vietnamese themselves and their chief of state, Ho Chih Minh, do not believe the offerings of help which China has presented and have not asked officially for volunteers from China because they dread the volunteers will never leave. "China aims for the absolute rule over all people of Asia and Vietnam would be only one step on the way to the erection of the Chinese world empire." The article goes on to say that the American Government, with Lyndon B. Johnson at its head and his experienced Foreign Minister, Dean Rusk, declares that the United States is in no case fighting against the people of Vietnam and that they would like to end this war tomorrow if possible, but they cannot withdraw their troops until they know for certain that Vietnam can exist as an independent land without the continuous danger of the Chinese occupation. "Even though it may sound grotesque, it is in fact so, that the United States troops in Vietnam are leading their operations also in the interest of the North Vietnamese, who are fighting today against the Americans as a result of an incorrectly understood communist solidarity, (the North Vietnamese) will perhaps tomorrow have to join together with their brothers and sisters from South Vietnam and with the Americans fight against the Chinese "volunteers," against the Red Guards in this jungle war!" The article goes on to say that the United States does not want to lead the war and, as all other people of the world, it is for peace. But since the Americans are so peace-loving and for freedom, and since they possess such great economic and military strength, they feel that they are bound in conscience to defend freedom all over the world, wherever any peoples freedom is threatened. The article concludes with a statement that Germans especially should be not against the war in Vietnam since it was only American presence in 1945 on the Rhein which prevented a

Vietnam arising in Germany. Neither the English nor the French would have been in the position at that time to prevent the civil war in Germany, but it was "Uncle Sam" who was at the right place at the right time and not only with Care packages. "Today one should never forget that."

Friday, June 2, 1967

Page 1

"The Soviet Union Blackmails America"

This article is unsigned. The article is a discussion of the Israeli-Egyptian tension in the Mid East. It mentions that the first attempt by Israel to free itself, in 1956, was a complete success. However, because of the Hungarian Revolution at the same time, and the resulting tensions between East and West, both the successes of the Israelites were wiped out and the freedom of the Hungarians was lost, to obtain world peace. According to the article, the aims of Russia in supplying Egypt at the present time and in apparently giving permission, or at least encouragement, to begin to threaten a war against Israel is to use a quid pro quo: peace in the Middle East for peace in Vietnam, which would mean American withdrawal from Vietnam. On the other hand, both America and Russia fear that China would use the existence of two wars in Asia for its own aims. And both partners, meaning Russia and the United States, are opposed to this.

Page 4

"America Today"

By Tom C. Burns and Robert X. Wegner

The article begins by first giving a summary of the various points that have been made in this series of articles from the past few weeks.

1. The Negro problem, the equality between blacks and whites, will not be solved in our generation in a friendly manner.

2. America's thirty-fifth president, John F. Kennedy, who was especially popular in Europe, was especially unpopular in the Southern states of his own country, due to his too swift steps concerning the civil rights of the Negroes.

3. America is lucky today that it has Lyndon B. Johnson as president since he himself is from the South and is able to solve the problem in a more careful and peaceful way.

4. The war in Vietnam is a vital issue of the day, and the American allies-especially West Germany - should take part in this "crusade against the communistic imperialism of Red China" in order to bring the war to an end as soon as possible.

5. If the United States should lose the war, militarily or politically, in Vietnam, the military and political freedom of Europe - especially of West Germany - will be lost. Whoever protests against the American intervention helps to undermine his own freedom.

6. The future of Europe, and that of West Germany, depends upon the present position of the United States in the balance of world powers. It can never be unimportant to West Germans what the Americans do in their own country and how they confront their problems.

"The third part of our series will concern itself with Kennedy's murder and examine the events in New Orleans. What the State District Attorney Jim Garrison produces there, is to put it mildly, the scandal for the American nation. On his own personal initiative and with the help of a few refined business people, Garrison, with the help of private detectives, is carrying out attention-worthy discoveries and announces that United States authorities like the FBI and CIA, know the real murderer of Kennedy, but that they up until now had held this information back from the United States courts. A monstrous accusation, only thinkable in the "land of unlimited possibilities" (Translator's Note: the German nickname for America). We have taken the trouble and also made discoveries, not only in America, but above all in Europe, where the murder of Kennedy was planned.

"We are aware of certain facts which let us presume, that the world will find out the real background of this scandalous murder before the fourth anniversary of the assassination in Dallas (November 22, 1967).

"In the meanwhile we will just concern ourselves with the investigations which Garrison had made up to now. It is now know for a fact that

a) the murderers of Dallas were not Americans,

b) the persons suspected by Jim Garrison in New Orleans of the assassination in Dallas are not guilty.

c) There were two Oswalds

c) There were two Oswalds, Lee Oswald (picture below to the left) only covered the withdrawal of the real murderers. He never fired a shot from the carbine which was found in his apartment. (Garrison was right on this point).

d) Oswald's wife, who came from Russia, (Marina, picture below in the middle) is supposed to have gotten financial advantages by the death of her husband.

e) The bar-owner, Jack Ruby (alias Rubinstine, picture below to the right) found in Dallas the double of the real murderer, Lee Oswald.

"World opinion has concerned itself since the beginning of this year with the so-called Warren Report. In the opinion of many Americans the background of the murder of President John F. Kennedy has not been explained or not been explained fully by the Warren Commission (named after its leader Chief Justice Earl Warren). The subtitle of the research report reads: 'the dramatic official answer to who killed Kennedy.' People are trying, as a cartoon to the left shows, to make holes in the results of the Warren Report and to present these as "invented" or "untrue." Especially in the city of New Orleans many people are concerned with this problem....

"The state's Attorney Garrison uses dark financial sources for his research in the Kennedy affair - justice closes its pocketbook for this purpose."

close

FBI

Date: 6/7-67

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL (Priority or Method of Mailing)

Mr. Tolson
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Wick
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI
Attn: Crime Records

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (62-9462)

RE: CBS TV NEWS SPECIAL ON WARREN COMMISSION
6/26,27,28/67

Re NY phone call to Bureau 6/5/67.

On 6/5/67 Mr. SAMUEL ROBERTS, CBS News, NY, telephonically advised that a CBS TV news special was going to be presented on June 26,27,28, 1967 concerning the Warren Commission. He indicated that this show would be one hour in length on these three consecutive nights, the times of which were not yet set. He indicated that the show would be seen on the entire CBS TV net work.

He inquired if NY had a picture in color of the FBI seal which could from time to time be shown in the background for this special.

On the instruction of the Bureau, NYO advised Mr. Roberts that such a picture was not available.

On 6/6/67 it was discreetly ascertained that the program would be shown from 10:00 pm to 11:00 pm on 6/26,27 and 28/67.

It was also ascertained that a bulletin publicizing this program would be issued shortly. NYO will make every effort to obtain a copy of this bulletin and forward it to the Bureau when it is released.

NOT RECORDED
19 JUN 22 1967

13 JUN 8 1967

2-Bureau
2-NY

(4)

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

54 JUN 30 1967

CRIMINAL FILE

F B I

Date: 6/8/67

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

Cc

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI
Attn: Crime Records

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (62-9462)

RE: CBS TV NEWS SPECIAL ON WARREN COMMISSION
6/25,26,27/67

Re NYairtel 6/7/67.

Enclosed for the Bureau are copies of CBS news releases concerning "The Warren Report" to be broadcast on successive nights, June 25,26,27/67.

It should be noted that the dates are Sunday, June 25th, Monday, June 26th and Tuesday, June 27th, not June 26,27,28/67 as previously advised by CBS.

(3)-Bureau (Encs 3) MAILROOM
1-NY

ENCLOSURE

NOT RECORDED
199 JUN 27 1967

JCT:AHD
(4)

JUN 9 1967

ORIGINAL FILED IN

54 JUL 5 1967

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

May 18, 1967

A CBS NEWS INQUIRY: "THE WARREN REPORT"

TO BE BROADCAST ON SUCCESSIVE NIGHTS, JUNE 25-26-27

Each Major Point of Controversy Will Be Examined,

New Evidence Presented, and Conclusions Reached

A CBS NEWS INQUIRY: "The Warren Report," an examination of the major questions raised by critics of the Official Report on the Assassination of President John F. Kennedy, will be broadcast on three consecutive evenings at the same hour, Sunday, June 25, Monday, June 26 and Tuesday, June 27 (10:00-11:00 PM, EDT), in color on the CBS Television Network.

CBS News Correspondents Walter Cronkite and Dan Rather, and Eddie Barker, news director of KRLD-TV, Dallas-Fort Worth, are the reporters.

(Note to editors: The CBS NEWS INQUIRY pre-empts regular programming on these three dates.)

The broadcast will review the Warren Commission's findings about events before, during and after the assassination of President John F. Kennedy and the murder of Lee Harvey Oswald, and also the criticisms of these findings.

Each point of controversy will be examined by CBS News, including the investigation conducted by District Attorney James Garris of New Orleans.

(More)

ENCLOSURE

ENCLOSURE

A special unit under executive producer Leslie Midgley has been at work for more than six months. The resulting broadcasts will contain filmed interviews, reconstructions of events and the findings of various tests and experiments conducted in many parts of the country.

Five months ago, Richard S. Salant, President of CBS News, announced that CBS News had been intensively re-examining the Warren Report and other information concerning the assassination of President Kennedy, but that no decision would be made concerning the broadcasting of the results of this re-examination unless, as the investigation proceeded, CBS News could determine that "it can contribute to public understanding and enlightenment."

"I did not feel," Salant said today, "that it would be useful simply to pit critics and defenders against each other in a debate, and felt special broadcasts were not justified unless CBS News could clarify the issues and relevant facts, and contribute to public understanding on the basis of an independent journalistic investigation. These broadcasts have now been set because of my conviction that CBS News can accomplish this objective."

"We have allotted three hours to this CBS NEWS INQUIRY because of the subject's size, detail and crucial importance," added Salant. "Each major point of controversy has been examined in great detail; we have uncovered fresh material and we will present the conclusions of CBS News based on our analysis and investigations."

"We needed three hours to present the results of the six-month-long inquiry," Salant continued, "but we feel that a three-hour broad-

(More)

cast in a single evening is too much to ask of the viewer's attention span for so complex and controversial a series of questions and issues."

Salant stated that "for this reason, we will, for the first time in network television history, deal with a subject on three successive prime-time broadcasts at the same hour each night. At the beginning of the second and third broadcasts, we will review briefly what has gone before."

* * *

May 31, 1967

"The Warren Report," June 25-26-27...

ONE ASSASSIN? ONE BULLET? A CONSPIRACY?
"CBS NEWS INQUIRY" WILL EXAMINE "THE QUESTIONS"

Since September 1964, with the appearance of the Report of the President's Commission on the Assassination of President Kennedy, there have been questions. A steady stream of books, magazine articles, even plays and motion pictures, have challenged the Report's findings -- offering new theories, new assassins and new reasons.

A CBS NEWS INQUIRY: "The Warren Report" will for three consecutive nights, at the same hour, examine some of the more valid questions that have been raised about the assassination. The broadcasts will be presented Sunday, June 25, Monday, June 26 and Tuesday, June 27 (10:00-11:00 PM, EDT) in color on the CBS Television Network.

CBS News has sifted the same mass of material available to the Warren Commission and its critics. A special unit under executive producer Leslie Midgley has, for more than six months, gone over testimony with witnesses, conducted technical investigations of its own, and answered some of the questions to, at least, its own satisfaction.

Some of the central questions are:

--Did Oswald take his rifle to the Texas School Book Depository?

--How many shots were fired?

(More)

ENCLOSURE

--Where did the shots come from?

--Was there a second assassin?

--Could one bullet have struck Governor Connally and the President?

--Did the autopsy conceal, or fail to establish, the direction of the fatal shots?

--Did Oswald shoot Tippit?

--Did Oswald know Tippit?

--Who was Oswald? (An FBI informant? A CIA undercover man?)

--Was the assassination part of a conspiracy which has been kept from the American people, by design or incompetence?

--Why is the Report not completely accepted by the public?

CBS News Correspondents Walter Cronkite and Dan Rather, and Eddie Barker, news director of KRLD-TV, Dallas-Fort Worth, are the reporters on the broadcast, which will also examine the investigation conducted by District Attorney James Garrison of New Orleans.

* * *

June 5, 1967

Tests, analyses, simulations for June 25-26-27 "Inquiry"...

SAME MAKES, MODELS AS OSWALD RIFLE, ZAPRUDER CAMERA, USED;
PATHOLOGICAL, PSYCHOLOGICAL TESTS ALSO MADE FOR "WARREN REPORT"

The rifle and the camera that took their place in American history on Nov. 22, 1963 will be among the principal subjects of CBS News' intensive re-examination of the factors surrounding the assassination of President John F. Kennedy.

The critical aspects of the Official Report on that terrible day and the weekend that followed have been sifted by a special CBS News unit producing a CBS NEWS INQUIRY: "The Warren Report." Its findings will be revealed on three consecutive broadcasts, at the same hour, Sunday, June 25, Monday, June 26 and Tuesday, June 27 (10:00-11:00 PM, EDT) in color on the CBS Television Network.

Crucial to the credibility of the Report are the Mannlicher-Carcano rifle allegedly fired by Lee Harvey Oswald from the sixth floor of the Texas School Book Depository building, and the 8mm Bell & Howell zoomatic camera which Abraham Zapruder took to Dealey Plaza in Dallas to make "home movies" of the Presidential motorcade.

Through interviews and re-examination and reconstruction of events, the evidence and controversy surrounding the camera and rifle will be probed. Other areas of study include pathological findings connected with the autopsy report, and also psychological factors involved in the tremendous doubts about the Warren Report.

(More)

Using 6.5mm Mannlicher-Carcano rifles of Italian manufacture, of the same general type as Oswald's and fitted with the same four-power Japanese telescopic sights, CBS News conducted a number of tests to determine how fast they could be fired with any accuracy.

In addition, CBS News simulated the conditions of the assassination to determine how fast and accurately a marksman could hit a moving target, firing three shots. The CBS News unit also examined the controversial single-bullet theory, the Warren Report theory that President Kennedy and Governor Connally were hit by the same bullet.

Several experts analyzed copies of the Zapruder film of the ride through Dealey Plaza, and their tests included stroboscopic examination of film speed using nine different Bell & Howell cameras of the same model as Zapruder's. The experts checked the speed of cameras similar to Zapruder's to consider whether the findings published in the Warren Report were credible.

The CBS NEWS INQUIRY: "The Warren Report" is produced by a special unit under Leslie Midgley, executive producer.

* * *

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Bishop
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

FBI WASH DC

527PM URGENT 7/13/67 OLP

TO DIRECTOR (62-109060) AND DALLAS (89-43)

FROM NEW ORLEANS (89-69)2P

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,

DALLAS, TEXAS, NOV. TWENTYTWO, SIXTYTHREE, MISCELLANEOUS -

INFO CONCERNING. OO: DALLAS.

NEW ORLEANS STATES-ITEM, RED FLASH EDITION, JULY THIRTEEN INSTANT, REPORTED THAT JOHN CANCLER WHO WAS SUBPOENAED TO APPEAR BEFORE THE ORLEANS PARISH GRAND JURY ON JULY TWELVE LAST TOOK THE FIFTH AMENDMENT AND REFUSED TO REPEAT UNDER OATH A STORY HE TOLD ON A NATIONAL BROADCASTING CO. PROGRAM, JUNE NINETEEN LAST. THE ARTICLE REPORTED THAT CANCLER WAS TAKEN BEFORE JUDGE BERNARD J. BAGERT AND CANCLER WAS AGAIN ASKED TO TELL HIS STORY AND HE AGAIN REFUSED. JUDGE BAGERT FOUND CANCLER GUILTY OF CONTEMPT AND SENTENCED CANCLER TO SIX MONTHS IN JAIL, A FIVE HUNDRED DOLLAR FINE OR ONE YEAR IN JAIL IN LIEU OF THE FINE.

END PAGE ONE

EX-115

REC 46 62-109060-5545

JUL 18 1967

55 JUL 25 1967

(60X)

MR. DELOACH FOR THE DIRECTOR

THE ARTICLE REPORTED THAT WALTER SHERIDAN, NBC NEWSMAN ACCUSED OF OFFERING KEY STATE WITNESS, PERRY RAYMOND RUSSO MONEY, LEGAL HELP AND A HOME IN CALIF., STATED HE WILL RETURN TO NEW ORLEANS AND SURRENDER TO AUTHORITIES. THE ARTICLE REPORTED THAT SHERIDAN DENIED THE BRIBERY CHARGE AND ADDED, "I HAVE NO INTENTION OF AVOIDING MEETING THIS ISSUE WHICH INVOLVED A BASIC PRINCIPLE OF FREEDOM OF THE PRESS". THE ARTICLE QUOTED SHERIDAN AS SAYING "THE REAL ISSUE IS WHETHER GARRISON OR ANY DISTRICT ATTORNEY CAN USE THE CRIMINAL PROCESS TO TRY TO INTIMIDATE REPORTERS".

THE SAME ARTICLE REPORTED THAT WILLIAM GURVICH APPEARED BEFORE THE ORLEANS PARISH GRAND JURY FOR TWO AND ONE HALF HOURS BUT DID NOT CONTAIN ANY OF THE INFORMATION HE FURNISHED THE GRAND JURY.

NO LHM BEING SUBMITTED.

END

BGM

FBI WASH DC

TU CLR

CC- MR. SULLIVAN

1-113a ((9-29-65)

Domestic Intelligence Division

INFORMATIVE NOTE

Date 7/13/67

John Cancler is a New Orleans burglar who has publicly stated that a member of Garrison's staff approached him requesting that Cancler enter Clay Shaw's residence and place some incriminating evidence there. Garrison undoubtedly wanted Cancler to repeat this story before the grand jury. Walter Sheridan, National Broadcasting Company, was charged by Garrison several days ago with attempting to bribe Garrison's witness, Perry Russo.

Since attached, which contains further developments on these matters, is from news media, no dissemination is being made.

TNG:chs

FBI

Date: 7/14/67

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____ (Priority)

REC 6

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)

FROM: SAC, DENVER (89-41) RUC.

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
11/22/63, DALLAS, TEXAS
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING

Attached for the Bureau are six copies of an LHM relating to information furnished by Mr. WAYNE HEWITT of Cheyenne, Wyoming.

Two copies of this LHM are attached for Dallas and one copy attached for New Orleans.

No record located in Denver indices concerning WAYNE HEWITT or LEE ODOM.

No further action being taken by Denver Division, UACB.

ENCLOSURE

(3-Bureau (Encls. 6)
2-Dallas (Encls. 2)(89-43)
1-New Orleans (Encl. 1)
1-Denver
RLC:cmp

(7)

no discrimination.
Odom not in custody in Dallas, source is unknown. RUC

REC 6 5546

EX 101 4 JUL 17 1967

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

55 JUL 25 1967

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Denver, Colorado

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

July 14, 1967

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
NOVEMBER 22, 1963, DALLAS,
TEXAS

Mr. Wayne Hewitt, 508 Harvard, Cheyenne, Wyoming, telephonically advised a Special Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation on July 14, 1967, that he had in his possession a number of personal checks from Lee Odom. He explained that Odom is in custody at Dallas, Texas, based on a warrant by the District Attorney in New Orleans, Louisiana, alleging that Odom was associated with Lee Harvey Oswald and Jack Ruby. Mr. Hewitt voiced the opinion that possibly the checks would lead to some information linking Odom to the assassination of President John Fitzgerald Kennedy.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

1*

COPIES DESTROYED

44 JAN 15 1973

ENCLOSURE

62 [illegible]-55[illegible]

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
Denver, Colorado

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

July 14, 1967

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
NOVEMBER 22, 1963, DALLAS,
TEXAS

Mr. Wayne Hewitt, 508 Harvard, Cheyenne, Wyoming, telephonically advised a Special Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation on July 14, 1967, that he had in his possession a number of personal checks from Lee Odom. He explained that Odom is in custody at Dallas, Texas, based on a warrant by the District Attorney in New Orleans, Louisiana, alleging that Odom was associated with Lee Harvey Oswald and Jack Ruby. Mr. Hewitt voiced the opinion that possibly the checks would lead to some information linking Odom to the assassination of President John Fitzgerald Kennedy.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060) DATE: 7/13/67

FROM : LEGAT, BONN (62-36) ~~(P)~~ (P)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963,
DALLAS, TEXAS

ReBuairtel to Bonn 7/3/67.

By letter dated 7/13/67, Bonn communicated with the Bundeskriminalamt (BKA - West German Federal Criminal Police) in line with the instructions contained in referenced airtel.

3 - Bureau
(1 - Liaison)
1 - Bonn

JCFM:ll
(4)

33

REC-28 5547

EX 101

18 JUL 7 1967

56 JUL 24 1967

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

FBI

Date: 7/11/67

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____ (Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, DALLAS (89-43) (P)

RE: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
DALLAS, TEXAS, 11/22/63
MISCELLANEOUS -
INFORMATION CONCERNING

OO - DALLAS

Re Dallas airtel to Bureau, 1/13/64 captioned "LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka., IS - R - CUBA" and "ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEXAS, 11/22/63", and Dallas LHM, 1/13/64, enclosed therewith.

Enclosed is an LHM, 10 copies Bureau, one New Orleans for information, since it contains information pertaining to District Attorney GARRISON's investigation.

WILLIAM JAMES LOWERY, JR. [redacted] on 7/10/67 reported to SA EDWIN D. KUYKENDALL, in addition to the data contained in the LHM, stated EARL LIVELY, JR., telephonically contacted him on 7/10/67 at about 3:00 PM., and started talking about a newspaper article he had seen concerning JOHN STANFORD, San Antonio CP member, having recently been in Mexico. It was known between them that LOWERY had testified for the government in a case involving STANFORD in 1963. LIVELY inquired whether LOWERY was still in contact with the FBI, to which LOWERY replied that he was an occasional contact with that agency. LIVELY indicated that he had brought up LOWERY's name first with people LIVELY had been in contact with on the previous weekend

4 - Bureau (encls-10)(RM)
(3 - 62-109060) ENCLOSURE
(1 - 100-385617)
1 - New Orleans (info)(encl-1)(89-69)(RM)
2 - Dallas (1 - 89-43)
[(1 - 134-3A)]

EDK:jeg
(7)

REC-44 62-109060-5548

JUL 13 1967

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

1 cc LHM returned 8/8 rlf

CLERK COPY AND COPY OF ENC. FOR [illegible]

believed by LOWERY to be JIM GARRISON's investigators. LIVELY told LOWERY that LOWERY had done so much good work and had gotten nothing out of it since his testimony for the government that the possibility existed he could work out some kind of a deal with these other people which might result in LOWERY's getting something out of it which LOWERY presumed would be financial. LOWERY recalled that EARL LIVELY during the past two or three years introduced him on one occasion to HERBERT PHILBRICK, but nothing ever came of that association. LOWERY stated he has no desire to do anything that would embarrass the Bureau. He is somewhat interested in knowing what proposition might be offerred to him by GARRISON's investigators. LOWERY said that if interviewed he does not intend to go to Louisiana and would not allow himself to be subjected to any of the unique methods reportedly utilized by GARRISON, such as hypnotism, use of truth serum and similar things.

It was pointed out to LOWERY that whatever action he took would be of his own volition and that no action whatever should be taken with any idea of rendering assistance to the FBI in this matter.

As of 9:00 A.M., 7/11/67, LOWERY had received no further contact from LIVELY or anyoneeelse concerning this matter. LOWERY stated he would keep the Dallas Office advised concerning developments.

Referenced airtel reflects previous information in Dallas files concerning EARL LIVELY, JR. No active investigation has been conducted by the Dallas Office re LIVELY. It is noted that some investigation was conducted by the Office of Special Investigations (OSI) in 1962 concerning LIVELY. Subsequent to submission of referenced airtel on 1/13/64, LIVELY has continued to present to be a subscriber to "The Worker", an East Coast communist newspaper. LIVELY's last known address was 8604 Baltimore Drive, Dallas, Texas, with a previous address of 5005-B Cedar Springs, Dallas.

The Bureau and New Orleans will be advised concerning any further information received from LOWERY pertaining to this matter.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Dallas, Texas
July 11, 1967

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
DALLAS, TEXAS, NOVEMBER 22, 1963

On July 10, 1967, William James Lowery, Jr., Dallas, Texas, an individual who was a member of, and active in, the Communist Party (CP) on a local and state basis from September 23, 1945 to September 23, 1963, and who has testified before the Subversive Activities Control Board, advised he was contacted on that date by Earl Lively, Jr., of Dallas, Texas, who is known to be an extremely anti-communist individual. It is not known to Lowery that Lively is affiliated with any particular organization. He could not identify Lively's current employment or residence address in Dallas. He remembered, however, having had some contact with Lively in about 1964; that Lively then was supposed to be a Lieutenant Colonel in the U. S. Air Force Reserve.

Lively, on July 10, 1967, told Lowery, after engaging in other miscellaneous conversation, that he thought he could put Lowery in touch "with those people in the Southeast", which Lowery understood him to mean District Attorney Jim Garrison, or Garrison's investigators, in New Orleans, Louisiana. Lively stated "those people" had been in contact with him in Dallas over the previous weekend and during that period Lowery's name was first mentioned by Lively to them as someone who might be of possible assistance to them.

Lively appeared to be approaching Lowery to determine whether he would be receptive to a contact by someone from District Attorney Garrison's Office. Lively said the possibility existed that Lowery might be able to get something out of being contacted by "those people", recognizing that Lowery had in the past, subsequent to his testimony for the government in 1963, not been able to realize much financially from his past

44 JAN 15 1973

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5548

ENCLOSURE

good work. Lowery told Lively he could not see how it would hurt to at least let them talk to him. Lowery furnished his residence telephone number to Lively with the understanding that Lively would contact him later at his home where they could talk more specifically. Lively did not state exactly as to what information "those people" sought from Lowery. Lively indicated he would be in contact with "those people" during the coming weekend.

Lowery stated he does not intend to go to Louisiana for any interview but would allow District Attorney Garrison's investigators to contact him in Dallas if they desire. He does not know just how he could be of any assistance in that investigation since he has never known Lee Harvey Oswald or Jack Ruby, and has no information of his own knowledge that would in any way contribute to establishing a conspiracy to kill President Kennedy. Lowery stated that he is not now affiliated with any organization and that any information furnished by him would be solely as an individual. He understood that any action taken by him would not be for or in behalf of the Federal Bureau of Investigation or any other organization or agency and that he would be acting solely as an individual of his own volition.

Lowery, as of 9:00 A.M., July 11, 1967, had received no additional inquiry from Lively or any other individuals concerning this matter.

1 - Mr. C. D. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Wick

July 18, 1967

The Attorney General

ST-119 REC-44 62-109060-5548

Director, FBI

1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan
1 - Mr. W. A. Branigan
1 - Mr. R. E. Lenihan

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963
DALLAS, TEXAS

Enclosed is a copy of a memorandum dated July 11, 1967, at Dallas, Texas, which sets forth information furnished to our Dallas Office by Mr. William James Lowery, Jr.

For your additional information in this matter, Mr. Lowery previously contacted our Dallas Office on January 4, 1964. Mr. Lowery is a former member of the Communist Party. He has testified for the Government before the Subversive Activities Control Board.

On January 4, 1964, Mr. Lowery informed our Dallas Office that he had been contacted by Earl Lively, Jr., of Dallas, Texas. According to Lowery, Lively was then writing an anticommunist book which stressed the Fair Play for Cuba Committee connections of Lee Harvey Oswald. Lively's purpose in contacting Mr. Lowery was to obtain assistance from Lowery in the writing of his book.

MAILED 2
JUL 18 1967
COMM-FBI

Enclosure

1 - The Deputy Attorney General (Enclosure)

1 - Mr. Carl Kardley (Enclosure)
Acting Assistant Attorney General

1 - Mr. Fred M. Vinson, Jr. (Enclosure)
Assistant Attorney General

1 - Mr. J. Walter Yeagley (Enclosure)
Assistant Attorney General

Tolson
DeLoach
Mohr
Wick
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

62-109060

REL:as
(13)

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO

79 JUL 20 1967

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

The Attorney General

NOTE:

[redacted] On July 10, 1967, Lively contacted Lowery and reported that he, Lively, had been in contact with people in the "Southeast" which Lowery understood to mean District Attorney Jim Garrison. Lively told Lowery that he had informed someone from Garrison's office that possibly Lowery could be of assistance to Garrison. Lowery informed the Dallas Office on July 10, 1967, that he has never known Lee Harvey Oswald or Jack Ruby and has no information of his own knowledge that would in any way contribute to establishing a conspiracy to kill President Kennedy.

FD-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

FBI

Date: 7/11/67

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL
(Priority)

Mr. Tolson
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Wick
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, MILWAUKEE (62-1178) (RUC)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963,
DALLAS, TEXAS

Reference Bureau airtel to Milwaukee, dated 7/7/67.

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are the original and five copies of a self-explanatory letterhead memorandum suitable for dissemination to the Department.

Information copies being furnished to Dallas and New Orleans.

1-USA, Milwaukee (Info)
1-ASAC Gallagher (Info)

ST 102

REC-50 62-109060-5549

19 JUL 13 1967

ENCLOSURE

3 - Bureau (62-109060) (Enc. 6) (RM)
1 - Dallas (89-43) (Enc. 1) (RM)
1 - New Orleans (89-69) (Enc. 1) (RM)
1 - Milwaukee (62-1178)
MLW/ces
(6)

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Milwaukee, Wisconsin
July 11, 1967

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22,1963,
DALLAS, TEXAS

The following investigation was conducted on July 11, 1967, by Special Agents Malvin Lee Wessel and John T. Mc Carrier at Minocqua, Wisconsin:

"This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency."

ENCLOSURE

Assassination of President
John F. Kennedy, November 22,
1963, Dallas, Texas

Phyllis Mary Nackman, fifty-three years of age, with home address Route 1, Box 14, Minocqua, Wisconsin, was contacted and advised that she and her husband, Albert Joseph Nackman, are the owners and operators of Cabby's Shell Service, Minocqua, Wisconsin.

Mrs. Nackman advised that her maiden name was Schultz and that her brother, now deceased, was Phillip James Schultz.

Mrs. Nackman advised that she and her brother were mistaken for twins when he was living but she advised that he was fifty-six years of age when he died in 1965.

Mrs. Nackman stated that she and her brother had been raised in Hammond, Indiana, and that her brother had worked for the B & O Railroad at East Chicago, Indiana until he left that area in 1954. She stated that he left due to the fact that he was angry at his employers and that she did not hear from him for approximately three years. She stated that she received a letter from him in 1957, advising that he was working as a bartender at that time in New Orleans, Louisiana.

Mrs. Nackman stated that thereafter she saw her brother on one occasion, June 25, 1963, when he traveled to Minocqua, Wisconsin, for her twenty-fifth wedding anniversary. She stated that thereafter he returned to New Orleans, Louisiana.

She stated that she did not correspond with her brother on a regular basis and that in the latter part of July, 1965, she received a telephone call from a man who identified himself as Gene Davis from New Orleans, Louisiana. She stated that Davis identified himself as a friend of her brother's and that Davis advised her that her brother was in the Charity Hospital in New Orleans in very ill health and close to dying.

Mrs. Nackman advised that she traveled to New Orleans, Louisiana, and was with her brother when he died on August 8, 1965. She stated that a tube leading to the bladder burst which caused

her brother's death, along with the fact that he was a diabetic and a bleeder.

She stated that in New Orleans she met the man who identified himself as Gene Davis who stated that he was a close friend of her brother's and who at times had lived with her brother as a roommate. She described Davis as a male Caucasian, approximately fifty-seven years of age, five feet four inches tall, slender build, with dark, wavy hair.

Mrs. Nackman stated that to her knowledge her brother had never been in any trouble, did not have any criminal or mental record, and had never married.

Mrs. Nackman stated that to her knowledge her brother never used any names other than his own and that the names of Clem or Clay Bertrand were unknown to her.

Mrs. Nackman further advised that she did not keep track of her brother in New Orleans, Louisiana, and that Gene Davis was the only person known to her with whom her brother associated in New Orleans. She advised that she believes the last address she had for Davis was 524 Bourbon or 524 Dolphin Street, but advised that she was reciting these addresses from memory.

SI-

1 - Mr. C. D. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Wick
1 - Mr. Rosen

July 18, 1967

The Attorney General

REC-50 62-109060-5549

Director, FBI

1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan
1 - Mr. W. A. Branigan
1 - Mr. R. E. Lenihan

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963,
DALLAS, TEXAS

Reference is made to the letter of Assistant Attorney General Fred M. Vinson, Jr., to this Bureau dated June 29, 1967, requesting that this Bureau locate and interview Mrs. Phyllis Nachman (phonetic), who reportedly was a twin sister to Phil Schultz, now deceased.

MAILED 3
JUL 18 1967
COMM-FBI

Attached is a copy of a memorandum dated July 11, 1967, at Milwaukee, Wisconsin, which sets forth results of our interview with Mrs. Phyllis Mary Nackman in this matter. Inasmuch as Mrs. Nackman stated that to her knowledge her brother, Phillip James Schultz, never used any names other than his own and that the names of Clem or Clay Bertrand were unknown to her, no further action is contemplated by this Bureau in this particular inquiry.

A check of our files disclosed no additional information concerning Phillip James Schultz to that which has already been furnished to you.

Enclosure

1 - The Deputy Attorney General (Enclosure)

1 - Mr. Carl Eardley (Enclosure)
Acting Assistant Attorney General

1 - Mr. Fred M. Vinson, Jr. (Enclosure)
Assistant Attorney General

1 - Mr. J. Walter Yeagley (Enclosure)
Assistant Attorney General

Tolson
DeLoach
Mohr
Wick
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

62-109060

REL:as
(13)

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO

79 JUL 20 1967

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

The Attorney General

NOTE:

Dean Andrews, is the individual who claims he was contacted by Clay Bertrand 11/23/63 at which time Bertrand allegedly requested Andrews to go to Dallas, Texas, and defend Lee Harvey Oswald. We have been advised by the Department that Andrews now claims Bertrand is identical to Gene Davis, owner of Wanda's bar in New Orleans. Davis, [redacted] has denied ever using any alias, including Clem or Clay Bertrand. Davis indicated Phil Schultz, now deceased, reportedly used the name Clay Bertrand at one time in New Orleans. Davis stated Schultz is now deceased. We contacted Schultz's sister, Mrs. Nachman, in Minocqua, Wisconsin, and she was able to furnish no information indicating her brother, Phil Schultz, ever used the name Clay or Clem Bertrand. This completes our inquiry in this matter. By letter dated 7/5/67 we informed the AG that Davis had denied he was the mysterious "Clay Bertrand." We also informed the AG we would attempt to locate and interview Mrs. Nachman (phonetic).

FBI

Date: 7/14/67

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL (Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, KANSAS CITY (62-8156) (RUC)

RE: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963
DALLAS, TEXAS

Re Bureau letter dated 7/7/67 and Dallas airtel dated 7/10/67.

On 7/10/67 [redacted] (protect identity), [redacted] Ft. Riley, Kansas, advised on confidential basis Miss FRANCES L. THRASHER, employed as court reporter [redacted] from Fall, 1962, until April, 1967, at which time she resigned expressing dissatisfaction over her lack of supervisory authority.

[redacted] characterized Miss THRASHER as "frustrated old maid with over-active imagination" who had difficulty getting along with co-workers at SJA Office. However; he advised that while he would question her judgment, he would not question her integrity.

[redacted] advised Miss THRASHER became emotionally upset over the prosecution of CLAY L. SHAW, inasmuch as SHAW and her father, Brig. Gen. THRASHER, were close friends during World War II. Her resignation from the SJA Staff was based partly on her desire to be free to pursue the SHAW-GARRISON dispute, which became an obsession with her.

C WICK
(3) Bureau
1-Dallas (89-43)
1-New Orleans (89-69) (INFO)
1-Kansas City
AES:bjc
(6)

EX-110
REC 53 62-109060-5550

54 JUL 26 1967

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____

53 JUL 21 1967 Special Agent in Charge

19 JUL 18 1967

SIX

Kansas City indices negative regarding any contact by Miss THRASHER.

In view of above and information furnished by Dallas Office, it does not appear interview of Miss THRASHER would be productive. She will not be interviewed UACB.

THIS SERIAL HAS BEEN REFERRED TO ANOTHER AGENCY AND IS IN A PENDING STATUS:

FILE NO. 62-109060

SERIAL NO. 5551

PAGE NO. 1

NO. OF PAGES 1

SECTION NO.

140

Dept. of Justice

REFERRAL

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JUL 12 PM

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Wick
Mr. C
Mr. C
Mr. S
Mr. E
Mr. T
Mr. T
Tele. R
Miss H
Miss Gandy

FBI WASH DC

FBI NEW ORLS

521PM URGENT 7/12/67 OLP

TO DIRECTOR (62-109060) AND DALLAS (89-43)

FROM NEW ORLEANS (89-69) 3P

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEXAS, NOV. TWENTYTWO, SIXTYTHREE, MISCELLANEOUS - INFO CONCERNING. OO: DALLAS.

NEW ORLEANS STATES ITEM, FINAL EDITION, JULY TWELVE, INSTANT, REPORTED THAT JUDGE EDWARD A. HAGGERTY, JR., TODAY THREW OUT A PETITION FILED BY ATTORNEYS FOR CLAY L. SHAW AIMED AT PREVENTING DA (District Attorney) JIM GARRISON FROM APPEARING ON A NATIONALLY TELEVISED PROGRAM TO DISCUSS HIS KENNEDY ASSASSINATION PROBE. THE ARTICLE REPORTED HAGGERTY TOLD THE DEFENSE HE HAD ISSUED FOUR SETS OF GUIDELINES GOVERNING STATEMENTS MADE IN CONNECTION WITH SHAW'S CASE. HE REPEATED AGAIN TODAY THAT PERSONS "INCLUDING LAWYERS HAVE ACTED AT THEIR PERIL" IN DISCUSSING THE CASE PUBLICLY BUT SAID HE COULD NOT ANTICIPATE VIOLATIONS OF THE GUIDELINES. JUDGE HAGGERTY SAID HE FULLY INTENDS TO CITE CERTAIN PERSONS FOR CONTEMPT AND HE HAS ISSUED SEVERAL WARNINGS AGAINST VIOLATORS OF THE

END PAGE ONE

REC-52 62-109060-5552

EX 101

MR. DELOACH FOR THE DIRECTOR

11 JUL 18 1967

56 JUL 26 1967

57 JUL 24 1967

NO 89169

PUBLIC STATEMENT GUIDELINE. JUDGE HAGGERTY WAS ALSO QUOTED AS SAYING THAT IF THE DEFENSE FEELS ITS RIGHT TO A FAIR TRIAL HAS BEEN JEOPARDIZED IN NEW ORLEANS IT MAY ASK FOR A CHANGE IN VENUE AND MOVE THE TRIAL TO A DIFFERENT LOCALITY.

ARTICLE REPORTED THAT JUDGE HAGGERTY WARNED GARRISON THAT HE IS LIABLE NOT ONLY TO THE JUDGE'S GUIDELINES BUT TO "THE STRINGENT RULES AND REGULATIONS OF THE LOUISIANA BAR ASSOCIATION AND MORE PARTICULARLY, THE COMMITTEE ON GRIEVANCES AND ETHICS".

ARTICLE REPORTED THAT GARRISON IS SCHEDULED TO MAKE A NATIONWIDE TELEVISION APPEARANCE ON NBC FROM SEVEN TO SEVEN THIRTY PM, SATURDAY, JULY FIFTEEN NEXT.

ARTICLE REPORTED THAT WILLIAM GURVICH, FORMER GARRISON AIDE, WHO WAS SCHEDULED TO TESTIFY BEFORE THE ORLEANS PARISH GRAND JURY TODAY SAID HE UNDERWENT LIE DETECTOR TESTS IN CHICAGO TO BACK UP HIS CONTENTION THAT GARRISON'S PROBE HAS NO SUBSTANCE. ACCORDING TO THE ARTICLE, GURVICH SAID THE LIE DETECTOR TESTS WERE PERFORMED BY JOHN E. REID, HEAD OF JOHN E. REID AND ASSOCIATES, AND ACCORDING TO THE ARTICLE

THE FIRM ANNOUNCED THAT GURVICH HAD PASSED THE TEST.
GURVICH REPORTEDLY STATED HE WOULD SUPPLY MEMBERS OF THE
GRAND JURY WITH COPIES OF THE LIE DETECTOR RESULTS.

NO LHM BEING SUBMITTED.

END

BAP

FBI WASH DC

CC MR. SULLIVAN

5-113a ((9-29-65)

Domestic Intelligence Division

INFORMATIVE NOTE

Date 7/12/67

Due to the great amount of publicity afforded the arrest of Clay L. Shaw by Jim Garrison on a charge of conspiracy to assassinate John F. Kennedy, Judge Edward A. Haggerty issued orders forbidding anyone connected with the case to make any public statements or cause further publicity.

In spite of these orders, publicity has been given to every development of the case and the biggest offender in his unquenchable thirst for greater publicity has been Jim Garrison.

Public statements have been made by other prominent figures in the case including Garrison's former aide, who has now publicly condemned Garrison. During recent NBC and CBS television coverage, statements were made by various of Garrison's witnesses, all of which statements would appear to fall within the scope of Haggerty's order.

The information in attached will not be disseminated, inasmuch as it is taken from news media material.

TJS:ts

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

NSPI 11/6? and

Reporting Office	Office of Origin	Date	Investigative Period
PHILADELPHIA	PHILADELPHIA	JUL 28 1967	10/10/66 - 6/12/67

Title of Case	Report made by	Typed By
ROY E. FRANKHOUSER, JR., aka ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY	WILLIAM EDWARD DAVIS	gmm

Character of Case

RM

REC-42 1

SUMMARY

NON-PROSECUTIVE

Reference

Report of SA WILLIAM EDWARD DAVIS dated 11/14/66 at Philadelphia.

-P*-

Leads

BALTIMORE, BIRMINGHAM, CHARLOTTE, KANSAS CITY, NEWARK, NEW YORK, RICHMOND, WASHINGTON FIELD (INFO):

One copy of this report is being furnished each of the foregoing offices because of subject's activities and associates therein, and because subject will undoubtedly continue to visit or contact persons in these areas.

REC 53 62-109060-5553

NOT RECORDED
199 JUL 1[illegible] 1967

Approved [signature] Special Agent in Charge

Copies made: 5

ST-104

Do not write in spaces below

55 REC-42

ST-115

SA JUN 29 ESI

(SEE COVER PAGE B.)

1 - Bureau

SNJF-1-10

Notations: AGENCY: ACSI, ONI, OSI, STATE
RAO 3rd Cav Mtr Sqdn
DATE FORWARD: 8-6-67
HOW FORWARD: RR
BY:

53 JUL 26 1967

NO PREVIOUS RECORD AS LISTED N S P I

ORIGINAL FILED IN [illegible]

FD-204 (Rev. 3-3-59)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
CONFIDENTIAL

Copy to:
1 - OSI, Philadelphia (RM)
1 - NISO, Philadelphia (RM)
1 - MI, Philadelphia (RM)
1 - Secret Service, Philadelphia (RM)
1 - ATTD, Philadelphia (RM)

Report of: WILLIAM EDWARD DAVIS
Office: Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
Date: JUN 2 8 1967
Field Office File #: 105-4158
Bureau File #: 97-4262
Title: ROY E. FRANKHOUSER, JR.

Character: RACIAL MATTERS

Synopsis: ROY FRANKHOUSER continues to reside at 133 South Fourth Street, Reading, Pa. He is presently unemployed but has held two different jobs briefly in the preceding months. Reliably reported expelled from the UKA, KKKK, he has been affiliated with a group called the White Crusaders. He currently has no automobile or Pennsylvania driver's license and is unable to operate a vehicle. No information available regarding activity in racially oriented groups in recent months except the White Crusaders. He attended Minuteman meetings in October 1966 and March 1967. FRANKHOUSER continues to trade and/or purchase new weapons and to dispose of others, allegedly because of his lack of funds. REGINA KUPISZEWSKI, by whom subject has a child, allegedly continues to press him for funds. FRANKHOUSER claims he has information of value to New Orleans DA GARRISON in his investigation of the KENNEDY assassination. Person answering subject's description involved in armed holdup in Baltimore 10/29/66. SUBJECT IN POSSESSION OF NUMEROUS WEAPONS AND IS CONSIDERED MENTALLY UNSTABLE. HE SHOULD BE CONSIDERED EXTREMELY DANGEROUS.

-P-

CONFIDENTIAL
GROUP 1
Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

C. Relationship with REGINA KUPISZEWSKI

PH T-6 advised on October 20, 1966, that on that date REGINA KUPISZEWSKI went to ROY FRANKHOUSER's place, 133 South Fourth Street, Reading, Pa., where they became engaged in an argument over money. They yelled at each other, and REGINA threatened to go to an attorney and tell him how FRANKHOUSER got her signature on "that agreement," that ROY came to her with a gun and forced her to sign by threatening her. Later FRANKHOUSER explained that REGINA had signed an agreement not to bring any paternity action against him provided he would pay $10.00 weekly support for the child. FRANKHOUSER said that REGINA was threatening to get an attorney and break the agreement.

PH T-6 on October 26, 1966, related that FRANKHOUSER was "favoring" one arm and said he had gotten cut on the shoulder. He implied that REGINA had stabbed him with a pair of scissors in a fight.

PH T-6 said on October 27, 1966, that ROY FRANKHOUSER claimed he and REGINA KUPISZEWSKI had consulted an attorney to agree on some support payments on account of the baby.

PH T-1 related November 3, 1966, that RICHARD SINGLETON had tried to get help in moving a refrigerator from ROY FRANKHOUSER's home across the street to the apartment where REGINA KUPISZEWSKI was staying.

D. Statements Regarding the New Orleans Probe of the Assassination of President JOHN F. KENNEDY

PH T-1 stated on March 31, 1967, that ROY FRANKHOUSER had expressed a desire to get from his (FRANKHOUSER's) files and records, which are in a secure place but not readily available, some letters from a man named PAYNE (phonetic). FRANKHOUSER stated that he intends to send these to New Orleans Parish District Attorney GARRISON for his assistance in the investigation he is conducting into the assassination of President KENNEDY. FRANKHOUSER did not say what connection these letters had with the assassination, if any.

PH T-6 advised April 3, 1967, that ROY FRANKHOUSER attended a meeting of about 60 to 75 persons in Media, Pa., on March 23, 1967, at which he publicly stated that he had given information to two FBI Agents concerning the assassination of President KENNEDY. He said that he had offered to testify before the Warren Commission but was never called because the FBI suppressed his evidence, which had to do with a man named PAYNE. FRANKHOUSER said he had met PAYNE while infiltrating communist training schools in the area. FRANKHOUSER also claimed he had met with Russian Agents in the apartment of HELENA RUBENSTEINwhile acting as a double agent.

PH T-1 on May 13, 1967, advised that FRANKHOUSER had made further inquiry regarding what he referred to as the "PAYNE letters." FRANKHOUSER insisted they had to be in his files because they could only be there or in the custody of ED LOTZ, and LOTZ denied having them. FRANKHOUSER said that he had been in touch with "GARRISON" and he expected to be subpoenaed. It is very urgent that he find these letters.

PH T-1 advised May 16, 1967, that an exhaustive search had been conducted of FRANKHOUSER's correspondence files, which contain mostly very old material, including propaganda of many white supremacy groups, but that nothing had been located relating to the assassination of President KENNEDY, New Orleans, or Dallas, or anything else that appeared to be the material FRANKHOUSER said he had. The name PAYNE, or any variation thereof, had not been located in any of FRANKHOUSER's material.

PH T-1 advised on May 20, 1967, that FRANKHOUSER had located the following material:

1. A membership card in the Young Socialist League (undated) in the name ROY HOUSER.

2. A carbon copy of a letter dated March 23, 1960, and addressed to "Dear Comrade BARRETT." This letter to BARRETT stated in part, "Hearing of the formation of the Socialist Discussion Club at the University of Iowa and that you were chairman of it. Fraternal greetings. Like yourself the undersigned are former Paratroopers (82nd Abn).

"GEORGE LARRABEE (PFC 109th A.I.R., 82nd Airborne '51-53) is an editorial board member of the Young Socialist and Young Socialist Supporters National Committee under the name of GEORGE PAYNE. (See Young Socialist March issue cartoon).

"ROY FRANKHOUSER still jumps with the Pennsylvania Airborne Rangers. The air rescue team will parachute to the assistance of any survivors.

"As an organizer for the ILGWU and as a Socialist I, GEORGE LARRAINE have met three veterans of the WW II 82nd Airborne, two union organizers, the other a member of the Socialist Workers Party. Having met many other veterans in these categories, and looking upon ourselves, could this mean something?"

Carbon copy of this letter bears the typed and written signature of GEORGE LARRAINE and the address "New York City, N.Y." It bears the typed signature "ROY FRANKHOUSER, JR., Reading, Pa.," but no written signature.

PH T-1 advised on June 9, 1967, that ROY FRANKHOUSER had examined the above two items and appeared overjoyed they had been found. FRANKHOUSER indicated these were the items he had been looking for and that he intended to send them to New Orleans District Attorney GARRISON in the near future.

A characterization of the Young Socialist Alliance is included in the appendix section of this report.

E. Mars Supermarket Holdup, Baltimore, Md.
October 29, 1966

Lieutenant JOHN EURICE, Baltimore County Police Bureau, Towson, Md., advised on October 29, 1966, that at 5:25 p.m., that date the Mars Supermarket located at 1000 Earhart Road, Baltimore, Md., was robbed of $6,600 in cash by a white male wearing a dark khaki army type field jacket. Witnesses stated the robber fled in a 1966 Chevrolet station wagon, Maryland license GH 3843, registered to HOWARD JOSEPH LUBY, 409 Babikow Road, Baltimore County, Md. The vehicle was subsequently located about one and a half blocks from the supermarket.

Officer CHARLES TEMMEY, Intelligence Unit, Baltimore County Police Department, advised October 31, 1966, that LUBY had been observed at numerous public demonstrations and rallies held during the late spring and summer of 1966 held by the National States Rights Party and the United Klans of American, Inc., Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, and also on behalf of CHARLES J. LUTHARDT, self-proclaimed white supremacist candidate for Governor of Maryland. LUBY is suspected by the authorities of belonging to the National States Rights Party.

THIS SERIAL HAS BEEN REFERRED TO ANOTHER AGENCY AND IS IN A PENDING STATUS:

FILE NO. 62-109060

SERIAL NO. UNRECORDED (6-28-67)

PAGE NO. Entire Document (incoming outgoing)

NO. OF PAGES 4

SECTION NO.

140

Dept. of State

REFERRAL

FBI

Date: 7/7/67

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

AIRTEL AIRMAIL
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, TAMPA (62-455)(RUC)

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY -
NOVEMBER 22, 1963
(OO: DALLAS)

ReTPairtel to Bureau 6/21/67 and Buairtel to TP 6/29/67.

Enclosed herewith to Bureau are 7 copies of LHM suitable for dissemination. One copy of LHM being furnished Dallas and New Orleans.

One copy of LHM has been furnished Secret Service, Tampa.

ENCLOSURE

(3) - Bureau (Enc.7)
1 - Dallas (89-43)(Enc.1)
1 - New Orleans (89-69)(Enc.1)
2 - Tampa
(1 - 80-139)
SJL:bg
(7)

REC 32
62-109060-5554
EX 101
16 JUL 12 1967

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

C.C. Wick, JUL 19 1967 XEROX

51 JUL

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

1cc LHM retained 8/8. Rel

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
Tampa, Florida
July 7, 1967

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963

Reference is made to the Tampa Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation communication captioned as above and dated June 21, 1967.

JAMES HERBERT MARTIN was contacted at his residence 4300 Pompano Drive, S.E., St. Petersburg, Florida on the morning of July 5, 1967 whereupon he was advised of the identities of SA JOHN EDWARD HEGARTY and STEPHEN J. LABADIE as Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. He was advised an interview was desired and in view of the fact his children were present, one having a strep throat, he was interviewed in a Bureau vehicle.

Mr. MARTIN was advised his testimony before the Warren Commission on February 27, 1964 had been reviewed and Agents of the FBI desired to know if he had any other information whatsoever concerning the assassination and subsequent events that he had not testified to before such Commission.

Mr. MARTIN related he had no new pertinent information whatsoever since his testimony except he recalled he had testified to some information which he has never seen or heard anything about and such matter he has thought of from time to time. He said he has never heard of the result of information he testified to concerning information told to him by a resident manager of the Dinkler Plaza Hotel in Atlanta, Georgia while in the Gay Nineties, a private club in Dallas where he, MARTIN, had formerly been associated, in December, 1963 or January, 1964. The maintenance man at the Dinkler Plaza reportedly went to the resident manager with a

12 XEROX JUL 19 1967

62 [illegible]-53241

ENCLOSURE

problem in that the maintenance man's wife was a long distance operator in a telephone company in Atlanta, Georgia, it not being known whether she was an employee of any hotel or not, and she had received a request for a long distance phone call from a male voice who stated, "Remember this or remember these calls as it will go down in history." This female operator then reportedly called LEE OSWALD in Dallas, Texas. She listened to the conversation and heard were words to effect "Everything is set up, proceed as planned." Apparently then there occurred a disconnect but the male was still on the line and he then placed a call, again from Atlanta, to JACK RUBY, in Dallas, whereupon the operator heard him tell allegedly RUBY, "You know what to do if anything goes wrong."

Mr. MARTIN stated the resident manager related these calls were made at night allegedly a day or two, on a Wednesday or Thursday, before the assassination. He stated the reason the maintenance man told the resident manager was because his wife knew listening in on a call was against the law and he was asking for advice as to what should be done. The resident manager reportedly suggested his wife go to the FBI Office in Atlanta.

Mr. MARTIN stated that after testifying to the above before the Warren Commission, upon his return to Dallas, he was called by the FBI and thereafter interviewed in the Dallas FBI Office where he furnished the same information.

Mr. MARTIN thereupon related he had testified about MARINA OSWALD to effect she told his wife and himself various things on occasions all of which had no bearing on the assassination, yet MARINA could speak English when she wanted to because she could hold conversations in broken English when she wanted to do so.

He said FBI agents used to interview MARINA almost daily in the afternoons when she was living at his, MARTIN's, home and when the FBI agents left, she merely gave him an impression that she "put something over on them."

Mr. MARTIN went on to state, that ISAAC DON LEVINE, a writer, wanted to make a factual story about MARINA and he would talk to her and he apparently would find out only the things he wanted to know. According to LEVINE, people in Russia who are not members of the Communist Party, do not have two room apartments which MARINA claimed she had had. Also, some photo had been turned up from somewhere which reportedly showed MARINA on a balcony of the apartment building and this fact did not fit in with a person who was not a member of the Communist Party.

MARINA had stated on occasions to Mr. and Mrs. MARTIN that she moved around a lot from city to city in Russia and such was not supposedly appropriate for a mere person in Russia.

MARINA had said she had had a date with an ambassador from Afghanistan while in Moscow.

ISAAC DON LEVINE, because of all such events and statements, therefore concluded, according to Mr. MARTIN, that MARINA could not have accomplished such things, if true, unless she were somewhat in a political circle and she therefore was not an ordinary everyday Russian person.

Mr. MARTIN continued to relate that MARINA on occasion had mentioned that she had a stepfather who was supposedly like a supply officer in some section of the Russian Army. However, Mr. MARTIN noted that before this statement had been made, MARINA had said she had not known her father or anyone as she had been born out of wedlock. In any case, MARTIN said this was one thing that MARINA definitely did not want the American public to know.

Mr. MARTIN said MARINA related that she was a trained pharmacist and ISAAC DON LEVINE said this was a further indication that MARINA was not a common Russian as they do not train ordinary people in Russia.

Concerning the testimony given about MARINA's association or date with the ambassador from Afghanistan, Mr. MARTIN stated, Chief Justice EARL WARREN stated the Commission was not looking into the morals of MARINA. Because of such statement, Mr. MARTIN related he did not believe the above was recorded in the Commission's record. He added that he has never received a copy nor read his testimony before the Commission.

Mr. MARTIN then went on to relate MARINA could be just as nice to some people and then downright mean to others all depending on how she felt toward the persons. He stated MARINA would have a bottle of beer occasionally and also a glass of vodka but never to excess. He said, "No, she never drank to excess," and remarked on an occasion when she was in Washington, D.C. to testify before the Warren Commission they had gone to some Italian restaurant where she did have one drink and later on a reporter had put in the newspaper that she had apparently been sipping drinks and MARINA disliked this. On the other hand, he said, MARINA was expecting her name to be in the newspapers every day.

Mr. MARTIN continued to talk about how he had actually had everything set up pretty good for MARINA for awhile until her brother-in-law, ROBERT OSWALD, got into the affair which subsequently ended in a civil court suit wherein it was claimed ROBERT and MARINA had never been permitted to be alone to discuss personal affairs and that she could not read English and that she had not known what she was signing when she made their contract. Yet, contrarywise, ROBERT OSWALD had personally taken MARINA every Sunday to his knowledge for two months to LEE OSWALD's grave in a cemetery, and Secret Service Agent interpreter LEE GOPADZE had read the contract to MARINA and ROBERT OSWALD had also read it to her. In any case, Mr. MARTIN related a settlement out of court was made and since such time, in early 1964, neither he nor his wife have had anything to do nor been in contact with MARINA or ROBERT OSWALD.

In answer to specific questions at this time, Mr. MARTIN related MARINA OSWALD never told him nor his wife any information whatsoever that she had any knowledge of an assassination ahead of time, the only thing being that she did know was when she mentioned the General Walker matter which he testified to and then she had mentioned Vice President NIXON's visit on the occasion when she allegedly locked LEE OSWALD in their bathroom, but such was believed fiction as all bathrooms generally in the U.S. lock from the inside, not the outside. He said MARINA never told anyone of any knowledge she might have had of any event ahead of time.

MARINA never told his wife nor himself that she was actually a member of the Communist Party. The only person who arrived at this conclusion to his knowledge was ISAAC DON LEVINE because of his knowledge of Russia, her apartment allegation, her education, as realted above, and MARINA never told LEVINE to his knowledge she was a member of the Communist Party. He recalled LEVINE told him MARINA must have been a Trotskyite.

In response to the question as to whether or not, did MARINA say she ever had access to Russian government secrets or documents, Mr. MARTIN stated she had not stated such, but she had stated she used to attend some parties at her stepfather's and mother's, which was very vague, and whether or not she meant by this she therefore had access to liquor and food which her stepfather supplied or whether she therefore meant she could have access to military parties and meeting Soviet officials, was not understood and nothing further was ever ascertained.

MARTIN related he had known JACK RUBY before the assassination through taking people to his club and through seeing him around in the hotel business, but to his knowledge RUBY never knew MARINA OSWALD.

MARTIN stated he never actually planned to write a story himself but ISAAC DON LEVINE had planned to do so. Of recent date he had given thought to a story in that his wife kept a sort of journal or diary while MARINA OSWALD resided in his home in 1963. He had an idea that his wife could write a story for some

ladies magazine which would be about life in her home when MARINA was there which may appeal to women, but of course, this should not be done as in the settlement suit it had been agreed that the MARTINs would not publish anything.

Concerning the publicity given to the press in the 1963 pertinent period, Mr. MARTIN related it had all been confusing to the public - such as, MARINA never got up early in the morning as was reported but she never got up until after 10:00 a.m. Secondly, she was reported to have read the Bible yet she never opened a Bible during the two and one-half months he knew her. Thirdly, she never did cook all the time and during the same period of time she only cooked twice, and fourthly she never washed or kept herself clean as was publicly reported.

Concerning the recent New Orleans publicity of a conspiracy involved in the assassination, Mr. MARTIN stated he has never personally known New Orleans District Attorney JAMES GARRISON nor CLAY SHAW and he had no knowledge of any conspiracy with the exception that he still had an unknown feeling and unknown final knowledge as to the above referred to phone calls from Atlanta to Dallas. He went on to say that during the first two days he had been contacted by the Secret Service in his hotel in Dallas it had been mentioned by the Secret Service agents they had suspected a plot involving fifteen to twenty people. They mentioned some car had followed them on an occasion and they had contacted the local police to stop the car which they did and they found a man with a rifle but the man was not wearing hunting clothes at all. Nothing further was ever said about any plot and he never heard anything further until he read of the New Orleans allegations.

Concerning a photograph, Mr. MARTIN stated that during the first two days after the assassination, he was in contact with the Secret Service agents, and they

showed him a photograph, about 8" by 10", which he would "swear up and down" showed a bullet hole in the windshield of the assassination car. He said he knew nothing further about this but all the coincidences he has mentioned, and all the more publicity given the matter, has tended to confuse him with the idea, more than LEE OSWALD was involved.

Mr. MARTIN stated he never could recall making any direct statements to anyone that he had specific knowledge of any events that have occurred. He said he has talked with people from time to time when they became interested in his past when it was found out he had been in Dallas at the time of the assassination and had known after such assassination the OSWALD family.

Mr. MARTIN said he had no knowledge as to President KENNEDY's trip to Dallas but a friend of his in the past, a MARY _____, in her fifties, who is married to a man who has a small insurance and hospitalization business in Dallas, who drove a green Lincoln in 1965, and who had worked for the McKinney, Texas newspaper as a reporter many years ago, name and address not recalled, told him some time in 1965 that she had a date one time, many years ago, and she attended with such date, a political campaign meeting in Texas of now President JOHNSON. She had further mentioned that at this political rally, perhaps 20 years ago, it had been planned that Mr. JOHNSON would be president of the U. S. in 1968.

Concerning any connections with any criminal syndicate in the U.S., Mr. MARTIN related that President KENNEDY had been "riding the criminal syndicate pretty hard" and yet since such time that President JOHNSON has been in office it was his considered opinion that he has not done apparently as much. He stated he could definitely state that he has never heard anything that the criminal element had anything whatsoever to do with President JOHNSON. He further stated he has never had any knowledge that

the criminal element had any connection with the President KENNEDY assassination. He stated he has never associated President JOHNSON with any criminal element in Texas nor anywhere else.

When questioned as to had he reported the information to the FBI in the past or to the Warren Commission concerning a political campaign held over 20 years ago, Mr. MARTIN stated he did not hear of such through this woman until perhaps April or May, 1965 and he never reported such to the FBI as it was all old information and unverified so far as he was concerned.

When asked if this woman known as MARY had ever furnished him any information concerning any political chicanery he replied that she had not with the exception that she had merely mentioned there had been some stolen ballot box by some unknown person which was to have occurred in Polk County, Texas some 20 odd years ago when President LYNDON B. JOHNSON first ran for some local political office. He said this incident and remark by this woman had no connection whatsoever with President KENNEDY. He felt it had been mentioned by this female in that she was letting it be known that she had knowledge of when President JOHNSON first got into politics in Texas.

Mr. MARTIN stated nothing whatsoever was stated that this had any connection with the Democratic National Convention nor with President KENNEDY's nomination.

Mr. MARTIN stated he had no factual information whatsoever concerning the attempted killing of Governor CONNELLY of Texas nor as to any information that his life was supposedly spared.

At this time in this interview Mr. MARTIN related if there had been a plot to assassinate President KENNEDY and RUBY had been involved, RUBY was the type of person in Dallas who could get into any place, any where, any hour, and he was well known. Mr. MARTIN then reported that he had no new facts whatsoever that lots of people have asked him and talked with him about Dallas inasmuch as he had been there at the time and he had had knowledge of the OSWALDs after such event.

When asked if there was anything whatsoever he knew that he had not been asked up to now, it was now the time to furnish any and all facts, Mr. MARTIN responded by stating MARINA OSWALD had remarked on an occasion when in his home that when she first heard of the assassination she had run out to a garage apparently wherever she had been living at such time because she had wanted to see if LEE OSWALD's rifle was there. The rifle supposedly was wrapped in a blanket and MARINA remarked she said "she thought it was there in the blanket." She had never said anything further about the matter and he had no further knowledge of such event.

Mr. MARTIN was thereupon asked about his wife's diary and he stated, "I have seen it - it is yellow - it is hers - I have never read it nor looked through it." Mr. MARTIN stated he was "positive there would be nothing in it that has not been told." He said his wife never kept the diary up as actually a diary chronological event of their conversations and personal knowledge in that it was only notes that his wife made whenever she got around or had some spare time to jot something down. He said he has never read it but he has been told that it was mostly his wife's emotional feelings on a personal basis that she had recorded noting that in the beginning of their associations with the OSWALDs in their home his wife had liked Mrs. OSWALD, but later she was very much disliked.

When questioned concerning any individuals related to him in any criminal connections Mr. MARTIN related he had a cousin by marriage, AL CERVANTES, presently mayor of St. Louis, Missouri, and CERVANTES is a close personal friend of FRANK CASTELLO of New York City. He said AL CERVANTES' sister, VIRGINIA CERVANTES SMITH, married his uncle RICHARD F. X. SMITH whose whereabouts is unknown to him.

In conclusion Mr. MARTIN stated that if in talking with people concerning his past association he has made statements that were not factual he had been in error and in discussing events generally, individuals whom he has conversed with in the past must have misconstrued facts from assumptions and he therefore had no specific information other than what he had testified to before the Warren Commission and furnished as set forth heretofore.

Mr. MARTIN related he still had not obtained hotel employment in the greater St. Petersburg area but continued his efforts and in the meantime, his wife and himself and two sons had a local newspaper route with 500 customers during the summer and up to approximately 1,000 customers during the winter season.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

REC 53

1 - Mr. C. D. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Wick

Tolson
DeLoach
Wick
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan

DATE: July 13, 1967

1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan
1 - Mr. W. A. Branigan
1 - Mr. R. E. Lenihan

FROM : Mr. W. A. Branigan

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963,
DALLAS, TEXAS

PURPOSE:

The purpose of this memorandum is to report results of interview of James Herbert Martin, former business manager of Marina Oswald, in connection with allegations that Martin has made concerning Marina Oswald.

BACKGROUND:

In memorandum Mr. W. A. Branigan to Mr. W. C. Sullivan dated 6/28/67, it was reported that [redacted] Florida, informed the Tampa Office that Martin has been in contact with her in his attempts to obtain employment in the hotel management business in St. Petersburg, Florida. During such contacts, [redacted] alleged that Martin claimed that Marina Oswald is not the decent person she appears to be. Martin informed [redacted] that Marina Oswald consumes large amounts of vodka and contrary to popular belief, speaks very fluent English. Martin also allegedly informed [redacted] that Marina Oswald claimed she had knowledge of the most important officials of the Soviet Union and when living in Russia, she had complete access to all government facilities. Martin also allegedly stated that Marina Oswald made statements to him that she knew about the assassination before it occurred, that she was part of the Communist Party and could have prevented the assassination had she desired.

CURRENT INTERVIEW OF MARTIN 7/5/67:

REC 53 62-109060-5555

On 7/5/67 James Herbert Martin was interviewed by two Special Agents of the Tampa Office concerning the allegations of [redacted] Martin informed our Agents that he possessed no additional pertinent information concerning the assassination or Marina Oswald that he had not already furnished to the Warren Commission and the FBI in 2/64. Martin denied ever

62-109060
REL:as (7)

CONTINUED - OVER

JUL 19 1967

53 JUL 26 1967

telling anyone that Marina Oswald drank to an excess or had access to important officials of the Soviet Union. Martin also denied telling anyone that Marina Oswald claimed to be a member of the Communist Party or claimed to possess information about the assassination before it occurred. At no time did Marina Oswald ever state to Martin that she could have prevented the assassination had she desired.

Martin informed our Agents that it was true that he has made statements that Marina Oswald is not the person the news media have presented her to be. For example, Martin stated that Marina Oswald never got out of bed in the morning until after 10 a.m. although press reports stated she got up early to care for her children. Martin added that though Marina Oswald reportedly reads the Bible, he never saw Marina open a Bible during the two and one-half months he knew her. Martin also stated that Marina Oswald never washed or kept herself clean as was publicly reported. During our interview with Martin, Martin stated that Marina informed him she had a stepfather in the Russian Army who performed duties like that of a supply officer. Martin claimed that Marina informed him she had not known her real father since she had been born out of wedlock. Martin stated this was one thing that Marina definitely did not want the American public to know. (In her testimony before the Warren Commission on 2/5/64, Marina was asked by Commission Counsel Rankin the name of her father. Marina answered "I had a stepfather. I had no father. I never knew him.")

Martin further informed our Agents that if in talking with people concerning his past association with Marina Oswald he has made statements that were not factual, he had been in error. He also added that in discussing events generally, individuals with whom he has conversed in the past must have misconstrued facts from assumptions. Martin stated he possessed no specific information concerning Marina Oswald or the assassination other than that to which he had testified to before the Warren Commission.

In conclusion, Martin stated he has not, to date, obtained hotel employment in the St. Petersburg, Florida, area. He stated he is continuing his efforts in this regard and in the meantime, he, his wife and two sons have a local newspaper route with 500 customers during the summer and up to approximately 1,000 customers during the winter season.

ACTION:

For information. Results of our interview with Martin are being furnished to the Department, Secret Service and the Central Intelligence Agency.

Lillian & Harold Weisberg

Coq d'Or Press HYATTSTOWN, MD. 20734

Code 301 / WA 6-2034; TR 4-4246

Mr. Tolson
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Wick
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

July 10, 1967

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Hoover,

On November 25, 1966, you issued a press release attached to which was a four-page letter to an unidentified newsman, dated November 23.

About a month ago I phoned your agencies and spoke to several people in an effort to get a copy. The last person to whom I spoke is one of your assistants. 33

To date I have not received a copy. I would appreciate it very much if you could send me one.

Assassination of President John F. Kennedy

Sincerely yours,

Harold Weisberg

62-109060-
NOT RECORDED
199 JUL 21 1967

ORIGINAL FILED IN 100-35-1783 JUL 1967

25 JUL 21 1967

CORRESPONDENCE

Morrell to Wick memo
55 JUL 31 1967

FD-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

FBI

REC 39

Date: 7/14/67

Transmit the following in PLAIN TEXT
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, NEW ORLEANS (89-69)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
DALLAS, TEXAS, 11/22/63
MISCELLANEOUS - INFO CONCERNING
OO: DALLAS

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are newspaper articles appearing in New Orleans newspapers concerning the assassination of President JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY.

Enclosed for Dallas and Miami are newspaper articles concerning above.

ENCLOSURE

(3) - Bureau (Encl.4)
1 - Dallas (89-43) (Encl. 4)
1 - Miami (Encl. 4)
1 - New Orleans

KSO:jab
(6)

REC 39 62-109060-5556

RECORDED
3 JUL 17 1967

EX-115

JUL 25 1967

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

DA Ordered 2 Beaten, Says Gurvich in Test

Onetime DA's investigative aide William Gurvich told a lie detector examiner in Chicago that Distb.-Atty. Jim Garrison once ordered the "arrest, handcuffing and physical beating" of two television newsmen.

The charge was contained in a list of 15 questions and answers released to the press yesterday by Gurvich and his attorney.

THE QUESTIONS and answers were taken from a polygraph test to which Gurvich, a private detective, submitted himself Monday.

John E. Reid, the polygraph examiner, said there were "no significant emotional disturbances indicative of deception in this subject's polygraph record on" the questions.

At one point, Gurvich was asked:

"On May 17 did Garrison order the arrest of Walter Sheridan and Rick Townley in your presence?"

A transcript of the lie detector test quotes Gurvich as answering, "Yes."

Sheridan, a National Broadcasting Co. news staff member, and Townley, a newsman for NBC's New Orleans affiliate, WDSU-TV, have been charged by Garrison during the past several days with public bribery of state witnesses.

TOWNLEY voluntarily posted $7,500 bond after an arrest warrant was issued for him. Sheridan told a news conference in New York Wednesday he will come to New Orleans shortly to answer the allegation.

The next question asked Gurvich was: "Did Garrison order the arrest, handcuffing and physical beating o Sheridan and Townley?"

Gurvich was quoted as answering, "Yes."

Other questions, together with Gurvich's responses, were listed by the polygraph laboratory this way:

1. Were you a key member of Garrison's staff in the Kennedy assassination probe? Answer: Yes.

2 and 3 concerned Sheridan and Townley.

4. DID JAMES Alcock (assistant DA) in your presence oppose the arrest of Sheridan and Townley on legal grounds? Answer: Yes.

5. Did Garrison respond to Alcock, "Don't be so legalistic"? Answer: Yes.

6. Did Alcock say to you that if you and he had been in New Orleans, Garrison would not have arrested Shaw March 1. Answer: Yes.

7. Did Charles Ward (chief Asst. DA) say to you that Shaw's arrest was done on raw political power only? Answer: Yes.

8. DID GARRISON discuss with you and others his plan to raid the New Orleans FBI office with red pepper guns? Answer: Yes.

9. Did Sciambra's (Asst. DA Andrew Sciambra) report of the early interview with Russo mention anything of the plot to assassinate Kennedy involving Shaw, Ferrie and Oswald? Answer: No.

10. Did Garrison discuss in your presence the desire to extend the term of the Orleans Parish Grand Jury for another six months? Answer: Yes.

11. Did Charles Ward tell Garrison that there was no way he could legally extend the grand jury's term? Answer: Yes.

12. WAS GARRISON advised that the conspiracy to commit burglary involving Sergio Arcacha Smith and Gordon Novel took place outside his jurisdiction: Answer: Yes.

13. After receiving the polygraph report, did Garrison bring Vernon Bundy into court over the objection of Ward, Alcock and (Asst. DA Alvin) Oser? Answer: Yes.

14. Have you received or been promised anything of value from anyone for telling about Garrison's actions in the Kennedy probe? Answer: No.

15. Did Garrison divulge to members of the news media the names of three prominent New Orleanians as being accessories after the fact in the assassination of President Kennedy? Answer: Yes.

Gurvich defected from Garrison's staff several weeks ago, paid a visit to Sen. Robert F. Kennedy in Washington and later told newsmen Garrison's investigation was a "fraud."

He has appeared twice before the Orleans Parish Grand Jury, and Wednesday handed jurors copies of the lie detector transcript.

Senator Lambastes Warren Report Critics

A California senator has assailed critics of the Warren Commission, deploring what he termed a "highly commercialized stream of lurid, speculative, dark and bizarre conspiracies."

Speaking on the Senate floor, Republican Sen. Thomas H. Kuchel said critics of the Warren Commission have falsely fed the doubts of Americans about the facts surrounding John F. Kennedy's death.

At the same time, he said critics have advanced "no important new evidence" to refute the Warren Commission's finding that Lee Harvey Oswald acted alone in killing Kennedy.

62-109060

Mr. Mohr
Mr. Wick
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE 5
STATES-ITEM
NEW ORLEANS LA.

Date: 7-14-67
Edition: RED COMET
Author:
Editor:
Title: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY DALLAS, TEX. 11-22-63
Character: AFO
or
Classification: 89-
Submitting Office: N.O., LA.

☐ Being Investigated

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

KUCHEL ASSAILS REPORT CRITICS

Says Doubt in JFK Case Is Being Sown

(Times-Picayune Washington Bureau)

WASHINGTON — Sen. Thomas H. Kuchel (R-Calif.) Thursday assailed the "highly commercialized stream of lurid, speculative, dark and bizarre conspiracies" advanced by some people in this country in their attacks on the Warren Commission report on President Kennedy's assassination.

Rising in the floor of the Senate, Kuchel charged that critics have given sustenance to the doubts and mistrust to the 10 months of intensive hearings and investigations. Kuchel described it a matter of national concern when the people lose faith in the work of those who must serve the people and bear the public trust.

Asserting that critics have advanced "no important new evidence," Kuchel said that the conclusion of the 888-page report, supported by 26 additional volumes of exhibits and hearings, is that Lee Harvey Oswald, acting alone, assassinated President Kennedy at Dallas, Nov. 22, 1963.

Kuchel said critics of the report, whom he did not identify, have fanned the flames of rumor and disbelief at home and abroad. They have spread doubt at home and abroad. As a result, he said, a recent poll purported to show that seven of 10 Americans distrust the conclusions of the Warren Report.

"I believe that the conclusions of the commission, as reported to the President, are unassailable," said Kuchel. ". . . Despite the criticisms that have been produced, none has been able to shake the indisputable evidence which supported the conclusions of the commission. Until this could be done, and I doubt that day will ever arise, the Warren Commission report will stand the test of time and trust."

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE 9
SECTION 1
TIMES PICAYUNE
NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Date: 7-14-67
Edition:
Author:
Editor:
Title: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEX. 11-22-63
Character: AFO
or
Classification: 89-
Submitting Office: N.O., LA.

☐ Being Investigated

62-109060-2547

ENCLOSURE

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Probe of Garrison Is Urged

Crime Unit Writes Letter to Governor

The Metropolitan Crime Commission of New Orleans Inc. said Thursday it sent a letter to Gov. John J. McKeithen stating the commission did not request State Atty. Gen. Jack P. Gremillion to stop Dist. Atty. Jim Garrison's Kennedy assassination probe.

"We did ask," the letter says, "the attorney general to investigate allegations that various crimes have been committed by Mr. Garrison and members of his staff during the past several months, in the course of the probe.

Accusations of Crimes against persons to whom we entrust the administration of justice cannot be ignored without creating an atmosphere of distrust for our justice machinery."

The letter added that Garrison has a responsibility to investigate allegations of an assassination plot.

Similarly, it is the responsibility of the governor and the attorney general to investigate allegations of crimes committed by a district attorney and members of his staff, the letter said, "and, based on all the evidence, to prosecute or exonerate those accused."

The MCC said it believes Garrison's investigation should not be prematurely terminated and urged the governor to help the attorney general to "initiate the exercising of his duty in this matter."

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE 8
SECTION 1
TIMES PICAYUNE
NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Date: 7-14-67
Edition:
Author:
Editor:
Title: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEX. 11-22-63
Character: AFO
or
Classification: 89-
Submitting Office: N.O., LA.

☐ Being Investigated

-3556-

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Gurvich Gives Test Results

Copies Are Taken Into Grand Jury Room

William Gurvich, former investigator in District Attorney Jim Garrison's assassination probe, has released results of a polygraph test which he underwent earlier in Chicago, Ill.

The release was in the form of a laboratory report from John E. Reid and Associates, reputed to be one of the nation's leading experts in the field of polygraph (commonly known as lie detector) examinations.

Gurvich, a New Orleans private detective who resigned from Garrison's investigation late last month claiming that the district attorney lacked sufficient basis in fact for the probe, said he voluntarily subjected himself to the test July 20.

Edward Baldwin, Gurvich's attorney, said Thursday that the polygraph test was made in an effort to add validity to Gurvich's statements before the Orleans Parish Grand Jury in an effort that Garrison did not have a case against Clay L. Shaw, accused of participating in a conspiracy to murder President John F. Kennedy.

Asked if Gurvich distributed copies of the test results to grand jury members during his appearance there Wednesday, Baldwin said that Gurvich went into the grand jury room with the copies and came out without them. He said that in answering in this manner he did not actually divulge anything which occurred during the grand jury session.

Accompanying the laboratory report given to news media was an eight-page text said to qualify Reid as an expert witness in determining whether a tested person is telling the truth.

Preceeding the list of questions posed to Gurvich, and replies, is a statement by Reid saying: "There were no significant emotional disturbances indicative of deception in this subject's (Gurvich's) polygraph records. . . ."

Questions and answers follow:

1. Were you a key member of Garrison's staff in the Kennedy assassination probe? Answer: Yes.

2. On May 17 did Garrison order the arrest of Walter Sheridan (a National Broadcasting Co. newsman) and Rick Townley (with WDSU-TV) in your presence? Answer: Yes.

3. Did Garrison order the arrest, handcuffing and physical beating of Sheridan and Townley? Answer: Yes.

4. Did (assistant district attorney) James Alcock in your presence oppose the arrest of Sheridan and Townley on legal grounds? Answer: Yes.

5. Did Garrison respond to Alcock, "Don't be so legalistic"? Answer: Yes.

6. Did Alcock say to you that if you and he had been in New Orleans, Garrison would not have arrested Shaw on March 1? Answer: Yes.

7. Did (assistant district attorney) Charles Ward say to you that Clay Shaw's arrest was done on raw political power only? Answer: Yes.

8. Did Garrison discuss with you and others his plan to raid the New Orleans Federal Bureau of Investigation office with red pepper guns? Answer: Yes.

9. Did (assistant district attorney) Andrew Sciambra's report of the early interview with (Perry R.) Russo mention anything of the plot to assassinate Kennedy involving Shaw, (David W.) Ferrie and (Lee Harvey) Oswald? Answer: No.

10. Did Garrison discuss in your presence the desire to extend the term of the Orleans Parish Grand Jury for another six months? Answer: Yes.

11. Did Charles Ward tell Garrison that there was no way he could legally extend the grand jury's term? Answer: Yes.

12. Was Garrison advised that the conspiracy to commit burglary involving Sergio Arcacha-Smith and Gordon Novel took place outside his jurisdiction? Answer: Yes.

13. After receiving the polygraph report did Garrison bring Vernon Bundy into court over the objection of Ward, Alcock and (assistant district attorney) Alvin Oser? Answer: Yes.

14. Have you received or been promised anything of value from anyone for telling about Garrison's actions in the Kennedy probe? Answer: No.

15. Did Garrison divulge to members of the news media the names of three prominent New Orleanians as being accessories after the fact in the assassination of President Kennedy? Answer: Yes.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE 8

SECTION 1

TIMES PICAYUNE

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Date: 7-14-67

Edition:

Author:

Editor:

Title: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEX. 11-22-63

Character: AFO

or

Classification: 89-

Submitting Office: N.O., LA.

☐ Being Investigated

GENERAL INVESTIGATIV DIVISION

There is no record of Mrs. Furtado in Bureau files.

It is recommended that Crime Records Division acknowledge Mrs. Furtado's telegram by referring her to the Warren Commission Report.

RIS:pah

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
JUL 16 1967

WESTERN UNION

Mr. Tolson
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Liebe
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Cr
Mr. Cr
Tie. Cr
Mr. Fel
Mr. Gal
Mr. Bower
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Tav
Mr. T
Tele. Room
Miss H
Miss Gandy

BIA003 553A EDT JUL 16 67 (31)CTA030 PRA014

PR LLE027 NL PD 7 EXTRA MEDFORD ORG 15

MR J EDGAR HOOVER, FBI

WASHDC

I WOULD LIKE TO KNOW THE TRUE CIRCUMSTANCES REGARDING JOHN F KENNEDY'S DEATH

MRS EDITH E FURTADO RT1 BOX 162 GRENADA CALIF 96038.

REC 36 55557

EX 101

JUL 19 1967

MR DELOACH FOR THE DIRECTOR

cc: MR. WICK

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
JUL 16 1967

WESTERN UNION

Mr. Tolson
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Bishop
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

BIA003 553A EDT JUL 16 67 (31)CTA030 PRA014

PH LLE027 NL PD 7 EXTRA MEDFORD ORG 15

MR J EDGAR HOOVER, FBI

WASHDC

I WOULD LIKE TO KNOW THE TRUE CIRCUMSTANCES REGARDING JOHN F KENNEDY'S DEATH

MRS EDITH E FURTADO RT1 BOX 162 GRENADA CALIF 96038.

REC 36 55557

EX 101

JUL 19 1967

Furtado
7-18-67 HFH:jc

MR DELOACH FOR THE DIRECTOR

cc: MR. WICK

July 18, 1967

EX 101

Mrs. Edith E. Furtado
Route 1, Box 162
Grenada, California 96038

Dear Mrs. Furtado:

With reference to your communication of July 16th, the FBI conducted a prompt, intensive, objective and thorough investigation of the assassination of former President John F. Kennedy. All of the material developed by the FBI in connection with this investigation was turned over to the Warren Commission for its consideration, and I would suggest you review the Commission's Report for the information you are seeking.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

NOTE: Bufiles contain no record identifiable with Mrs. Furtado.

HRH:jlc (3)

MAILED 28
JUL 13 1967
COMM-FBI

Tolson
DeLoach
Mohr
Wick
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
T Room

56 JUL 24 1967

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27
5010-107-03

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: 7/14/67

FROM : SAC, NORFOLK (100-5975) (RUC)

SUBJECT: POST CARD ADDRESSED TO SIGNAL OFFICER, FORT MONROE, VIRGINIA, FROM D. E. HARE, 47 Brookfield Avenue, Center Moriches, New York, dated 6/21/67, Re: KENNEDY ASSASINATION

TROPUS

Attached for the Bureau are five (5) copies of a letterhead memorandum explaining receipt of captioned post card from the Intelligence Corps, Fort Monroe, Virginia, by the Norfolk Division. Also attached for the Bureau is the original of the post card.

One copy of the LHM has been disseminated locally to Secret Service, Norfolk, Virginia, and two copies are being enclosed for New York. It is noted that xerox copies of both sides of the post card enclosed for the Bureau have been incorporated in the LHM.

LEADS

NEW YORK DIVISION

AT CENTER MORICHES, NEW YORK

UACB, and if no information available to the New York Division indicates any action to the contrary, will interview D. E. HARE at Center Moriches to determine the significance of the post card sent to Fort Monroe, Virginia.

"ENCLOSURE ATTACHED"

ENCLOS... REC 20 5558

2 - Bureau (Enc. 5) (RM)
2 - New York (Enc. 2) (RM)
1 - Norfolk
JLT/jav
(5)

1 JUL 17 1967

SIX

SULLIVAN CARTHOL

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Norfolk, Virginia

July 14, 1967

Re: POST CARD ADDRESSED TO SIGNAL OFFICER, FORT MONROE, VIRGINIA, FROM D. E. HARE, 47 Brookfield Avenue, Center Moriches, New York, dated June 21, 1967, Re: KENNEDY ASSASINATION TROPUS

On July 11, 1967, THOMAS V. MULLEN, Operations Officer, Intelligence Corps Detachment, Fort Monroe, Virginia, furnished the original of captioned post card to SA JOSEPH L. TIERNEY advising that it had been received by the Signal Officer at Fort Monroe, Virginia, by regular mail, and had been referred to his office for appropriate action. MULLEN stated that he had the name D. E. HARE checked with the Military Intelligence Group covering the New York City area, and no record of any such individual was in their files.

MULLEN stated that neither the Signal Officer nor personnel available to him in the Intelligence Corps were able to explain in any way the significance of the inscriptions on the post card, particularly the address on the rear of D. E. HARE, in care of BRIGGS at the U. S. Secret Service in New York. He stated that he was furnishing it to the Federal Bureau of Investigation as the federal agency having jurisdiction under law in cases of assasination of a President, for whatever action they might deem appropriate.

A xerox copy of both sides of this post card is set forth on the following page.

COPIES DESTROYED

44 JAN 15 1973

1 1558

ENCLOS

[redacted]

D.E.HARE 3362948
47 Brookfield Ave.
Center Moriches
N.Y. 11934

CENTER MORICHES N.Y. 11934 JUN 21 1967 AM

THIS SIDE OF CARD IS FOR

June 21. 1967

Signal Officer
Fort Monroe
Virginia

[redacted]

Re: Kennedy Assassination "813" "L. Pe[illegible]

Blackfoots · Control "313"

June 5. 1963 } 888 days } 1461 da.
Nov. 9. 1965 } 573 " }
June 5. 1967

Check:
Main : 41
Kampp: 47/88
Nov. 9.
1923
"313"

D.E. HARE
c/o Briggs
U.S. Secret Service
Treasury Dept.
P.O. Box 804 NYC 10008

A:1 Holy Bible
B:2 John 21:11
C:3
153
370
371
407

Check Police Log June 5. 1963.

Secret Missions
Sec Nav Op IG W Oct. 4. 1920

NF 100-5975

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

41 Brookfield Ave
Center Moriches
N.Y. 11934

June 21, 1967

Signal Officer
Fort Monroe
Virginia

Re: Kennedy Assassination "313" "Life" "25'33"

Control 313

June 5. 1963 } 888 days } 1461 da.
Nov. 9. 1965 } 573 " }
June 5. 1967

Check:
Main : 41
Kamp P: 47/88

Nov. 9. 1923
"313"

D E HARE
c/o Briggs
U.S. Secret Service
Treasury Dept.
P.O. Box 804 NYC 10008

A:1 B:2 C:3

Holy Bible
John 21:11
153
370
371
407

Check Police Log June 5. 1963.

Secret Missions
Secret Ops Nov. 4. 1920

SAC, New York

REC 20 62-109119-5558

7/19/67

Director, FBI (62-109119)

1 - Mr. Rushing

POST CARD ADDRESSED TO SIGNAL OFFICER, FORT MONROE, VIRGINIA, FROM D. E. HARE, 47 BROOKFIELD AVENUE, CENTER MORICHES, NEW YORK, DATED 6/21/67, RE: KENNEDY ASSASSINATION

ReNFlet and letterhead memorandum dated 7/14/67.

On the basis of the contents of the post card referred to in referenced communications there appears to be no reason to interview the writer, D. E. Hare, concerning its significance. In the absence of further identifying data, Bureau indices have not been searched regarding Hare.

1 - Norfolk (100-5975)

NOTE:

- Hare addressed a post card to the Signal Officer, Fort Monroe, Virginia, bearing a notation at the bottom "RE: Kennedy Assassination" and containing references to various dates, various Biblical scriptures, and other material that makes no sense.

TDR:fhd (5)

MAILED 28
JUL 19 1967
COMM-FBI

Tolson
DeLoach
Mohr
Wick
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

59 JUL 26 1967

TELETYPE UNIT

FD-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

FBI

Date: 7/17/67

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____ (Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (89-75)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, 11/22/63, DALLAS, TEXAS
MISCELLANEOUS-INFORMATION CONCERNING
(OO:DALLAS)

Re Philadelphia airtel to Bureau, 7/12/67, and Bureau airtel to New York, 7/14/67.

The indices of the NYO contain no reference to "The Fund For America".

The address 22 West 55th Street, New York City, is occupied by several New York State Officers, including the office of Governor NELSON A. ROCKEFELLER and Lieutenant Governor MALCOM WILSON.

No further action is being taken by the NYO.

EX-103

REC-43 62-109060-5559

no further action - ltr to 62-109060-5540

(3) Bureau
1-Dallas (89-43) (INFO)
1-Norfolk
1-Philadelphia (157-916)
1-New York

JJA:aml
(8)

JUL 19 1967

file 62-109060

62 JUL 25 1967

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

FBI

Date: 7/17/67

Transmit the following in PLAIN TEXT
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, NEW ORLEANS (89-69)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
DALLAS, TEXAS, 11/22/63
MISCELLANEOUS - INFO CONCERNING
OO: DALLAS

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are newspaper articles appearing in New Orleans newspapers concerning the above captioned matter.

Also enclosed for Dallas and Miami are one copy each of these newspaper articles.

2d. ENCLOSURE

(3) - Bureau (Encl. 3)
1 - Dallas (89-43) (Encl. 3)
1 - Miami (Encl. 3)
1 - New Orleans

ECW:jab
(6)

EX-103

REC-43 62-109060-5560

RECORDED
3 JUL 19 1967

62 JUL 25 1967

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

SHAW MOTION ANSWER FILED

D.A. Says Defense Tries to Get Evidence

The district attorney's office Friday answered previously filed defense motions for conspiracy defendant Clay L. Shaw by saying that Shaw's attorneys were attempting to get at the state's evidence needed to prove its case.

Last month the defense filed motions for a bill of particulars, prayer for oyer and suppression of evidence, and followed them up 15 days ago with supporting memoranda.

Friday was the deadline for the state to file supporting memoranda for its answering motions.

In the document supporting its answer to the motion for a bill of particulars, the state maintained that Shaw's indictment sets forth all the information to which Shaw is entitled.

The document also notes that the state has named another co-conspirator, the late Jack Ruby, and alleged that a meeting took place in Baton Rouge in furtherance of the alleged plot to kill President John F. Kennedy.

The rest of the 93 points requested by the defense, the state said, is "obviously an attempt to obtain knowledge of the evidence relied upon by the state to prove its case, which the law does not require the state to disclose in advance of trial."

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE 5
SECTION 1
TIMES PICAYUNE
NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Date: 7/15/67
Edition:
Author:
Editor:
Title: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEX. 11-22-63
Character: AFO
or
Classification: 89-
Submitting Office: N.O., LA.

☐ Being Investigated

ENCLOSURE

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

DA Ordered Z Beaten, Says Gurvich in Test

Onetime DA's investigative aide William Gurvich told a lie detector examiner in Chicago that Dist. Atty. Jim Garrison once ordered the "arrest, handcuffing and physical beating" of two television newsmen.

The charge was contained in a list of 15 questions and answers released to the press yesterday by Gurvich and his attorney.

THE QUESTIONS and answers were taken from a polygraph test to which Gurvich, a private detective, submitted himself Monday.

John E. Reid, the polygraph examiner, said there were "no significant emotional disturbances indicative of deception in this subject's polygraph record on" the questions.

"It is the opinion of the examiner, based on this subject's polygraph records, that he is telling the truth on the above listed questions," Reid said in summary.

At one point, Gurvich was asked:

"On May 17 did Garrison order the arrest of Walter Sheridan and Rick Townley in your presence?"

A transcript of the lie detector test quotes Gurvich as answering, "Yes."

Sheridan, a National Broadcasting Co. news staff member, and Townley, a newsman for NBC's New Orleans affiliate, WDSU-TV, have been charged by Garrison during the past several days with public bribery of state witnesses.

TOWNLEY voluntarily posted $7,500 bond after an arrest warrant was issued for him. Sheridan told a news conference in New York Wednesday he will come to New Orleans shortly to answer the allegation.

The next question asked Gurvich was: "Did Garrison order the arrest, handcuffing and physical beating o Sheridan and Townley?"

Gurvich was quoted as answering, "Yes."

Other questions, together with Gurvich's responses, were listed by the polygraph laboratory this way:

1. Were you a key member of Garrison's staff in the Kennedy assassination probe? Answer: Yes.

2 and 3 concerned Sheridan and Townley.

4. DID JAMES Alcock (assistant DA) in your presence oppose the arrest of Sheridan and Townley on legal grounds? Answer: Yes.

5. Did Garrison respond to Alcock, "Don't be so legalistic"? Answer: Yes.

6. Did Alcock say to you that if you and he had been in New Orleans, Garrison would not have arrested Shaw March 1. Answer: Yes.

(Retired businessman Clay L. Shaw has been indicted for conspiring to murder President Kennedy. Others, according to Garrison, who took part in the alleged conspiracy were accused assassin Lee Harvey Oswald; nightclub owner Jack Ruby, who shot and killed Oswald; and former airline pilot David W. Ferrie. All except Shaw are dead.)

7. Did Charles Ward (chief Asst. DA) say to you that Shaw's arrest was done on raw political power only? Answer: Yes.

8. DID GARRISON discuss with you and others his plan to raid the New Orleans FBI office with red pepper guns? Answer: Yes.

9. Did Sciambra's (Asst. DA Andrew Sciambra) report of the early interview with Russo mention anything of the plot to assassinate Kennedy involving Shaw, Ferrie and Oswald? Answer: No.

10. Did Garrison discuss in your presence the desire to extend the term of the Orleans Parish Grand Jury for another six months? Answer: Yes.

11. Did Charles Ward tell Garrison that there was no way he could legally extend the grand jury's term? Answer: Yes.

12. WAS GARRISON advised that the conspiracy to commit burglary involving Sergio Arcacha Smith and Gordon Novel took place outside his jurisdiction: Answer: Yes.

13. After receiving the polygraph report, did Garrison bring Vernon Bundy into court over the objection of Ward, Alcock and (Asst. DA Alvin) Oser? Answer: Yes.

14. Have you received or been promised anything of value from anyone for telling about Garrison's actions in the Kennedy probe? Answer: No.

15. Did Garrison divulge to members of the news media the names of three prominent New Orleanians as being accessories after the fact in the assassination of President Kennedy? Answer: Yes.

Gurvich defected from Garrison's staff several weeks ago, paid a visit to Sen. Robert F. Kennedy in Washington and later told newsmen Garrison's investigation was a "fraud."

He has appeared twice before the Orleans Parish Grand Jury, and Wednesday handed jurors copies of the lie detector transcript.

ENCLOSURE.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE 5
STATES ITEM
SECTION 1
NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Date: 7/14/67
Edition: RED FLASH
Author:
Editor:
Title: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEX. 11-22-63
Character: AFO
or
Classification: 89-
Submitting Office: N.O., LA.

☐ Being Investigated

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

GARRISON HITS WARREN REPORT

Calls Single Assassin Theory 'Fairy Tale.'

New Orleans District Attorney Jim Garrison said Saturday night that the single assassin theory arrived at by the Warren Commission is impossible to uphold.

He spoke on a half hour National Broadcasting Co. program in reply to a June 19 program aired by NBC which criticized his investigation.

"Whenever they (the experts) have encountered a difficult implausibility such as the fact that Oswald was known to be a poor marksman with a rifle, whereas eight different wounds were caused in less than six seconds, they merely produce an expert to explain to you that this particular sequence of facts is really quite possible mathematically."

He charged that the official truth is now no longer what actually happened but what has been officially approved.

"The conclusion of the Warren Report, that President Kennedy was killed by a lone assasain, is a fairy tale," Garrison said.

MEMBERS HONEST

He said that this does not mean that the members of the Warren Commission were aware at the time that their conclusion was totally untrue nor does it necessarily mean that they had sinister motives.

"It does mean," he said, "that the conclusion that no conspiracy existed and that Lee Oswald as the lone assassin is a fiction and a myth that should be brought to an end."

Turning to why and how President Kennedy was murdered, Garrison claimed: "President Kennedy was assassinated by men who sought to obtain a radical change in our foreign policy, particularly with regard to Cuba."

In 1963, Garrison said, a great variety of interests not only desired an American-supported invasion of Castro's Cuba, but took it for granted that it was inevitable.

"In the fall of 1962 the Cuban missile crisis occurred and it was followed by a pronounced new attitude toward Cuba on the part of the United States," Garrison said. "Cuba was no longer regarded as an enemy and was no longer regarded as fair game, for those men who had, for one reason or another, focused their attention on this island."

In June of 1963, Garrison stated that President Kennedy in a speech said the United States should try to live in peace with the Russians.

'HOSTILE ATTENTIONS'

"At this point," Garrison charged, "some individuals transferred their hostile attentions from Fidel Castro to John Kennedy."

"They planned the President's assassination and they planned it well," Garrison said.

Garrison said the evidence indicated that President Kennedy was shot at from two different directions and also from the right front.

"We know that shooting was coming from two separate directions in the rear because the President and Gov. Connally were hit in the back within a split second of each other — and this necessarily had to happen with two bullets coming from two different rifles," Garrison said.

"We know that the President was being shot at from the grassy knoll area on the right front because most of the people in Dealey Plaza heard the shots coming from there — and because at least one of the President's wounds was an entry wound from the front and because men were seen running from the grassy knoll area immediately afterwards," he said.

Garrison maintained that this is why the idea of Lee Oswald as the lone assassin of President Kennedy is a fairy tale and should be brought to an end.

In his talk, Garrison was critical of NBC for what he termed inaccuracies it presented in the June 19 show.

The network, which donated the time to Garrison to answer its claims that his probe was improper, issued a statement following the showing of the taped Garrison talk.

REBUTTAL DENIED

Dist Atty. Jim Garrison said nothing in his program tonight that alters the information developed by NBC news about the methods he used in pressing his theory of the Kennedy assassination," the network said.

"I have been district attorney of New Orleans for more than five years," Garrison said, "and we have never had a single case reversed because of improper methods on the part of my staff. Nor do we rush to judgment on half-baked evidence."

He said that the proof of that is the fact that in more than five years, not one defendant has been acquitted on a murder case.

"Nor have we ever lost a major case in five years," Garrison said.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE 1
SECTION 1
TIMES PICAYUNE
NEW ORLEANS, LA,

Date: 7/16/67
Edition:
Author:
Editor:
Title: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEX. 11-22-63
Character: AFO
or
Classification: 89-
Submitting Office: N.O., LA.

☐ Being Investigated

ENCLOSURE

BERTRAND ISSUE

The network said Garrison made only two specific mentions of the NBC program and added: "NBC News had reported that it had located the true Clay Bertrand and that his name had been given to the United States Department of Justice."

Garrison claimed the man denied he is Bertrand.

"NBC News stands by the statement made on its program," the network said.

Clay Shaw, a New Orleans businessman, has been charged by Garrison with conspiring in 1963 to slay the President.

Garrison said convicted burglar John Cancler, who had appeared on the NBC program, had been called before the Orleans Parish Grand Jury and was asked the truth about his statements on the program. Cancler refused to answer, invoking the Fifth Amendment, the DA said.

The network said that "the fact that he availed himself of his constitutional rights does not affect the truth of his statements."

In both cases, Garrison said, NBC fell silent when he pointed up his criticism of people and things said on the June 19 program.

Garrison said that in his considered judgment "There has been an effort to prejudice in advance the potential jurors in the trial of this Shaw case."

"As a matter of fact," he said, "the National Broadcasting Co. has already had one trial. The defendant was found innocent and the district attorney was convicted."

Garrison also criticized Newsweek magazine on the grounds that it had carried an article saying his office had attempted to bribe a man in the case.

"It later turned out that his story and their article were totally untrue," he said.

Garrison said that the police investigators in his office were found innocent of any wrongdoing in an investigation conducted by the police department.

"However, Newsweek has made virtually no mention of that," he said.

CRITICIZES COMMISSION

Turning to the Warren Commission, Garrison said that its inquiry into the assassination started off with a completely unacceptable philosophy for a democracy.

"One of the stated objectives was to calm the fears of the people about a conspiracy," he said. "But in a democracy like ours, the government has no right to calm our fears about a conspiracy any more than it has, for example, the right to excite our fears unduly about Red China or fluoridation or birth control."

He said there is no room in America for thought control of any kind, no matter how benevolent the objective.

Garrison said "I am appalled by the readiness with which major press agencies accepted the great fairy tale without hesitation—and roused from their stupor only when they learned that a district attorney was violating all the rules of etiquette and digging up truth."

He hit the continued concealment of the X-rays and autopsy pictures of President Kennedy, which he maintained would show that the President was hit with rifle fire from more than one direction. Garrison added that hundreds of documents concerning the Kennedy assassination remain classified and concealed from the public's view.

Garrison attacked the Commission's findings that the same bullet that hit Gov. Connally also went through President Kennedy.

CRITICIZES DIAGRAM

Pointing to a diagram he said was used by the Warren Commission that shows the route of the bullet through Gov. Connally, Garrison noted that the Commission has concluded that before the bullet went through Gov. Connally, it entered President Kennedy's body from the rear and came out his neck.

"I might add that the Warren Commission does not attempt to include President Kennedy in this illustration because that would require demonstrating to you a magic bullet which changes course in the middle of the air," Garrison said.

Garrison said he believes the people of America want to know the entire truth about how President Kennedy was shot in Dallas.

"I want to assure you that as long as I am alive no one is going to stop me from seeing that you obtain the full truth, nothing less than the full truth —and no fairy tales," Garrison said.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27
5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

1 - Mr. C. D. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Wick
1 - Mr. Rosen

Tolson
DeLoach
Mohr
Wick
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan

DATE: July 17, 1967

1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan
1 - Mr. W. A. Branigan
1 - Mr. R. E. Lenihan

FROM : Mr. W. A. Branigan

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963,
DALLAS, TEXAS

Tape of Program at

New Orleans District Attorney James C. Garrison appeared on a National Broadcasting Company (NBC) television program Saturday evening, July 15, 1967, ostensibly to respond to a one-hour NBC television program which was presented on June 19, 1967, which attacked Garrison's investigation and his methods used in such investigation.

During the course of his one-half hour presentation on television, Garrison produced no new information to that already previously given by him to the press. He alleged that President Kennedy was assassinated by a group of men formerly employed by Central Intelligence Agency (CIA). He alleged the shots at President Kennedy came from two different locations from the rear of the motorcade and from one area towards the front of the motorcade on a grassy knoll. These allegations are, of course, completely contradicted by the evidence obtained of the assassination.

Garrison claimed that a "handful" of people in Federal agencies and Washington, D. C., and news agencies in the East are concealing the real truth of the assassination from the American people. Garrison alleged that there are hundreds of documents which are being withheld from public view which would give a real insight into the assassination investigation. He also alleged that X-ray photographs taken of President Kennedy at the time of the autopsy which are being withheld from public view, would show that President Kennedy was hit by bullets from two directions. This allegation is completely false since the X-ray photographs have been examined by highly competent medical authorities who have publicly stated that the X-rays corroborate the official findings of the President's autopsy.

5561

REC-23

JUL 20 1967

ENCLOSURE ON Nothing time during the television presentation Garrison mention the FBI.

62-109060
REL:as

56JUL 281967

CONTINUED - OVER

56 - attached is a tape recording of 7-5 Minnesota program, fully with this memo.

Memorandum to Mr. W. C. Sullivan
RE: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
62-109060

The "Washington Post" newspaper for Sunday, July 16, 1967, carried a short article on page A25 summarizing Garrison's television appearance. The "Washington Post" newspaper also reported that an NBC spokesman had remarked after Garrison's television appearance that "Garrison said nothing" that "alters the information developed by NBC News about the methods he has used in pressing his theory of the Kennedy assassination."

ACTION:

None. For information.

Rel

WCS:ss

Tolson
DeLoach
Mohr
Wick
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

Garrison, on TV, Says 3 Killed

Kennedy

NEW ORLEANS, July 15 (UPI)—District Attorney Jim Garrison told a national television audience tonight that President Kennedy was shot by at least three assasins who belonged to a conspiracy to kill him because of his position toward Cuba.

Garrison indicated—but did not say so specifically—that the assasins wanted Kennedy out of the way because he would not sanction another attempt to invade Cuba.

Garrison, appearing in rebuttal to a National Broadcasting Company special program, called the Warren Commission's report and its conclusion that Lee Harvey Oswald alone killed Kennedy "a fairy tale."

"President Kennedy was assassinated by men who sought to bring about a radical change in our foreign policy, especially toward Cuba."

After the Cuban missile crisis of 1962 and against the background of improving U.S.-Soviet relations, Garrison said, "Cuba was no longer considered an enemy and no longer considered fair game for those who wanted to invade it."

Garrison said:

• Kennedy was shot in Dallas Nov. 22, 1963, from two locations in the rear, and also from the front.

• The Warren Commission's "single bullet" theory, under which the Commission concluded that one bullet from Oswald's rifle in the Schoolbook Depository Building killed Kennedy and the other caused all the other wounds suffered by Kennedy and Texas Gov. John Connally, is untrue.

• "Oswald's fingerprints were not on the rifle," found in the Depositry Building.

• "Nitrate tests exonerated Oswald and showed that he had not fired a gun that day."

• "It was virtually impossible for Oswald to take his fingerprints off the gun and run down four flights of stairs," in the time the Warren Commission allowed.

Garrison did not present substantiating evidence for most of his statements. But he said that he would have been able to go into the matter in more detail if NBC had given him the hour "equal time" he asked for, rather than half an hour.

NBC said in a statement that "Garrison said nothing" that "alters the information developed by NBC News about the methods he has used in pressing his theory of the Kennedy assassination."

The Washington Post
Times Herald A25
The Washington Daily News
The Evening Star (Washington)
The Sunday Star (Washington)
Daily News (New York)
Sunday News (New York)
New York Post
The New York Times
World Journal Tribune
(New York)
The Sun (Baltimore)
The Worker
The New Leader
The Wall Street Journal
The National Observer
People's World

Date 7/16/67

7/17/67 Memo Brennan to Lillian Re: Garrison

62-109060-5561

5 Rel

ENCLOSURE

FBI NEW ORLS

620PM URGENT 7/19/67 DLP

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATION SECTION

TO DIRECTOR (62-109060) AND DALLAS 089-43?

FROM NEW ORLEANS (89-69) 2P TELETYPE

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEXAS, NOV. TWENTYTWO, SIXTYTHREE, MISCELLANEOUS - INFO CONCERNING, OO- DALLAS.

NEW ORLEANS STATES-ITEM, RED COMET EDITION, JULY NINETEEN INSTANT, REPORTED THAT NATIONAL BROADCASTING CO. REPORTER WALTER SHERIDAN WAS SUBPOENAED TO APPEAR BEFORE ORLEANS PARISH GRAND JURY TODAY WHEN HE APPEARED IN NEW ORLEANS YESTERDAY TO POST FIVE THOUSAND DOLLAR BOND ON THE PUBLIC BRIBERY CHARGE FILED AGAINST HIM BY DISTRICT ATTORNEY JIM GARRISON.

NEW ORLEANS STATES-ITEM, RED FLASH EDITION, JULY NINETEEN INSTANT, REPORTED THAT ATTORNEYS FOR WALTER SHERIDAN FILED A TWELVE-PAGE MOTION TODAY CONTAINING THE FOLLOWING FIVE REQUESTS:

ONE: THAT SUBPOENA REQUIRING SHERIDAN TO APPEAR TODAY BE QUASHED.

END PAGE ONE

EX-113

62-109060-5562

REC 37

14 JUL 21 1967

62 JUL 27 1967

MR DELOACH FOR THE DIRECTOR

TWO: THAT THE FOREMAN OF THE GRAND JURY STATE IN OPEN COURT THE CRIME ABOUT WHICH SHERIDAN IS SUBPOENAED TO TESTIFY.

THREE: THAT A HEARING BE HELD TO DETERMINE WHETHER THE GRAND JURY IS LEGALLY CONSTITUTED.

FOUR: THAT ATTORNEY MILTON BRENER BE ALLOWED TO ACCOMPANY SHERIDAN BEFORE THE GRAND JURY DURING HIS TESTIMONY SO THAT HIS LEGAL RIGHTS CAN BE EXPLAINED TO HIM AT ALL STAGES OF THE PROCEEDINGS.

FIVE: THAT A CONTRADICTORY HEARING BE HELD TO DETERMINE WHETHER GARRISON AND HIS ASSISTANTS SHOULD BE RECUSED FROM ADVISING THE GRAND JURY ON ANY MATTERS INVOLVING SHERIDAN.

THE ARTICLE REPORTED THAT CRIMINAL DISTRICT JUDGE BERNARD J. BAGERT STAYED THE SUBPOENA FOR SHERIDAN TO APPEAR BEFORE THE GRAND JURY "PENDING A DETERMINATION OF THE ISSUES" RAISED BY SHERIDAN'S ATTORNEYS. JUDGE BAGERT STATED HE EXPECTS TO HOLD A HEARING WITHIN FORTY-EIGHT HOURS AND PROMISED TO RENDER A DECISION IMMEDIATELY.

Letterhead Memo
NO LHM BEING SUBMITTED.

END

BAP

FBI WASH DC

P

CC- Mr. SULLIVAN

Domestic Intelligence Division

INFORMATIVE NOTE

Date 7/19/67

Walter Sheridan, referred to in attached, is an NBC correspondent who has been charged with bribing and intimidating Jim Garrison's star witness, Perry Raymond Russo.

These charges grew out of the recent NBC Television special in which Garrison's unorthodox methods were exposed.

Specifically, the manner in which Garrison had Russo placed under the influence of sodium pentothal and was then given post hypnotic suggestions, was brought out in the program and Russo made statements contradicting his prior testimony given before a hearing involving Clay L. Shaw.

Since the attached is from news media, it will not be disseminated.

WS

JS:ts

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATION SECTION

JUL 17 1967

REC-23

Mr. Tolson
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Wick
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

FBI WASH DC

TELETYPE

FBI-HOUSTON

1026AM URGENT 7-17-67 JLJ

TO DIRECTOR (62-109060) AND NEW ORLEANS (89-69)

FROM HOUSTON (62-2115)

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
NOVEMBER TWENTYTWO NINETEEN SIXTYTHREE, DALLAS, TEXAS.

REBUAIRTEL JULY SEVEN LAST.

RUDOLPH RICHARD DAVIS, JR. LOCATED AND INTERVIEWED AT HOUSTON. DENIED KNOWLEDGE OR ASSOCIATION WITH MINUTEMEN ORGANIZATION AT NEW ORLEANS, HOWEVER, DID RECEIVE FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE FROM JOHN BIRCH SOCIETY, NEW ORLEANS.

DAVIS RECALLED TWO CONTACTS WITH LEE HARVEY OSWALD WHILE RESIDING IN NEW ORLEANS DURING THE FALL OF NINETEEN SIXTYTHREE WHILE DAVIS ACTIVE IN ANTI CASTRO ACTIVITIES. DAVIS HAS NO INFORMATION RE MINUTEMEN ACTIVITY BY OSWALD. REC-23 62-109060-5563

X-113

APPROXIMATELY TWO MONTHS AGO DAVIS INTERVIEWED BY REPRESENTATIVES OF JIM GARRISON, NEW ORLEANS DISTRICT ATTORNEY, AT HOUSTON IN CONNECTION WITH GARRISON'S PROBE. 14 JUL 21 1967

APPROXIMATELY FOUR MONTHS AGO DAVIS RECEIVED FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS FROM TIME-LIFE CORP. TO DIVULGE LOCATION OF TRAINING

JUL 21 1967

END PAGE ONE

Miss Rosenquist Sullivan
7/20/67. Rel: ac
(Xerox)

MR. DELOACH FOR THE DIRECTOR

SITE AT NEW ORLEANS UTILIZED BY DAVIS TO TRAIN EXILED CUBANS. PURPOSE OF TRAINING WAS TO KEEP EXILED CUBANS BUSY WHILE IN UNITED STATES AND NOT FOR INVASION PURPOSES. TRAINING SITE LOCATED ON DE LA BARRE ESTATE NEAR LACOME, LOUISIANA. DE LA BARRE ESTATE CLOSELY ASSOCIATED WITH JOHN BIRCH SOCIETY ACCORDING TO DAVIS.

DAVIS STATED TIME-LIFE CORP. PREPARING DETAILED STORY RE GARRISON PROBE AND INCORPORATING PHOTOS OF DAVIS'S TRAINING CAMP IN ARTICLE. HOUSTON INDICES NEGATIVE ON DAVIS. DAVIS ADVISED HE HAD BEEN INTERVIEWED IN PAST BY FBI, NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS IMMEDIATELY REVIEW INDICES AND ASCERTAIN THAT ALL PERTINENT INFORMATION FURNISHED BUREAU. Letterhead Memo LHM FOLLOWS.

AM COPY TO DALLAS.

END

~~CORR. PG 1 LINE 15 WD 8 SHD READ HUNDRED.~~

END

BJP

FBI WASH DC

CC- MR. SULLIVAN

Domestic Intelligence Division

INFORMATIVE NOTE

Date 7/17/67

Rudolph Richard Davis, Jr., interviewed to pin down an allegation received by Houston from another source that Davis stated Lee Harvey Oswald was connected with Minutemen organization in New Orleans. Attached reports Davis had no information Oswald with Minutemen. Results of interview with Davis will be furnished Department and Secret Service.

TNG:amr

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATION SECTION
JUL 18 1967

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Bishop
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

REC 23

FBI WASH DC

FBI NEW ORLS

634PM URGENT 7/18/67 RDC

TO DIRECTOR (62-109060) AND DALLAS (89-43)

FROM NEW ORLEANS (89-69)

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEXAS, NOV. TWENTYTWO, SIXTYTHREE, MISCELLANEOUS - INFO CONCERNING, OO: DALLAS.

NEW ORLEANS STATES ITEM, RED FLASH EDITION, JULY EIGHTEEN INSTANT, REPORTED THAT DEAN A. ANDREWS, JR. HAS AGAIN BEEN CHARGED WITH PERJURY IN CONNECTION WITH HIS TESTIMONY BEFORE THE ORLEANS PARISH GRAND JURY. THE ARTICLE REPORTED THAT ASSISTANT DISTRICT ATTORNEY ROBERT E. LEE FILED A BILL OF INFORMATION CHARGING ANDREWS WITH PERJURY ON THE BASIS OF HIS JUNE TWENTYEIGHT, SIXTYSEVEN TESTIMONY IN WHICH HE SAID A FRENCH QUARTER BAR OWNER NAMED EUGENE DAVIS IS CLAY BERTRAND.

REC-23 62-109060-5564

THIS ARTICLE REPORTED THAT ATTORNEY MILTON BRENER FILED A MOTION TODAY BEFORE CRIMINAL DISTRICT JUDGE THOMAS BRAHNEY REQUESTING THAT WALTER SHERIDAN, INVESTIGATOR FOR THE NATIONAL BROADCASTING CO. CHARGED WITH PUBLIC BRIBERY BE ALLOWED TO

16 JUL 21 1967

END PAGE ONE

MR. DELOACH FOR THE DIRECTOR

62-109060-5564 JUL 31 1967

LEAVE THE JURISDICTION OF THE COURT. BRENER TOLD JUDGE BRAHNEY THAT SHERIDAN WILL COME TO NEW ORLEANS TO POST BOND IN THE CASE.

THE ARTICLE REPORTED THAT RICHARD TOWNLEY, CHARGED WITH ATTEMPTING TO BRIBE WITNESSES AND INTIMIDATION OF WITNESSES, APPEARED TODAY BEFORE CRIMINAL DISTRICT JUDGE MATTHEW S. BRANIFF FOR ARRAIGNMENT BUT DID NOT REPORT RESULTS OF THIS ARRAIGNMENT.

END

BGM

FBI WASH DC

Mr. Wick

CC- MR. SULLIVAN.

5-113a ((9-29-65)

Domestic Intelligence Division

INFORMATIVE NOTE

Date 7/18/67

Dean Andrews has made several different statements concerning the mysterious Clay Bertrand. His latest public statement is that there has never been such a person. He has evidently given several versions under oath to the New Orleans grand jury, and was already under indictment regarding testimony as to whether Clay L. Shaw is identical to Clay Bertrand.

Walter Sheridan, referred to in attached, is an NBC correspondent. Richard Townley is connected with a New Orleans television station. Both were charged with bribery and intimidation of Jim Garrison's star witness, Perry Raymond Russo, following the recent NBC Television special which exposed unorthodox procedures being used by Garrison.

The attached was taken from local news media material and therefore will not be disseminated.

TJS:chs

FD-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

FBI

Date: 7/18/67

Transmit the following in PLAIN TEXT
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL
(Priority)

Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Wick
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, NEW ORLEANS (89-69)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
DALLAS, TEXAS, 11/22/63
MISCELLANEOUS - INFO CONCERNING
OO: DALLAS

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are newspaper articles appearing in New Orleans newspapers concerning the assassination of President JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY.

Also enclosed for Dallas and Miami are one copy each of these newspaper articles.

(3) - Bureau (Encl. 3)
1 - Dallas (89-43) (Encl. 3)
1 - Miami (Encl. 3)
1 - New Orleans

ECW:jab
(6)

REC 13 62-109060-5565

ST-104

JUL 20 1967

2 ENCLOSURE

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

JFK Death Probe Figure Fails to Win New Trial

Court Refuses to Void Cancler's Case

John "The Baptist" Cancler, an inmate of Parish Prison who became involved in District Attorney Jim Garrison's Kennedy death probe, failed Monday in an attempt to get a new trial on a burglary conviction in Criminal District Court.

Judge Oliver P. Schulingkamp overruled the motion for a new trial and refused to set aside a multiple offender bill to which Cancler pleaded innocent through his attorney, Milton Brener, in the same court session.

Judge Schulingkamp found Cancler guilty on the multiple offender charge and gave Brener until July 28 to prepare exceptions to the ruling.

Assistant District Attorney Richard V. Burnes charged Cancler as a fourth offender, which carried a penalty of from 20 years to life imprisonment.

Last week Cancler received a six-month sentence, plus an alternative of a $500 fine or a year extra, after he refused to answer a question before the Orleans Parish grand jury.

He was cited for contempt of court by Judge Bernard J. Bagert for refusing to testify concerning televised statements he made in connection with Garrison's probe.

Cancler told a nation-wide television audience last month that he was asked by two of Garrison's assistants to break into the home of accused conspirator Clay L. Shaw and "put something there."

Cancler's conviction for simple burglary came in February, and he later asked for a new trial. Another inmate said he perpetrated the burglary Cancler was convicted of.

The other inmate, Donnell Carroll, said he burglarized the house in question with a friend known to him only as "Wolf."

However, at the May 2 hearing at which Carroll testified, Dr. Morris Kloor, 7107 Maple, testified that Carroll was not the man he saw entering the house.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE 11
SECTION 1
TIMES PICAYUNE
NEW ORLEANS

Date: 7/18/67
Edition:
Author:
Editor:
Title: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEX. 11-22-63
Character: AFO
or
Classification: 89-
Submitting Office: N.O., LA.

☐ Being Investigated

5565

ENCLOSURE

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Clay Bertrand Never Existed, Says Andrews

By ROSEMARY JAMES

Dean Adams Andrews Jr., the New Orleans attorney charged with perjury in Dist. Atty. Jim Garrison's Kennedy assassination probe, said today that the mysterious Clay Bertrand "never existed".

Farrison has charged that retired businessman Clay L. Shaw, using the name Bertrand as an alias participated in a conspiracy to murder the President.

The name Clay Bertrand was first mentioned by Andrews, who told the Warren Commission that a man by that name called him to defend Lee Harvey Oswald, accused assassin of President Kennedy, after the murder in Dallas Nov. 22, 1963.

TODAY, ANDREWS, speaking at the Press Club of New Orleans, said there is only one important point about Bertrand and that point is:

"Clay Shaw ain't Clay Bertrand. Amen."

Andrews was indicted for perjury after he refused to identify Shaw as Bertrand for the Orleans Parish Grand Jury.

The hip-talking lawyer, wearing his ever-present dark glasses and a fresh sun tan, said: "Years ago I was introduced to a fellow at a gay wedding reception. The boy never used the name Clay Bertrand. I was just introduced to him as Clay Bertrand."

Andrews said that he had "ducked the Warren Commission" as long as he could. The heavy-set lawyer, speaking in the jazzman's jargon, said he told commission investigators:

"Look, man, I don't want to talk. I'm going to tell you a bunch of lies. 'Will you tell them under oath?' they say, and I say, 'Be my guest.'"

ANDREWS outlined his circumstances as a man indicted in an investigation which has drawn national attention.

He said that you have to get used to attention like, "the old lady in the elevator who sticks you in the back and says' Why don't you tell Big Jim the truth?' "

Andrews said that anyone who gets charged with a crime has several courses of action. "In some instances you hustle a fix . . . Me, though, I'm a harpooned whale dragged up on the beach, I got nowhere to go."

HE SAID THAT trying "to duck the press" is a waste of time and you can "no comment . . . no comment . . . no comment" or you can "open up your mouth and put your foot in it," he said.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE 4
STATES ITEM.
NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Date: 7/27/67
Edition: FINAL
Author:
Editor:
Title: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEX. 11-22-63
Character: AFO
or
Classification: 89-
Submitting Office: N.O., LA.

☐ Being Investigated

(1) [illegible] - 5565

ENCLOSURE

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

New Perjury Count Against Andrews Filed

Attorney Dean A. Andrews Jr. again has been charged with perjury in connection with his testimony before the Orleans Parish Grand Jury on the mysterious Clay Bertrand, Kennedy assassination probe figure.

Andrews was already under indictment and faces an Aug. 9 trial on perjury charge in connection with earlier grand jury testimony.

THE CHARGES filed today relate to testimony by Andrews June 28 in which he said a French Quarter bar owner named Eugene Davis is the Clay Bertrand who called Andrews after the slaying of President John F. Kennedy in 1963 to ask him to defend Lee Harvey Oswald, the accused assassin.

District Attorney Jim Garrison has charged that the real Bertrand is retired businessman Clay L. Shaw, who is charged with criminal conspiracy in the death of the President. The Warren Commission investigating JFK's death said it was unable to locate Bertrand.

Before the June 28 testimony, Andrews maintained that he was unable to say whether Shaw and Bertrand were one and the same. He came forward and identified Davis as Bertrand after the National Broadcasting Co. reported that it had located Bertrand and he was not Shaw.

DAVIS SUBSEQUENTLY denied that he ever used the name Bertrand and denied ever knowing Oswald.

A bill of information charging Andrews with perjury on the basis of the June 28 testimony was filed today by Assistant DA Robert E. Lee in the clerk of court's office. A bond of $5,000 was recommended, but later reduced to $1,500, according to Andrews' attorney, Sam Monk Zelden.

The bill charges that Andrews lied to the jury when he identified Davis as Bertrand. The bill lists the following series of questions and answers it says is taken from Andrews' June 28 testimony:

(Questioning by assistant DA James L. Alcock.)

Q. Dean, do you know the real Clay . . .

A. The man, I believe, is Gene Davis, and if you ask him he'll call me a crocus sack of lies . . .

Q. Now, what leads you to believe that this is Clay Bertrand?

A. Because I believe it. I am the onl yone who has to account for myself.

Q. What basis do you have?

A. Helen Gert (who Andrews explained worked with Davis in his bar years ago) back in the '50s, at the fag wedding reception I was telling you all about, introduced me to Davis as Clay Bertrand.

(In earlier testimony, Andrews said he originally met Bertrand at a "fag" wedding reception.)

Q. And this was the man that was introduced to you as Clay Bertrand?

A. Right.

Q. Have you talked to this man on the phone recently?

A. I talk to him almost every day. I have known him a long time.

Q. Your testimony now is that this is the man who sent the clients to your office? Talked to you on behalf of homosexuals?

A. This is the man who sent clients to my office; sometimes they were fags, sometimes they weren't.

Q. Is this the man who called you in the hospital and asked you to represent Lee Harvey Oswald?

A. This is the man I believe called me. I believe . . . what you all believe is your affair.

(Question by a grand juror.)

Is your mind, this is Clay Bertrand? The man who called you down through the years representing homosexuals?

A. No, he didn't do it that way. That's the way I said it, put it into the Warren Commission report — everybody pick it up from there and goes with it. I never said it other than in the Warren Report. . . .

(Questioning by Assistant DA Richard V. Burnes.)

Q. I asked you if you ever heard from Clay Bertrand after the time you were called about representing Lee Oswald in the assassination and the answer was "I aint' seen nor heard of him since."

A. Not from Clay Bertrand, 'cause I call him Gene Davis. You are right. I told you that, and I ain't seen hide nor hair of him nor heard from Clay Bertrand—other than one time I remember when I was with Regis (apparently a reference to FBI man Regis Kennedy) up there. I call him Gene. I was introduced to the man one time.

Q. Did this man change appearance and change personality with the name change?

A. No.

Q. He still looked the same?

A. No, he has changed, he is fat like me. He has aged. Time has gone by. This has been 10 . . .

The bill of information charged that the "statements enumerated above are willfully false and untrue."

In another development in the broad investigation of the Kennedy slaying, Attorney Milton Brener filed a motion today before Criminal District Judge Thomas Brahney requesting that Walter Sheridan, investigator for the National Broadcasting Company charged with public bribery, be allowed to leave the jur-

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE 1

STATES ITEM

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Date: 7/18/67
Edition: RED FLASH
Author:
Editor:
Title: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEX. 11-22-63
Character: AFO
or
Classification: 89-
Submitting Office: N.O., LA.

☐ Being Investigated

ENCLOSURE

Brener told the judge that Sheridan will come to New Orleans to post bond in the case. Garrison has accused Sheridan and WDSU-TV newsman Richard Townley with attempting to bribe witnesses in the investigation.

Townley, who is additionally charged with intimidation of witnesses, appeared today before Criminal District Judge Matthew S. Braniff for arraignment.

FD-36 (Rev. 8-22-64)

FBI

Date: 7/20/67

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (89-75)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN F. KENNEDY,
DALLAS, TEXAS
11/22/63
MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION
CONCERNING

Re Norfolk letter to Bureau, 7/14/67. NY

[redacted] is the subject of several closed Impersonation Files in the NYO. New York airtel to the Bureau, 7/13/66, entitled, [redacted] AGAINST THE PRESIDENT", encloses to the Bureau LHM containing background information concerning [redacted] including the fact that he was a mental patient in a VA Hospital in Augusta, Georgia, from December 22, 1963 to May 22, 1964.

JOHN THOMPSON, Assistant to the Special Agent in Charge, United States Secret Service, New York City, was telephonically contacted this date, concerning the post-card that [redacted] sent to the Intelligence Corps, Ft. Monroe, Virginia. Mr. THOMPSON stated that [redacted] is well known to Secret Service, NYC, and is carried in the Active Threat File by that Office and lately has been writing numerous similar cards to other military installations.

REC 31 62-109060-5566

ID (3) - Bureau
1 - Norfolk (100-5975)
1 - New York

EX 108

5 JUL 21 1967

JJA:lls
(6)

DC-Wick

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

54 JUL 27 1967

Agent BRIGGS is the Secret Service Agent who has investigated [redacted]

No further action is being taken by the NYO.

FBI

Date: 7/19/67

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____ (Priority)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, BOSTON (89-43)

ASSASSINATION OF
PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY,
NOVEMBER 22, 1963,
DALLAS, TEXAS

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are ten copies of a letterhead memorandum dated 7/19/67 at Boston.

Two copies each are being forwarded Dallas and New Orleans in view of their interest in this matter. Two copies are also being furnished Richmond and one copy is being furnished Secret Service locally.

As set forth in the LHM, the two pieces of paper contained in the envelope were literally translated by RMT E. T. BREEN of the Boston Division. The original envelope and pieces of paper are forwarded herewith to the Bureau.

In the event Richmond has any information in its files which would assist in the identification of the sender of this envelope to the FBI Office at Portland, New Hampshire, it is requested that the Bureau and Boston be appropriately advised.

REC-54 5567

ENCLOSURE

JUL 21 1967

(3) - Bureau (Encs.13)(RM)
2 - Dallas (89-43)(Encs.2)(RM)
2 - New Orleans (Encs.2)(RM)
2 - Richmond (Encs.2)(RM)
1 - Boston
FMC:maj
(10)

cc - Wick
1 ea case
for 5926

cc to Dept
7-21-67
KMR:dcs

59 JUL 27 1967

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Boston, Massachusetts
July 19, 1967

ASSASSINATION OF
PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY,
NOVEMBER 22, 1963,
DALLAS, TEXAS

On July 17, 1967, the FBI Office at Portland, Maine, received an envelope postmarked Roanoke, Va., July 14, 1967, which was addressed to the "FBI Office, Portland, New Hampshire."

As there was no office of the FBI in Portland, New Hampshire, the Post Office Department had forwarded this envelope to the FBI Office in Portland, Maine.

Enclosed in the envelope were two pieces of paper on which appeared Morse code symbols. The appropriate letters applying to these symbols have been placed above each specific symbol by an FBI employee at Boston, Massachusetts. It is noted that some of these symbols form complete words and refer to the assassination of President John F. Kennedy. Other symbols literally translated have no significant meaning.

Copies of the envelope and the two sheets of paper mentioned above are attached to this memorandum.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

COPIES DESTROYED

44 JAN 2 [illegible]

ENCLOSURE

ROANOKE
JUL 14
PM
1967
VA.

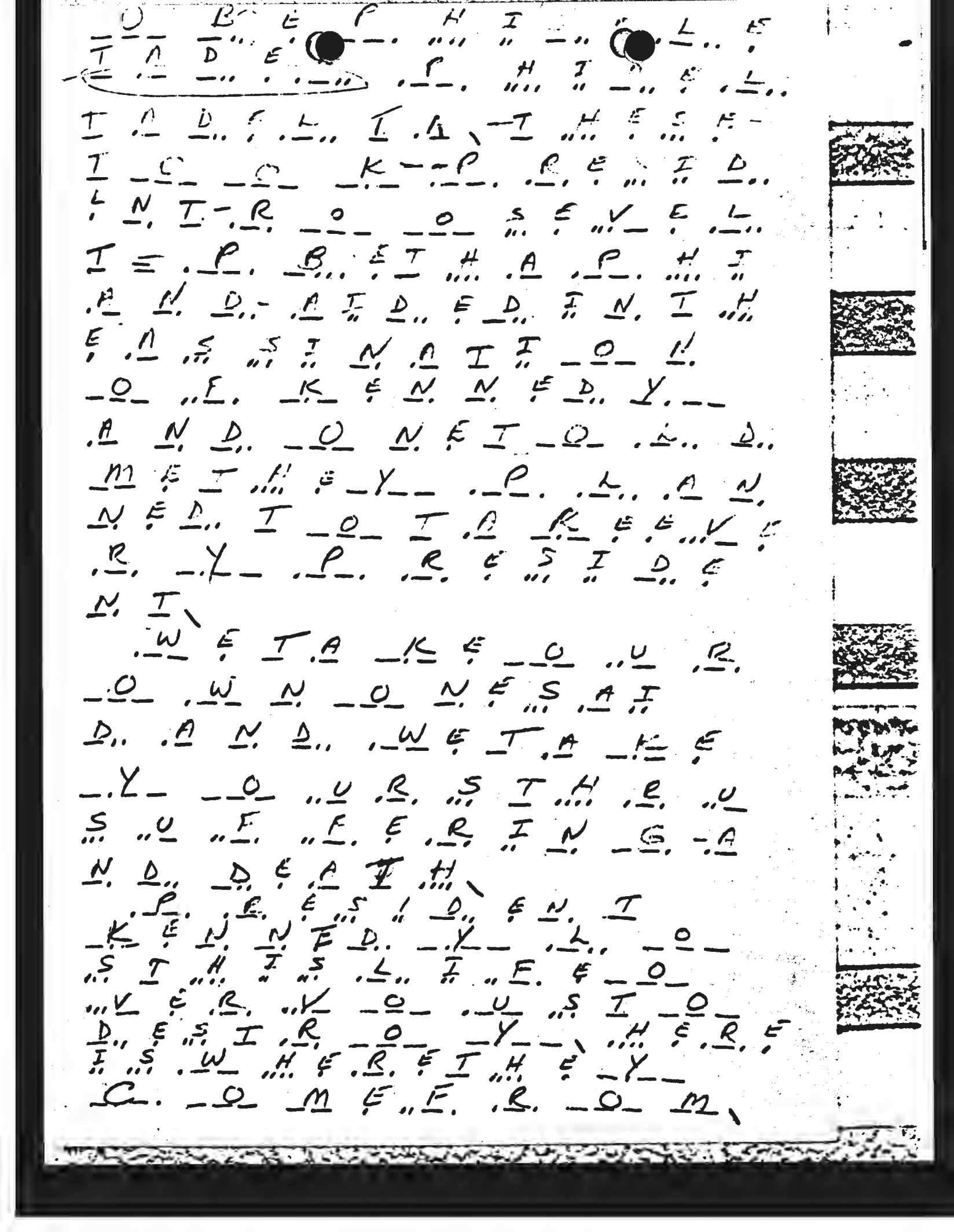
5c U.S. POSTAGE

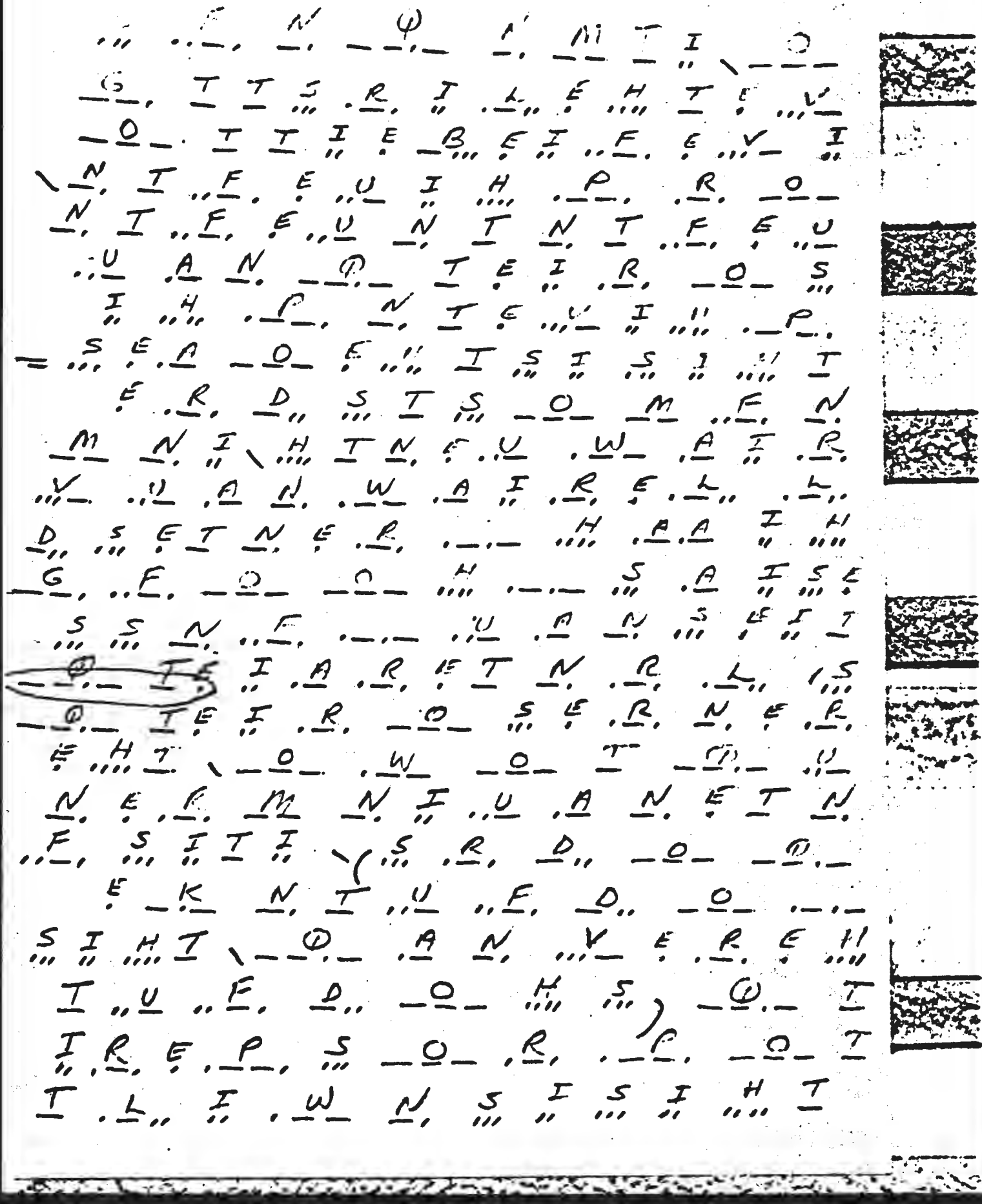
5c U.S. POSTAGE

ZIP CODE

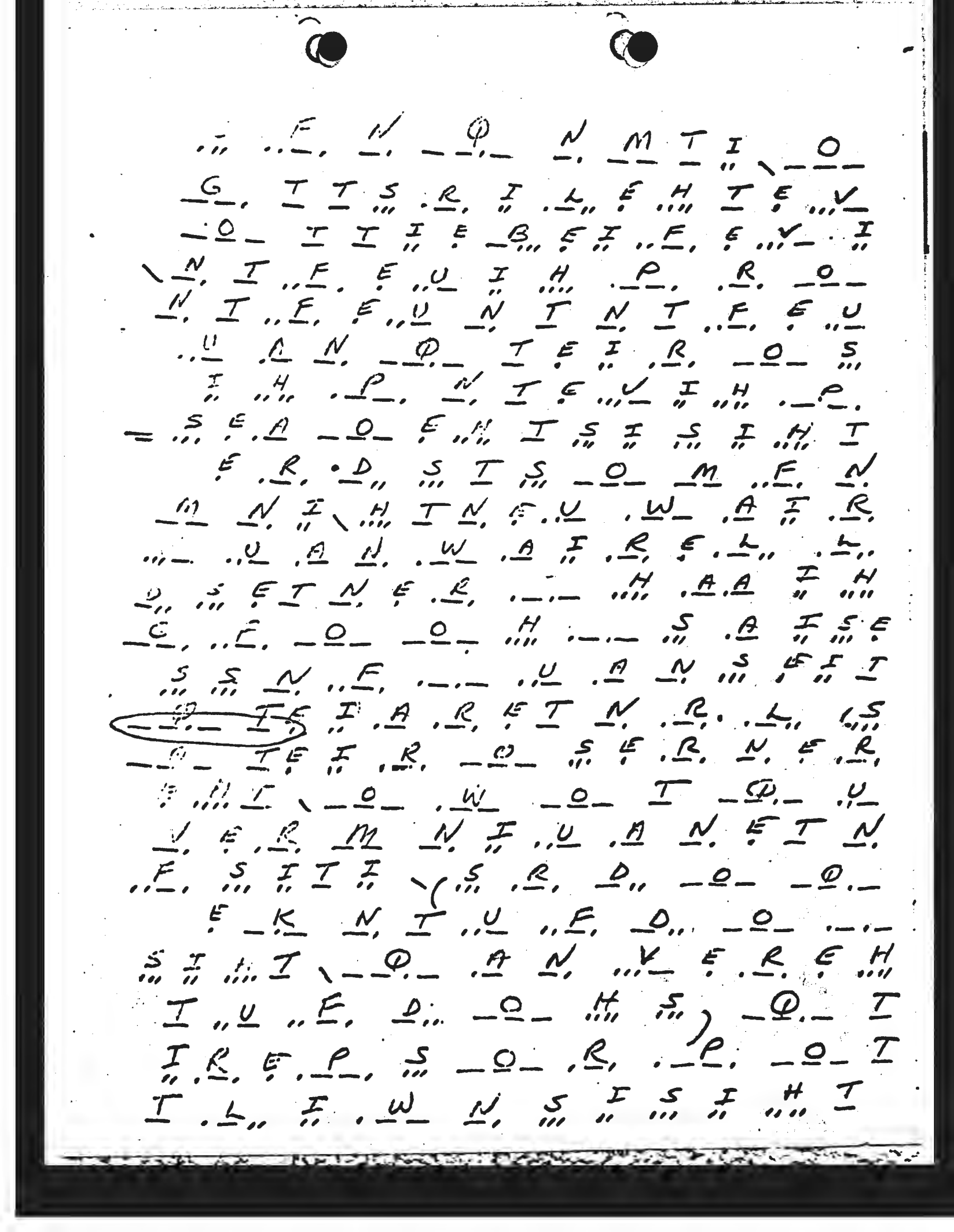
AIR MAIL

FBI Office
Portland, New Hampshire





O L E / P / H I E L E /
TADEL / T / HIDE L /
TADEL / IA / THESE-
TOO- K / -P- RESIDE
ENTER OO SEVEL
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O F / KENNEDY /
AND / ONE TO LD /
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ND / DEATH /
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KENNED Y / LOST /
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US TO- DESIRE / HERE /
IS / WHERE / THEY /
COME / FROM /



FBI

Date: 7/18/67

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL (Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, ST. LOUIS (105-3665)(RUC)

RE: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963,
DALLAS, TEXAS
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING
(OO: DALLAS)

Re Bureau airtel to Albuquerque, 7/6/67, and Albuquerque airtel to Bureau, 7/10/67.

On 7/12/67, Mrs. BRUCE (RUTH) CASHION, 8018 Laclede Station Road, St. Louis, Mo., advised that she is the sister of DON H. LOHBECK. She said that she has not seen her brother in about a year when he visited in St. Louis. She said he lived out west in the Albuquerque area for several years but she has no idea where he may be at present. She stated he is divorced from his wife, VIRGINIA; that their son, KURT, is in the military service, probably in Germany. She stated she has no precise address for him.

On 7/13/67, EDITH JOHANNESSEN, a secretary employed by Presidential Management Corp., 1401 Thrush Ave., Brentwood, Mo., stated her employer manages the Audubon Park Apartments in Brentwood. Her records show KURT LOHBECK and his wife lived in the development at 8921 Cardinal Terrace from 12/1/63 until they were evicted 11/22/64. His rent was delinquent and he still owes $397.30. The bill was turned over to a collection agency which was not able to secure the funds. Her files show

3 - Bureau
2 - Albuquerque (89-27)
1 - Jackson (175-5)(Info)
1 - New Orleans (89-69)(Info)
1 - Dallas
1 - St. Louis
WAH/jtc
(9)

ST-104

18 JUL 20 1967

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

LOHBECK was employed by Swiftway Foods. The couple had two children, ROBERT, then 2½, and ROLAND, 1½ years of age. The file indicates that Famous-Barr Co., a St. Louis department store, contacted Presidential Management Corp. saying LOHBECK had run up $1200 in charges which he had not paid. Mrs. JOHANNESSEN said she has no information regarding KURT LOHBECK's present location.

On 7/13/67, Mrs. CLIFFORD (JEANNE) REICHLE, 9140 Villa Ridge, St. Louis, Mo., stated she is a sister of DON H. LOHBECK. She said she last saw him about a year ago when he visited St. Louis. He came to St. Louis when his son, KURT, was inducted into the Armed Forces. She stated KURT had been working as a radio announcer in Fort Dodge, Kansas and was inducted through a local draft board in that city. He received his basic training at Fort Leonard Wood, about 130 miles southwest of St. Louis. She stated she understands that he is in the Special Services Division of the U. S. Army and was last assigned to Wurtsburg (PH), Germany as a radio announcer. She said he has been divorced from his wife, VIOLA, who has taken custody of their children. Mrs. REICHLE said she does not know the present location of VIOLA. She further said she has no information regarding the address of her brother, DON H. LOHBECK. She stated this has not been a closely knit family and as a matter of fact they have been ashamed of DON H. LOHBECK. Many years ago he was active in the GERALD L. K. SMITH movement in St. Louis which resulted in embarrassment to the family.

On 7/13/67, Mrs. VERNELLE CONE, Swiftway Food Mart, 4222 South Grand Blvd., St. Louis, Mo., stated her records show KURT LOHBECK worked as a store manager for this corporation in St. Louis from October, 1963 to March, 1964. She stated there have been many inquiries from various retailers to whom LOHBECK owes money. She had no information regarding his present location.

On 7/14/67, Mrs. DOROTHY VON SCHRENK, 1401 Peacock Ave. (Audubon Apartments), Brentwood, Mo., stated she is the former mother-in-law of DON H. LOHBECK. She said her daughter, VIRGINIA, divorced him some years ago and is now married to JACOB DOMINGUEZ, a Mexican, and they reside at LaPosada Inn, Santa Fe, New Mexico, telephone 505-9821285. VIRGINIA runs a secretarial business from this address. She pointed out that

a daughter of DON H. LOHBECK and VIRGINIA currently resides in Albuquerque, New Mexico. She is Mrs. MICHAEL (MICHELE) WATLAND and is approximately 22 years old. Mrs. VON SCHRENK stated that her daughter, VIRGINIA, has recently advised her that DON H. LOHBECK has visited his daughter several times recently. Mrs. VON SCHRENK does not know MICHELE's precise address but stated she lives with her husband in a residence on the outskirts of Albuquerque formerly occupied by a brother of MICHAEL WATLAND, whose exact name is unknown to her. This brother recently moved to Clovis, New Mexico. Mrs. VON SCHRENK stated that DON H. LOHBECK and his son, KURT, have caused her family a good deal of heartache. DON was active in extreme rightist movements some years back and has tried to raise his children to hate the Negro and the Jew. She said MICHELE was under his influence for some time and refused to have anything to do with her mother. However, she appears to have changed her attitude and is now in contact with her. She stated that KURT LOHBECK has many of the same attitudes of his father. KURT was inducted into the military service approximately a year ago and is believed to be in Wurtsburg (PH), Germany in a Special Services Unit of the U. S. Army. Mrs. VON SCHRENK stated that DON H. LOHBECK has become a wanderer and she does not know his present location. She further stated that KURT's wife, from whom he is divorced, is now living in Santa Fe, New Mexico with her three children. She lives with her mother whose name is MARTINEZ. She does not know her precise address.

Records of the Commercial Credit Rating Co. examined 7/13/67 by IC JOHN D. DYER, JR. show KURT LOHBECK, wife VIOLA, was 23 years of age in 1964; that he lived at 8921 Cardinal Terrace in St. Louis and before that at 1811 Cool, Southeast, Albuquerque, New Mexico. The file shows he was employed by Swiftway Food Store as of December, 1964 in St. Louis and as of March, 1966, worked for Radio Station KEDD in Dodge City, Kansas.

Files of the Commercial Credit Rating Co. contain a record of DONALD LOHBECK, wife VIRGINIA, who was 36 years of age in 1953. The last inquiry was on 5/13/65 by the Installment Loan Division of Mercantile Trust Co.

On 7/14/67, Mrs. DOROTHY CARTLIDGE, Auditing Department, Mercantile Trust Co., stated bank records failed to contain any information regarding DON H. LOHBECK.

SL 105-3665

The records of the St. Louis Police Department examined 7/13/67 by IC DYER contain a wanted card for one KURT LOHBECK described as a white male, 22 - 28 years of age, 5' 6" - 5' 9" tall, and 140 lbs. He passed a check for $30 at Famous-Barr Company's South Town store, 11/21/64. The check was drawn on the Cass Bank and Trust Co., signed by one HARRY E. HUNEKE, JR. and made payable to KURT LOHBECK who endorsed it. It was returned by the bank with a notation there was no such account.

LEADS:

ALBUQUERQUE DIVISION [redacted]

AT ALBUQUERQUE, NEW MEXICO

Will endeavor to locate and interview Mrs. MICHAEL (MICHELE) WATLAND and interview regarding the present whereabouts of DON H. LOHBECK and KURT LOHBECK. It will be noted her husband is employed in Albuquerque in the business of the commercial spraying of crops.

AT SANTA FE, NEW MEXICO

Will locate and interview Mrs. JACOB (VIRGINIA) DOMINGUEZ, LaPosada Inn, the divorced wife of DON H. LOHBECK, regarding his location and that of KURT LOHBECK, her son.

[redacted]

FD-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

FBI

Date: 7/20/67

Transmit the following in PLAIN TEXT
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, NEW ORLEANS (89-69)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
DALLAS, TEXAS, 11/22/63
MISCELLANEOUS - INFO CONCERNING
OO: DALLAS

Re Houston teletype to Bureau dated 7/17/67 re interview with RUDOLPH RICHARD DAVIS, JR.

Information concerning the operation of an alleged training camp for exile Cubans is set forth in the report of SA WARREN C. DEBRUEYS dated 10/3/63 at New Orleans captioned "ANTI-FIDEL CASTRO ACTIVITIES, NS - C", Bufile 109-584, and interview with RUDOLPH RICHARD DAVIS, JR. concerning this matter is set forth on pages 6, 7, 8 and 9 of the above mentioned report.

(3) - Bureau
2 - Dallas (89-43)
2 - New Orleans

ECW:jab
(7)

REC 28 62-109060-5569

10 JUL 22 1967

ST-104

C C Wick
56 JUL 31 1967

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

FD-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

REC-

FBI

Date: 7/18/67

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL - REGISTERED
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-10906)

FROM: SAC, DETROIT (62-3550)

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963
DALLAS, TEXAS

Remytel to Bureau, Dallas and New Orleans, 7/18/67.

Submitted herewith for the Bureau are ten copies and for Dallas and New Orleans, respectively, two copies each of LHM.

For information, A. EDWARD HORSEY has no arrest record at Kalamazoo and credit bureau records indicate he came to Kalamazoo in 1965 from Jackson, Ohio. Detroit indices are negative on HORSEY and AL GROAT. Detroit taking no further action this matter.

ENCLOSURE

(3) - Bureau (Enc. 10)
1 - Dallas (Info)(Enc. 2)
1 - New Orleans (Info) (Enc. 2)
1 - Detroit
VLC/pjb
(6)

REC-50 62-109066-5570

EX-101

56JUL 31 1967

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

cc LHM mailed 8/18/67

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Detroit, Michigan
July 18, 1967

Assassination of President John Fitzgerald Kennedy, November 22, 1963, Dallas, Texas

At 2:49 PM, July 18, 1967, A. Edward Horsey, 3330 Virginia, Kalamazoo, Michigan, who operates a public accounting firm at 1019 Schuster, Kalamazoo, phone 381-7532, private phone 381-7999, telephonically advised Special Agent V. Lemar Curran as follows:

He has been working with a group of people through the country, names not disclosed, in an effort to obtain the truth about the slaying of President John F. Kennedy. They have started with the frame from the film taken by Zapruder, showing President Kennedy leaning against Mrs. Kennedy. They can see two men behind a stone or cement wall on the grassy knoll in the background, one of whom is holding a gun. They have had an artist make a conception of the man holding the gun and they believe it is Al Groat who is mentioned in the book, "The Plot To Kill J.F.K.," by David Warren.

Their detectives, names not divulged, tell them that Groat is a tall man, has served in the Army and was awarded a sharpshooting citation. They are trying to place Groat at the scene of the slaying. They know that Lee Harvey Oswald met in Mexico City, Mexico, quite some time before the slaying with a member of the Central Intelligence Agency whose alias is Bill Medina and whose true name is not known. They also have vague generalities about a woman being involved and that Jack Ruby was acting under a post-hypnotic suggestion when he shot Oswald.

The members of the group wanted no publicity at this time, but representatives of the news media, including the "Detroit Free Press" were besieging Horsey's office at the time of his call to Special Agent Curran. He has recently also been harassed by crank calls and incidents wherein someone sends an ambulance to his home.

COPIES DESTROYED

44 JAN 15 1973

55 10

ENCLOSURE

His group has been in touch with Jim Garrison of New Orleans since May 15, 1967, and he believes Garrison has leaked the above information to the press.

Horsey stated his group is interested only in "trying to get the truth" about the slaying of President Kennedy. They feel the Warren Commission investigation was a whitewash and basically inaccurate. They are trying to get a new investigation instituted in this matter.

They are releasing to news media this date sketches and descriptions only of the persons they believe are involved in the slaying.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. It is the property of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATION SECTION

JUL 18 1967

FBI WASH DC

TELETYPE

FBI DETROIT

REC 46

451PM URGENT 7-18-67 SFB

TO DIRECTOR DALLAS AND NEW ORLEANS

FROM DETROIT (62-3550) 3P

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, NOVEMBER TWENTYTWO NINETEEN SIXTYTHREE, DALLAS, TEXAS.

AT TWO FORTYNINE PM THIS DAY, A. EDWARD HORSEY, THREE THREE THREE ZERO VIRGINIA, KALAMAZOO, MICH., WHO OPERATES A PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM AT ONE ZERO ONE NINE SCHUSTER, KALAMAZOO, PHONE THREE EIGHT ONE DASH SEVEN FIVE THREE TWO, PRIVATE PHONE THREE EIGHT ONE DASH SEVEN NINE NINE NINE, TELEPHONICALLY ADVISED SA V. LEMAR CURRAN AS FOLLOWS:

HE HAS BEEN WORKING WITH A GROUP OF PEOPLE THROUGH THE COUNTRY, NAMES NOT DISCLOSED, IN AN EFFORT TO OBTAIN THE TRUTH ABOUT THE SLAYING OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY. THEY HAVE STARTED WITH THE FRAME FROM THE FILM TAKEN BY ZAFRUITER PAREN (PHONETIC) ENPAREN, SHOWING PRESIDENT KENNEDY LEANING AGAINST MRS. KENNEDY. THEY CAN SEE TWO MEN BEHIND A STONE OR CEMENT WALL ON THE GRASSY KNOLL IN THE BACKGROUND, ONE OF WHOM IS HOLDING A GUN. THEY HAVE HAD AN ARTIST MAKE A CONCEPTION OF THE MAN HOLDING THE GUN AND THEY BELIEVE IT IS AL GROAT WHO IS

REC 46 62-109060-5571

EX-105

FBI JUL 24 1967

END PAGE ONE

57 JUL 31 1967

MR. DELOACH FOR THE DIRECTOR

MENTIONED IN THE BOOK "THE PLOT TO KILL J.F.K." BY DAVID WARREN.

THEIR DETECTIVES, NAMES NOT DIVULGED, TELL THEM THAT GROAT IS A TALL MAN, HAS SERVED IN THE ARMY AND WAS AWARDED A SHARPSHOOTING CITATION. THEY ARE TRYING TO PLACE GROAT AT THE SCENE OF THE SLAYING. THEY KNOW THAT LEE HARVEY OSWALD MET IN MEXICO CITY, MEXICO, QUITE SOME TIME BEFORE THE SLAYING WITH A MEMBER OF THE CIA WHOSE ALIAS IS BILL MEDINA AND WHOSE TRUE NAME IS NOT KNOWN. THEY ALSO HAVE VAGUE GENERALITIES ABOUT A WOMAN BEING INVOLVED AND THAT JACK RUBY WAS ACTING UNDER A POST HYPNOTIC SUGGESTION WHEN HE SHOT OSWALD.

THE MEMBERS OF THE GROUP WANTED NO PUBLICITY AT THIS TIME, BUT REPRESENTATIVES OF THE NEWS MEDIA, INCLUDING THE "DETROIT FREE PRESS," WERE BESEIGING HORSEY'S OFFICE AT THE TIME OF HIS CALL TO SA CURRAN. HE HAS RECENTLY ALSO BEEN HARASSED BY CRANK CALLS AND SUCH INCIDENTS ARE SENDING AN AMBULANCE TO HIS HOME.

HIS GROUP HAS BEEN IN TOUCH WITH JIM GARRISON OF NEW ORLEANS SINCE MAY FIFTEEN LAST AND HE BELIEVES GARRISON HAS

END PAGE TWO

LEAKED THE ABOVE INFO TO THE PRESS.

HORSEY STATED HIS GROUP IS INTERESTED ONLY IN "TRYING TO GET THE TRUTH" ABOUT THE SLAYING OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY. THEY FEEL THE WARREN COMMISSION INVESTIGATION WAS A WHITEWASH AND BASICALLY INACCURATE. THEY ARE TRYING TO GET A NEW INVESTIGATION INSTITUTED IN THIS MATTER.

THEY ARE RELEASING TO NEWS MEDIA THIS DATE SKETCHES AND DESCRIPTIONS ONLY OF THE PERSONS THEY BELIEVED INVOLVED IN THE SLAYING.

HORSEY'S GENERAL REPUTATION IS NOT KNOWN TO THIS OFFICE AT THIS TIME. HE HAS NO ARREST RECORD AT KALAMAZOO AND CREDIT BUREAU RECORDS INDICATE HE CAME TO KALAMAZOO IN NINETEEN SIXTYFIVE FROM JACKSON, OHIO.

DETROIT INDICES NEGATIVE ON HORSEY AND AL GROAT.

DETROIT TAKING NO FURTHER ACTION AND LHM FOLLOWS. Letterhead Memo

END

MXS

FBI WASH DC

Brent McWick
CC- MR. SULLIVAN

Domestic Intelligence Division

INFORMATIVE NOTE

Date 7-19-67

The attached relates to another wild theory concerning the assassination of President John F. Kennedy.

It appears that primarily this "new" theory again raises the disproven idea of an assassin behind the wall on the grassy knoll and puts forth the notion that Lee Harvey Oswald was connected with Central Intelligence Agency.

We are checking Bureau files concerning the various names mentioned in attached. Action recommended will depend on what, if anything, Bureau files contain concerning the significance of the allegations set forth in attached.

Detailed information being sent in by Detroit will be furnished to the Department for its information.

TJS:chs:mh

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATION SECTION

JUL 20 1967

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Bishop
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

FBI WASH DC

FBI NEW ORLS

615PM URGENT 7/20/670LP

TO DIRECTOR (62-109060) AND DALLAS (89-43)

FROM NEW ORLEANS (89-69) 1P

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY. DALLAS, TEXAS, NOV. TWENTYTWO, SIXTYTHREE. MISCELLANEOUS - INFO CONCERNING. OO: DALLAS.

NEW ORLEANS STATES ITEM, RED FLASH EDITION, JULY TWENTY INSTANT, REPORTED THAT THE ORLEANS PARISH DISTRICT ATTORNEY'S OFFICE WILL ASK FOR AN OPEN HEARING ON MONDAY OF NEXT WEEK TO DETERMINE WHETHER NATIONAL BROADCASTING CO. INVESTIGATOR WALTER SHERIDAN HAS TO APPEAR BEFORE THE ORLEANS PARISH GRAND JURY.

Letterhead Memo.
NO LHM BEING SUBMITTED.

END

RCH

FBI WASH DC

REC-I 62-109060-5572

ST-104

14 JUL 24 1967

54 JUL 28 1967

CC- MR. SULLIVAN

MR. DELOACH FOR THE DIRECTOR

Domestic Intelligence Division

INFORMATIVE NOTE

Date 7/20/67

Attorneys for Walter Sheridan filed a five point motion 7/19/67, asking among other things that the subpoena requiring him to appear before a New Orleans grand jury be quashed.

Since the information in attached is from news media material, it will not be disseminated.

TJS:ts

FD-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

FBI

Date: 7/20/67

Transmit the following in PLAIN TEXT
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, NEW ORLEANS (89-69)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
DALLAS, TEXAS, 11/22/63
MISCELLANEOUS - INFO CONCERNING
OO: DALLAS

ReBulet to Kansas City dated 7/7/67, enclosing for Kansas City, Dallas and New Orleans a xerox copy of a letter to C. D. DILLON, Secretary of the Treasurer, Washington, D. C. from FRANCES THRASHER

A thorough review of FRANCES THRASHER's letter has been made by this office and it was noted that she mentioned that a portion of the testimony of a Mr. RUSSO was to the effect that as RUSSO observed the conspiracy OSWALD was playing with or wearing an "old General's hat". A review of the testimony given by PERRY RUSSO at the hearing for CLAY L. SHAW failed to disclose any testimony on his part regarding OSWALD playing with or wearing an old General's hat. It is further noted that THRASHER stated that on or about 7/19/54 OSWALD was a passenger on a MATS flight from Travis AFB, Calif. to the Tokyo International Airport, Japan, and that in the Spring of 1956 OSWALD was observed at the Atsugi Marine Base in Japan.

62-109060-5573

EX-113

10 JUL 22 1967

(3) - Bureau
2 - Dallas (89-43)
2 - New Orleans

ECW:jab
(7)

Approved: Sent M Per

Special Agent in Charge

59 JUL 25 1967

NO 89-69

A review of the files regarding LEE HARVEY OSWALD shows that from May or June, 1954 until approximately February, 1955 OSWALD was residing in New Orleans, La. The files further show that OSWALD joined the Marine Corps on 10/26/56 and was overseas in the Marine Corps from 9/12/57 to 12/22/58.

In view of the above information the allegations by FRANCES THRASHER do not appear to warrant any investigation.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATION SECTION

JUL 21 1967

REC 44

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. DeLoach	
Mr. Mohr	
Mr. Wick	
Mr. Casper	
Mr. Callahan	
Mr. Conrad	
Mr. Felt	
Mr. Gale	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Sullivan	
Mr. Tavel	
Mr. Trotter	
Tele. Room	
Miss Holmes	
Miss Gandy	

FBI WASH DC

FBI NEW ORLS

614PM URGENT 7/21/67 OLP

TO DIRECTOR (62-109060) AND DALLAS (89-43)

FROM NEW ORLEANS (89-69) 2P

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEXAS, NOV. TWENTYTWO, SIXTYTHREE, MISCELLANEOUS - INFO CONCERNING, OO: DALLAS.

NEW ORLEANS STATES-ITEM, RED FLASH EDITION, JULY TWENTY-ONE INSTANT, REPORTED THAT SUBPOENAES WERE ISSUED TODAY FOR APPEARANCE AT A HEARING ON A MOTION TO QUASH THE SUBPOENA FOR NEWSMAN WALTER SHERIDAN TO APPEAR BEFORE THE ORLEANS PARISH GRAND JURY TO ALL ORLEANS PARISH GRAND JURY MEMBERS, DISTRICT ATTORNEY JIM GARRISON, FIRST ASSISTANT DISTRICT ATTORNEY CHARLES RAY WORD, WILLIAM GURVICH, FORMER CHIEF INVESTIGATIVE AIDE TO GARRISON, JAMES ALCOCK, AN ASSISTANT DISTRICT ATTORNEY, WILLARD E. ROBERTSON, NEW ORLEANS BUSINESS-MAN INSTRUMENTAL IN FORMING TRUTH AND CONSEQUENCES OF NEW ORLEANS, INC., AND ORGANIZATION FORMED TO FINANCE THE GARRISON PROBE, AND THREE MEMBERS OF THE ORLEANS PARISH JURY COMMISSION IDENTIFIED AS NOEL RADER, CHAIRMAN, MRS. LOUISE BISIES, COMMISSIONER, AND JULIAN MURPHY, CLERK.

END PAGE ONE

SI 102
EC 44 62-109060 — 59 — 15574

JUL 24 1967

59 JUL 28 1967

MR. DELOACH FOR THE DIRECTOR

THE ARTICLE REPORTED THAT THE DATE FOR THE HEARING ON THE MOTION TO QUASH HAS NOT YET BEEN SET AND THAT THE SUBPOENAES WERE ISSUED FOR THE PERSONS TO APPEAR "WHEN THE HEARING DATE IS SET".

END

BGM

FBI WASH DC

P

CC- MR. SULLIVAN

5-113a (10-28-65)

Domestic Intelligence Division

INFORMATIVE NOTE

Date 7/21/67

Walter Sheridan, NBC news investigator, was subpoenaed by Jim Garrison to appear before a New Orleans grand jury 7/19/67. Sheridan's attorneys filed a five-point motion in an effort to quash the subpoena.

Among other things the motion questions whether the grand jury is legally constituted, and calls on the foreman of the grand jury to state in open court the nature of crime, about which Sheridan was to testify and asked that Garrison be recused from advising the grand jury on any matters involving Sheridan.

Since the attached is from news media material, it will not be disseminated.

TJS:chs

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATION SECTION
JUL 14 1967

REC-50

Mr. Tolson
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Wick
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

TELETYPE

FBI WASH DC

454PM URGENT 7-14-67 CDC

TO DIRECTOR 62-109060 AND DALLAS 89-43-

FROM NEW ORLEANS 89-69-

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEXAS, NOV. TWENTYTWO, SIXTYTHREE, MISCELLANEOUS - INFO CONCERNING, OO: DALLAS.

NEW ORLEANS STATES ITEM, RED FLASH EDITION, JULY FOURTEEN INSTANT, REPORTED THAT WILLIAM GURVICH, ONE TIME INVESTIGATOR FOR DISTRICT ATTORNEY JIM GARRISON, IN A PRESS CONFERENCE PROVIDED THE RESULTS OF FIFTEEN POLYGRAPH QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. STATES ITEM CONTINUES THAT JOHN E. REID POLYGRAPH EXAMINER, CHICAGO, SAID "NO SIGNIFICANT EMOTIONAL DISTURBANCE INDICATIVE OF DECEPTION IN THIS SUBJECT'S (GURVICH'S) POLYGRAPH RECORD" ON THE QUESTIONS. TWO OF THE QUESTIONS IN THE AFFIRMATIVE REPLY INVOLVED THE ALLEGED QUESTION OF GARRISON ORDERING THE ARREST OF WALTER SHERIDAN AND RICK TOWNLEY IN THE PRESENCE OF GURVICH. THE SECOND QUESTION ASKED "DID GARRISON ORDER THE ARREST, HANDCUFFING AND PHYSICAL BEATING OF SHERIDAN AND TOWNLEY?" THE REMAINING QUESTIONS INVOLVED THE CONDUCT OF GURVICH WITH DA GARRISON'S ATTORNEYS IN THIS MATTER. ST-106

REC-50 62-109060

62-109060
JUL 25 1967

END PAGE ONE

MR. DELOACH FOR THE DIRECTOR

299
55AUG 1967

PAGE TWO

THE ARTICLE CONTINUED THAT TOWNLEY VOLUNTARILY SURRENDERED AND POSTED A SEVENTYFIVE HUNDRED DOLLAR BOND. THE ARTICLE STATES GURVICH DEFECTED FROM THE DA'S STAFF AND PAID A VISIT TO SENATOR ROBERT F. KENNEDY AND LATER STATED THAT DA'S INVESTIGATION WAS A FRAUD.

NO Letterhead LHM BEING SUBMITTED.

END

~~HOLD FOR AOXXANOTHER~~

OK BGM

FBI WASH DC

CC- MR. SULLIVAN

T

Domestic Intelligence Division

INFORMATIVE NOTE

Date 7/14/67

William Gurvich is the former aide of District Attorney Jim Garrison, who after resigning recently publicly denounced Garrison's probe into the Kennedy assassination, and called for a grand jury probe of Garrison's activities.

Walter Sheridan, mentioned in attached, is an NBC Television correspondent, and Richard Townley, referred to in attached as Rick Townley, have both been charged with bribing and intimidating Garrison's star witness against Clay L. Shaw, Perry Raymond Russo.

These charges grew out of a recent NBC Television special which exposed highly unethical methods being used by Garrison, including post hypnotic suggestion to the above-named Russo.

Since the attached is from news media material, it will not be disseminated.

TJS:ts

FD-36 (Rev. 8-22-64)

FBI

REC 53

Date: 7/21/67

Transmit the following in PLAIN TEXT
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL
(Priority)

Mr. Tolson
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Wick
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, NEW ORLEANS (89-69)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
DALLAS, TEXAS, 11/22/63
MISCELLANEOUS - INFO CONCERNING
OO: DALLAS

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are newspaper articles appearing in New Orleans newspapers concerning above captioned matter.

Also enclosed for Dallas and Miami are one copy each of these articles.

(3) - Bureau (Encl. 5 ENCLOSURE)
1 - Dallas (89-43) (Encl. 5)
1 - Miami (Encl. 5)
1 - New Orleans

ECW:jab
(6)

62-109060-5576

ST-104

JUL 24 1967

REC 53

CC - Wick

Approved: Special Agent in Charge

Sent M Per

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Subpena DA, State Aides, Grand Jurors

Subpenas to appear at a hearing on a motion to quash the subpena for newsman Walter Sheridan to appear before the Orleans Parish Grand Jury were issues today to all grand jury members, District Attorney Jim Garrison, some members of his staff and others.

Sheridan, who has been charged with public bribery by Garrison's office in connection with the DA's Kennedy assassination probe, is a reporter for the National Broadcasting Co., which produced a documentary program critical of the probe.

The newsman, when subpenaed to appear before the grand jury, charged that Garrison is manipulating the jury to suit his own purposes.

HE THEN FILED a motion to quash the subpena of himself.

The date for the hearing on the motion has not yet been set. The subpenas issued today were issued for the persons to appear "when the hearing date is set."

In addition to the grand jury members and Garrison, subpenas have been issued to:

First Assistant DA Charles Ray Ward.

William Gurvich, former chief investigative aide to Garrison, who has been highly critical of the DA since he resigned from the staff.

JAMES ALCOCK, an assistant DA who has played a leading role in the investigation.

Willard E. Robertson, the New Orleans businessman who was instrumental in forming "Truth and Consequences of New Orleans Inc.," the organization formed to bankroll the Garrison probe with private funds so he could act in secrecy.

Three members of the Orleans Parish Jury Commission—Noel Rader, chairman; Mrs. Louise Bistes, commissioner, and Julian Murphy, clerk.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE 1
STATES-ITEM
NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Date: 7-21-67
Edition: RED COMET
Author:
Editor:
Title: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEX. 11-22-63
Character: AFO
or
Classification: 89-
Submitting Office: N.O., LA.

☐ Being Investigated

(1)

5076

ENCLOSURE

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

SUBPENA DA, JURORS IN SHERIDAN HEARING

All members of the Orleans Parish Grand Jury, Dist. Atty. Jim Garrison and some members of his staff were subpenaed today to appear at a hearing on a motion to quash the jury's subpena of television newsman Walter Sheridan.

Sheridan is accused of public bribery by the district attorney's office. The Grand Jury has been investigating the assassination of President John F. Kennedy.

THE SUBPENAS, which also went to others, were issued at the request of Sheridan's defense attorney, Milton Brener.

Sheridan, an investigative reporter for NBC, has been charged with public bribery in connection with Garrison's Kennedy probe following an NBC documentary that was highly critical of the investigation.

The newsman, when subpenaed to appear before the Grand Jury, charged that Garrison is manipulating the jury to suit his own purposes.

HE THEN FILED a motion to quash the subpena of himself.

The date for the hearing on the motion has not yet been set. The subpenas issued today were issued for the persons to appear "when the hearing date is set."

Besides the Grand Jury members and Garrison, subpenas have been issued to:

First Assistant DA Charles Ray Ward.

William Gurvich, former chief investigative aide to Garrison, who has been highly critical of the DA since he resigned from the staff.

JAMES ALCOCK, an assistant DA who has played a leading role in the investigation.

Willard E. Robertson, the New Orleans businessman who was instrumental in forming "Truth and Consequences of New Orleans Inc.," the organization formed to bankroll the Garrison probe with private funds so he could act in secrecy.

Three members of the Orleans Parish Jury Commission—Noel Radai, chairman; Mrs. Louise Bistes, commissioner, and Julian Murphy, clerk.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE 1

STATES-ITEM

NEW ORLEAS, LA.

Date: 7-21-67
Edition: FINAL
Author:
Editor:
Title: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEX. 11-22-63
Character: AFO
or
Classification: 89-
Submitting Office: N.O., LA.

☐ Being Investigated

1-

5574

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

SHERIDAN CASE HEARING, AIM

Ruling Sought on Grand Jury Appearance

Whether or not National Broadcasting Co. investigator Walter Sheridan will have to appear before the Orleans Parish grand jury may be decided Monday in legal arguments before Criminal District Court Judge Bernard J. Bagert.

Sheridan was subpenaed to appear for Wednesday, presumably to testify about charges of bribery and intimidation made in a recent NBC documentary.

His appearance was stayed when defense attorneys that day filed a motion to quash the subpena and to have the district attorney's office recused as the jury's legal adviser in Sheridan's case.

Assistant District Attorney James L. Alcock said he will file an answer to the motion Friday and request an open hearing for Monday.

Following the NBC program Garrison charged Sheridan with public bribery of Baton Rouge insurance salesman Perry Raymond Russo, a major witness in Garrison's case against conspiracy defendant Clay L. Shaw.

As Sheridan was posting bond Tuesday on the charge in the criminal courts building the district attorney's office issued a grand jury subpena, which was served by Criminal Sheriff Louis A. Heyd Jr.

Sheridan's motion said that the subpena was issued "to coerce and intimidate" Sheridan, and charged that Garrison has used the power of his office against political enemies.

It also asked for a hearing to determine the legality of the current jury's makeup.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE 7
SECTION 1
TIMES PICAYUNE
NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Date: 7-21-67
Edition:
Author:
Editor:
Title: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEX. 11-22-63
Character: AFO
or
Classification: 89-
Submitting Office: N.O., LA.

☐ Being Investigated

5571

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)



Photo by The Times-Picayune.
DANTE A. MAROCHINI

FIGURE IN DA'S PROBE SEIZED

Marochini Arrested on Bad Check Warrant

A figure in District Attorney Jim Garrison's Kennedy assassination investigation appeared again in the Criminal Courts Building Thursday as a result of an arrest Garrison's office denies has any connection with the probe.

Dante Marochini, an employe at the Michoud Assembly Facility who was subpenaed to appear in Garrison's office shortly after the March 1 arrest of conspiracy defendant Clay L. Shaw, was arrested shortly after noon by Criminal Sheriff Louis A. Heyd Jr. and chief assistant deputy Barney Kilbride on a bad check warrant from Shelby, N.C.

The warrant was sent from the sheriff of Cleveland County, N.C., directly to Frank Maloche, an investigator in Garrison's office. Maloche turned it over to Sheriff Heyd.

Marochini said he does not remember the transaction in question, but added that he has the assets to cover it, if it was his fault.

The warrant charges that Marochini wrote out a check for $113 payable to L. P. Mauney, Rt. 3, Lawnsdale, N.C., in 1961. The check, drawn on the Union Trust Co., Shelby, was not backed up by sufficient funds, the warrant charges.

Assistant District Attorney James L. Alcock said the arrest had "absolutely nothing" to do with Garrison's investigation.

Alcock's theory as to why the arrest should occur after six years was that North Carolina authorities spotted Marochini's name and picture in news accounts after his appearance in Garrison's office four months ago.

Marochini said that he had several crews working in the Shelby area in the housing contracting business in November, 1961.

Marochini refused to discuss the assassination probe Thursday, saying, "We cannot add gasoline or water or anything" that might either excite or cool interest.

His connection with the probe has not been made clear. He was reportedly a friend and neighbor of Shaw.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE 7
SECTION 1
TIMES PICAYUNE
NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Date: 7-21-67
Edition:
Author:
Editor:
Title: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEX. 11-22-63
Character: AFO
or
Classification: 89-
Submitting Office: N.O., LA.

☐ Being Investigated

5574

ENCLOSURE

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

DA Probe Figure Arrested on Bad Check Charges

Dante A. Marochini, an early witness in the probe of Dist. Atty. Jim Garrison of the assassination of President Kennedy, was arrested here today on a bad check warrant from Shelby, N. C.

Marochini said he did not remember the check transaction in question.

Asst. DA James L. Alcock said the arrest had "absolutely nothing" to do with the assassination probe.

Alcock theorized that the North Carolina authorities spotted Marochini's name and picture in the papers after his appearance as a witness and that this is probably the reason for the arrest after such a long period of time (since 1961).

A warrant for the Michoud space plant worker's arrest was sent from the sheriff of Cleveland County, N. C., to Frank Meloche, a detective in Garrison's office, who turned it over to Criminal Sheriff Louis A. Heyd Jr.



—States-Item Photo.
DANTE A. MAROCHINI

THE WARRANT CHARGES that in 1961 Marochini wrote out a check for $113 payable to L. P. Mauney, Rt. 3, Lawnsdale, N. C.

The warrant stated that the check, drawn on the Union Trust Co. of Shelby, was not backed up by sufficient bank funds.

Marochini said in November of 1961 he had worked in the Shelby area in the housing contracting business.

IN MARCH, 1967, Marochini appeared in Garrison's office, shortly after the arrest of Clay L. Shaw, who has been indicted in the alleged conspiracy to kill Kennedy.

Marochini's connection with the case has never been made clear, although he was reportedly a friend and neighbor of Shaw.

Marochini, who would not discuss the probe today, said he is a native of Brooklyn, born of Italian parents. He indicated that he was in favor of the Garrison investigation and would not condemn it.

IN DECLINING TO comment on the probe, Marochini said: "We cannot add gasoline or water or anything" that might either excite or cool interest in the investigation.

Marochini, when he appeared in Garrison's office, told reporters, "I don't know what this thing is all about."

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE 1
STATES-ITEM
NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Date: 7-20-67
Edition: FINAL
Author:
Editor:
Title: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY DALLAS, TEX. 11-22-63
Character: AFO
or
Classification: 89-
Submitting Office: N.O., LA.

☐ Being Investigated

ENCLOSURE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JUL 17 67

TELETYPE

Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Wick
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

FBI WASH DC

FBI NEW ORLS

542PM URGENT 7/17/67 RDC

TO DIRECTOR (62-109060) AND DALLAS (89-43)

FROM NEW ORLEANS (89-69)

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEXAS, NOV. TWENTYTWO, SIXTYTHREE, MISCELLANEOUS - INFO CONCERNING. OO: DALLAS.

NEW ORLEANS STATES ITEM, RED FLASH EDITION, JULY SEVENTEEN INSTANT, REPORTED THAT CRIMINAL DISTRICT JUDGE OLIVER P. SCHULINGKAMP TODAY OVERRULED A MOTION BY JOHN "THE BAPTIST" CANCLER, A FIGURE IN DISTRICT ATTORNEY JIM GARRISON'S KENNEDY DEATH PROBE, FOR A NEW TRIAL ON A BURGLARY CHARGE AND ALSO REFUSED TO SET ASIDE A MULTIPLE OFFENDER BILL FILED AGAINST CANCLER. JUDGE SCHULINGKAMP GAVE CANCLER'S ATTORNEY UNTIL JULY TWENTYEIGHT TO PREPARE AND FILE EXCEPTIONS TAKEN TO RULING BY THE COURT. REC-23 62-109060-5577

NEW ORLEANS STATES-ITEM, FINAL EDITION, JULY SEVENTEEN INSTANT, REPORTED THAT DEAN ADAMS ANDREWS, JR., THE NEW ORLEANS ATTORNEY CHARGED WITH PERJURY IN DA JIM GARRISON'S

END PAGE ONE

ST-100

JUL 25 1967

62 JUL 31 1967

MR. DELOACH FOR THE DIRECTOR

PAGE TWO

KENNEDY ASSASSINATION PROBE, SAID TODAY THAT THE MYSTERIOUS CLAY BERTRAND "NEVER EXISTED". THE ARTICLE REPORTED THAT ANDREWS, SPEAKING AT THE PRESS CLUB OF NEW ORLEANS, SAID THERE IS ONLY ONE IMPORTANT POINT ABOUT BERTRAND AND THAT POINT IS: "CLAY SHAW AIN'T CLAY BERTRAND, AMEN". ANDREWS WAS QUOTED AS SAYING "YEARS AGO I WAS INTRODUCED TO A FELLOW AT A GAY WEDDING RECEPTION. THE BOY NEVER USED THE NAME CLAY BERTRAND. I WAS JUST INTRODUCED TO HIM AS CLAY BERTRAND".

Letterhead Memo
NO LHM BEING SUBMITTED.

END

BAP

FBI WASH DC

P

Xerox Mr. Wick
CC- MR. SULLIVAN

Domestic Intelligence Division

INFORMATIVE NOTE

Date 7/17/67

John Cancler, a New Orleans burglar, referred to in attached, during an NBC Television interview accused Jim Garrison's staff of requesting him to enter the residence of Clay L. Shaw and plant incriminating evidence there.

When later subpoenaed before a New Orleans grand jury, Cancler refused to repeat the same story under oath. He was then held in contempt of court.

Dean Andrews has told several versions of his contacts and knowledge of a mysterious Clay Bertrand. He told the Warren Commission that Clay Bertrand telephoned him while he (Andrews) was under heavy sedation and asked Andrews to represent Lee Harvey Oswald. He later told the Commission that he must have dreamed the incident. We were never able to establish that the Clay Bertrand described by Andrews ever existed.

Garrison alleges that Clay L. Shaw and Clay Bertrand are one and the same. Andrews states unequivocably they are not. He has stated alternately, however, that Bertrand does not exist and that someone has used that name.

The information in attached will not be disseminated.

TJS:ts

4-57 (Rev. 7-18-63)
OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27
5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : The Director

DATE: 7-19-67

FROM : N. P. Callahan

SUBJECT: The Congressional Record

(3) Pages S9826-S9830. Senator Hartke, (D) Indiana, pointed out that on June 25-28 the Columbia Broadcasting System presented what it designated as a "CBS News Inquiry" entitled "The Warren Report." Mr. Hartke stated "This extensive inquiry, growing out of the controversy which has grown up to surround the Warren report and the entire question of the circumstances surrounding the assassination of President Kennedy, was a noteworthy undertaking by a major broadcasting network." He requested to have printed in the Record the text of the first of this four-part program and advised he would insert the other three parts at a later date. This material contained references to the FBI in connection with the investigation of the assassination of President Kennedy.

Original filed in: 66-[illegible]

REC-57 66-[illegible]

EX 101

JUL 26 1967

In the original of a memorandum captioned and dated as above, the Congressional Record for 7-18-67 was reviewed and pertinent items were marked for the Director's attention. This form has been prepared in order that portions of a copy of the original memorandum may be clipped, mounted, and placed in appropriate Bureau case or subject matter files.

57 AUG 4 1967

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

REC 54

TO : Mr. Wick

DATE: July 13, 1967

FROM : D. C. Morrell

SUBJECT: CORRESPONDENCE RECEIVED FROM
HAROLD WEISBERG
HYATTSTOWN, MARYLAND
DATED 7/10/67

Tolson
DeLoach
Mohr
Wick
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

BACKGROUND:

A letter dated 7/10/67 has been received from the above-captioned individual. Weisberg stated he called the Bureau about a month ago requesting a copy of a press release issued on 11/25/63 to which was attached a letter sent to an unidentified newsman. He indicated to date he has not received the material requested. Weisberg apparently has reference to the Director's press release of 11/25/66, copy attached, which emphasized a newsman has expressed concern over the rash of books, articles and statements "creating confusion and doubts about the validity of the findings of the Warren Commission regarding the assassination of President Kennedy."

BUFILES:

Weisberg is the author of the book entitled "Whitewash--The Report on the Warren Report." Weisberg's book is a vitriolic and diabolical criticism of the President's Commission, the FBI, the Secret Service, police agencies and other branches of the Government relating to the assassination investigation. It contains inaccuracies, falsehoods and deliberate slanting of facts to fit his own purpose. He was one of ten employees fired summarily by the State Department during 1947 because of suspicion of being a communist or having communistic sympathies. Later, he was allowed to resign without prejudice, but he was not restored to his former position. In 1961, Weisberg and his wife filed a claim against the Government under the Federal Tort Claims Act in the amount of $9,950 for damages allegedly sustained in their poultry business as a result of low-flying helicopters. The case was tried, and the court directed judgment in the Weisbergs' favor in the amount of $750.

Our files contain no record of the Coq d'Or Press.

1 ENCLOSURE

Enclosure

1 - Mr. Wick - Enclosure
1 - Mr. DeLoach

55 JRP:acp (4)

ORIGINAL FILED IN

9 JUL 20 1967

SI-103

REC 54

RECORDED
JUL 21 1967

CONTINUED - OVER

Merrell to Wick memo
RE: CORRESPONDENCE RECEIVED FROM
HAROLD WEISBERG

OBSERVATIONS:

In view of the above information as well as the tone of his letter, no acknowledgement should be made of the receipt of Weisberg's letter.

RECOMMENDATION:

That no acknowledgement be made of Weisberg's letter dated 7/10/67.

FD-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

FBI

Date: 7/14/67

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL (Priority)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM : SAC, NEW ORLEANS (89-69)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
DALLAS, TEXAS,
NOVEMBER 22, 1963
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION
CONCERNING
(OO: DALLAS)

Enclosed for the Bureau are six (6) copies of an LHM reflecting information furnished by [redacted] to SA REGIS L. KENNEDY on 7/11/67, at New Orleans. Enclosed for Dallas are two (2) copies of this LHM. The informant can be characterized as an individual having contacts with homosexuals in the New Orleans French Quarter.

(3) - Bureau (Enc. 6) (RM)
2 - Dallas (Enc. 2) (RM)
3 - New Orleans
(2 - 89-69)
(1 - 137-376)
RLK:njc
(8)

ENCLOSURE

7/21/67

Dean Andrews has told REC 3 62-109060-5580
some media they contacted some associates. Dean was contacted 11/20/63 & denied ever knowing Oswald or Ruby (62-109060-6-731) with NO documentation of attached news agency false rumors.

SI-106

JUL 20 1967

Sent _____ M Per _____

Special Agent in Charge

cc retained 89-69

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

New Orleans, Louisiana

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

July 14, 1967

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
DALLAS, TEXAS
NOVEMBER 22, 1963

An individual who has provided reliable information in the past advised on July 11, 1967, that it is rumored in the New Orleans French Quarter that Gene Davis, who is identified by Dean Andrews as being Clay Bertrand, knew Lee Harvey Oswald when he lived in New Orleans. This source advised that it is rumored in the French Quarter that Gene Davis was acquainted with Lee Harvey Oswald because Oswald lived at one time, above the Society Page Bar and Gene Davis had either worked in this bar or frequented the bar. Informant advised that the Society Page Bar was a homosexual hang-out which no longer exists, which was located on Exchange Alley in the New Orleans French Quarter.

This source advised that this information is not a matter of personal knowledge, but gossip being circulated among the homosexual element of the New Orleans French Quarter. Source advised that the reliability of the information cannot be evaluated.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

CRIMES RECORDS
44 JAN 15 1973

ENCLOSURE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATION SECTION

JUL 24 1967

TELETYPE

FBI WASH DC

FBI NEW ORLS

920PM URGENT 7/24/67 RDC

TO DIRECTOR (62-10960) AND DALLAS (89-43)

FROM NEW ORLEANS (89-69)

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEXAS, NOV. TWENTYTWO, SIXTYTHREE, MISCELLANEOUS - INFO CONCERNING. OO: DALLAS.

NEW ORLEANS STATES-ITEM, RED FLASH EDITION, JULY TWENTY FOUR INSTANT, REPORTED THAT JUDGE J. BERNARD BAGERT SET HEARING FOR TEN AM, THURSDAY, JULY TWENTYSEVEN NEXT, ON ALL MOTIONS FILED BY DEFENSE ON BEHALF OF WALTER SHERIDAN, NBC REPRESENTATIVE, WHO SEEKS TO QUASH HIS SUBPOENA BEFORE GRAND JURY (GJ).

MILTON BRENER, SHERIDAN'S ATTORNEY, STATED HE WILL FILE SUPPLEMENTAL MOTION TO HIS MOTION TO QUASH GJ SUBPOENA. BRENER FILED TWO SEPARATE MOTIONS, ONE THAT DOCUMENTS AND TAPE RECORDINGS PERTAINING TO THE DEFENSE BE PRODUCED BY THE DISTRICT ATTORNEY GARRISON (DA), DR. ESMOND FATTER, CRIMINAL DISTRICT COURT CLERK, EDWARD A. HAGGERTY, SR., TRUTH AND CONSEQUENCES OF NEW ORLEANS, INC., OFFICIAL CECIL SHILSTONE AND ATTORNEY U. B.

ST-104 REC 3 62-104060-5581

16 JUL 26 1967

EXCISION

36AUG2 1967

THE ARTICLE CONTINUES THAT DA'S OFFICE YESTERDAY FILED

MR. DELOACH FOR THE DIRECTOR

END PAGE ONE

PROCEEDINGS CHALLENGING EFFORTS TO REMOVE DA AS THE ADVISOR TO THE GJ. THE MOTION WAS FILED AT THE HOME OF JUDGE BAGERT.

THE MOTIONS BASICALLY REQUEST REJECTION ON THE GROUNDS THAT PLEAS ARE IRRELEVANT TO THE CASE AND THAT SHERIDAN LACKS LEGAL STANDING TO BRING THEM FORTH. SHERIDAN FURTHER REQUESTED THAT HIS ATTORNEY BE PRESENT DURING GJ PROCEEDINGS AND THAT THE GJ A FOREMAN STATE THE SUBJECT MATTER OF THE INQUIRY IN OPEN COURT. THE DA ASKS THAT SHERIDAN'S REQUEST BE DENIED AND TO EITHER RULE THE JURY MAKEUP LEGAL OR RULE THAT SHERIDAN DOES NOT HAVE THE RIGHT TO CHALLENGE.

ONE MOTION REQUESTS COPY OF LETTER TO FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION (FCC) BY GARRISON CONCERNING JUNE FIFTEEN LAST PROGRAM, ALL STATEMENTS OF FRED LEEMANS AND ASSISTANT DA ROBERT E. LEE AND OTHER DOCUMENTS CONCERNING THE ACTIVITIES OF ATTORNEYS.

ALSO REQUESTED ARE CHARTS, LIE DETECTOR TESTS, MEMOS AND OTHER DOCUMENTS CONCERNING PERRY R. RUSSO, A WITNESS AND VERNON BUNDY, A WITNESS. THE MOTION FURTHER ASKS THAT

PAGE THREE

HAGGERTY MAKE AVAILABLE ALL BOOKS, RECORDS AND DOCUMENTS PERTAINING TO FINANCIAL CONTRIBUTIONS TO DA'S OFFICE BY TRUTH AND CONSEQUENCES AND THAT SHERIDAN DO LIKEWISE. DR. FATTER IS TO PRODUCE TRANSCRIPTS OF QUESTIONS ORIGINALLY ASKED RUSSO DURING HYPNOTIC SESSIONS.

INCLUDED IN MOTION ARE THE REQUESTS FOR TAPES WITH ATTORNEYS, DA'S INVESTIGATORS, ALVIN BEAUBOUEF, LYNN LOISELL, LOUIS IVON AND U. B. EXNICIOS.

Letterhead Memo
NO LHM BEING SUBMITTED.

END

WCRD

FBI WASH DC

~~CORR.. SECOND PAR. FOURTH LINE SHOULD BE WALTER SHERIDAN AND THIRD PARA. SECOND LINE SHOULD BE QUASH GJ SUBPOENA.~~

FBI NEW ORLS

CC- MR. SULLIVAN

P

5-113a ((9-29-65)

Domestic Intelligence Division

INFORMATIVE NOTE

Date 7/24/67

Walter Sheridan, NBC Television news investigator, was subpoenaed by Jim Garrison to appear before a New Orleans grand jury following an NBC program exposing Garrison's unorthodox methods in his so-called Kennedy assassination probe.

Attorneys for Sheridan filed a five point motion in an effort to quash the subpoena. Included in the motion were requests to prevent Garrison or his staff from advising the grand jury, for the grand jury to show it is legally constituted and to cause the grand jury to state the nature of the matter which Sheridan will be called upon to testify.

Since the attached is from news media material, it will not be disseminated.

TJS:ts

DIRECTOR, FBI 7/7/67

SAC, LOUISVILLE (89-63) (C)

CHARLES WILLIAM STUART, aka
Charles William Applegate
INFORMATION CONCERNING
(ASSAULTING OR KILLING A
FEDERAL OFFICER)

Enclosed for Bureau are original and three copies of a letterhead memorandum dated 7/7/67, reflecting information volunteered by subject to this office. LHM has been prepared in view of the remarks subject made relating to the assassination of former President JOHN F. KENNEDY. A copy of the enclosed has been disseminated locally to the U.S. Secret Service; however, FD-376 has not been used as subject does not fit in any category set forth on FD-376.

Louisville indices are negative concerning subject.

2 - Bureau (Enc. 4)
1 - Louisville
WLW/eb
(3)

ENCLOSURE

NOT RECORDED
199 JUL 18 1967

ORIGINAL FILED IN

5 JUL 19 1967

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Louisville, Kentucky
July 7, 1967

CHARLES WILLIAM STUART,
also known as
Charles William Applegate
INFORMATION CONCERNING

On July 2, 1967, Charles Stuart, 1304 Everett Avenue, Louisville, Kentucky, voluntarily contacted the Louisville Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and furnished the following information:

Stuart identified himself by exhibiting a Selective Service Classification Card reflecting he was registered for the Selective Service in Louisville, and has Selective Service Number 15-44-27-332, and is classified 5-A. Stuart stressed the fact that his classification was "5-A not 4-F. He had just completed a visit with the Chief of the Louisville, Kentucky Police Department, Colonel William Bindner; however, Colonel Bindner gave no indication that he felt the matter referred to by Stuart warranted investigation.

Stuart complained that unexplained things have been happening recently to his automobile, mentioning tires have gone flat, an axle has broken, etc. He suspects these events have been deliberately perpetrated by unknown individuals and feels possibly "the mafia" may be responsible for the acts.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

ENCLOSURE

Stuart referred to the assassination of former President John F. Kennedy and stated it's possible, some people might think he, Stuart, was involved. In explanation, he said that during the 1950s when Russia was an ally of the United States he had written to Marshal Zuhkov of Russia suggesting the Marshal might wish to try the use of truth serum in interrogating captured enemies. Stuart also wrote to John Foster Dulles when Dulles headed the Central Intelligence Agency in the United States of America about the matter and also wrote to former President Dwight D. Eisenhower when Eisenhower was President.

Stuart married for the second time in March of 1966 and on his honeymoon trip he mentioned to his wife having written prominent persons about the use of truth serum. He feels that his wife thereafter may have mentioned this conversation to a close friend of hers, Mary Elizabeth Schuster, in charge of medical records at the Jewish Hospital in Louisville, and thereafter Schuster may have reported to some United States Government official indicating the possibility that he may have been involved in connection with the assassination of former President Kennedy, only because he had written to prominent persons suggesting the use of truth serum. Stuart stated he was in no way involved with that assassination.

Stuart has not been gainfully employed since December of 1966 and classified himself as "retired". He currently receives a pension from the Veterans Administration in Louisville, Kentucky, and stated that he is president of the Stuart Engineering Company but remarked that he has no engineering background but acts in a consulting capacity.

Stuart was born under the name Charles William Applegate, exhibiting a copy of his Kentucky birth certificate as verification of this statement, but in May of 1959 in Louisville, Kentucky, had his name legally changed to Charles William Stuart. He did this for "personal reasons", offering no further explanation.

Stuart also mentioned that a former neighbor of his, Lois Simpson, also known as Lynn Ridgeway, who occupied Apartment 5 at 1304 Everett Avenue, Louisville,

Kentucky, appeared to him to be engaging in prostitution activities in that a number of "men friends" used to visit at the apartment. In this connection Stuart had obtained the license numbers of some automobiles whose occupants reportedly had visited at the Simpson apartment.

A description of Stuart as obtained during the interview is as follows:

Name:	Charles William Stuart, also known as Charles William Applegate
Residence:	1304 Everett Avenue, Louisville, Kentucky
Unlisted telephone Number:	459-6762
Race:	White
Sex:	Male
Date of birth:	May 5, 1927
Place of birth:	Jefferson County, Kentucky
Height:	6'
Weight:	170
Build:	Medium - slim
Complexion:	Medium
Eyes:	Brown
Hair:	Brown, balding in front
Military service:	United States Marine Corps 1945-46, discharged honorably in August, 1946, Serial Number 1028129; In active reserve with U.S. Navy, May, 1947 to December, 1951
Marital status:	Married in Louisville, Kentucky, March, 1966, to Sarah Shapiro; wife currently employed as In-Service Education Director at Jewish Hospital, Louisville, Kentucky
Former employment:	Salesman with Romar-Gleeson Company, Louisville, Kentucky, from about 1960-1966;

Former employment: (continued)	Salesman for Schupp and Snyder Clothing Store, Louisville, Kentucky, 1966
Selective Service:	Registered with Selective Service, Louisville, Kentucky, 1405 West Broadway.

FD-36 (Rev. -84)

FBI

Date: 7/18/67

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL (Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, NEW ORLEANS (89-69)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
NOVEMBER 22, 1963, DALLAS, TEXAS
MISC. - INFORMATION CONCERNING
(OO: Dallas)

Enclosed for the Bureau are six copies of an LHM setting forth information concerning captioned matter.

Two copies of this airtel, as well as two copies of the LHM, are being furnished to Dallas for information.

One copy of this airtel and one copy of instant LHM are being furnished to Miami for information since information contained in LHM concerns individuals known to the Miami Office.

[redacted]

ST-104 ENCLOSURE

3583

NARA

3 - Bureau (Enc. 6) (RM)
2 - Dallas (Enc. 2) (89-43) (RM)
1 - Miami (Enc. 1) (Info.) (RM)
2 - New Orleans

JLC/jlc
(8)

3 JUL 24 1967

cc: Mack

62 AUG 2 1967

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

MICHAEL W. LaBORDE is apparently identical to subject of case entitled "CHARLES RENNICK KNOTTS, JR.; MICHAEL WILLIAM LA BORDE; ITSMV; TGP; JDA" (Bureau file 26-245300; New Orleans file 26-21630).

LAWRENCE JOSEPH LaBORDE, aka LARRY LaBORDE, is apparently identical to subject of case entitled "LARRY J. LABORDE; IS - CUBA" (Bureau file 105-110398; New Orleans file 105-1755).

The JERRY PATRICK referred to in enclosed LHM is probably identical with GERALD PATRICK HEMMING, subject of case entitled "CLARENCE ARCHIE ABBOTT, aka; DAMON SHELTON NAPIER; GERALD PATRICK HEMMING, JR., aka JERRY PATRICK; IMPERSONATION; ITSMV" (Bureau file 47-50327; New Orleans file 47-4674).

Information concerning HEMMING's connection with INTERPEN is set forth on page 21 of report of SA ROBERT JAMES DWYER, 11/9/62, at Miami, entitled "ANTI-FIDEL CASTRO ACTIVITIES; IS - CUBA" (Bureau file 109-584; New Orleans file 105-1095). Information concerning the arrest of HEMMING and members of his group in Miami on 12/4/62, is set forth on pages 21 and 22 of report of SA ROBERT JAMES DWYER, 2/14/63, at Miami, entitled "ANTI-FIDEL CASTRO ACTIVITIES; IS - CUBA".

Information concerning HEMMING's group's possible association with LEE HARVEY OSWALD is set forth on pages 4 and 5 of report of SA JAMES J. O'CONNOR, 12/3/63, at Miami, captioned "LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka; IS - R" (Bureau file 105-82555; New Orleans file 100-16601).

Information concerning HEMMING's possible participation in the assassination of President JOHN F. KENNEDY is set forth on pages 296 and 297 of report of SA ROBERT P. GEMBERLING, 6/19/64, at Dallas, captioned the same as this airtel.

FRANK RODRIGUEZ mentioned in enclosed LHM may be identical to subject of case entitled "FRANK S. RODRIGUEZ; IS - CUBA" (Bureau file 105-110889; New Orleans file 105-1716).

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

New Orleans, Louisiana
July 18, 1967

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
NOVEMBER 22, 1963, DALLAS, TEXAS

On July 13, 1967, Michael W. LaBorde, 2107 Fern Street, New Orleans, Louisiana, Telephone Number 866-2830, voluntarily appeared at the New Orleans Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI). LaBorde furnished the following information:

LaBorde's father, Lawrence Joseph LaBorde, also known as (AKA) Larry LaBorde, presently residing in New Orleans, had formerly worked with the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA), and worked with Cuban organizations against Fidel Castro. One Jerry Patrick and one Roy (last name unknown) used to work with CIA with the Cuban organizations with Lawrence J. LaBorde in the Miami, Florida, area; but Patrick and Roy duped Cubans out of money and were dismissed by CIA.

Approximately three weeks ago, Michael W. LaBorde went to District Attorney James Garrison's Office in New Orleans and spoke with investigators Lynn (last name unknown) and Louie Ives. LaBorde mentioned the publicized photograph which Garrison contends shows people standing behind a fence on the grassy knoll overlooking the site of the assassination of President Kennedy, and LaBorde told the investigators that possibly Patrick and Roy might be connected with the people on that knoll. LaBorde suggested to the investigators that someone be sent to Miami, where he thought Patrick and Roy to be, and talk with them to see if they might be able to furnish any information about the assassination of President Kennedy.

According to LaBorde, the investigators seemed to like his suggestion. LaBorde has met with the investigators a total of four times within the past three weeks. Two of those contacts have been in the District Attorney's Office and two have been in automobiles when he met the investigators. Tapes were made of the interviews with LaBorde by the investigators.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

REC-59 5583

ENCLOSURE

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
NOVEMBER 22, 1963, DALLAS, TEXAS

On Saturday, July 8, 1967, Jerry Patrick and Roy walked into District Attorney Garrison's Office. They were dressed in Army fatigues, and they stated they were now living in Baton Rouge, Louisiana. According to Investigator Ives, Patrick and Roy are allegedly working for some magazine and had come to New Orleans for information about the assassination probe by Garrison for the magazine. Ives told LaBorde that Patrick and Roy wanted to know if Garrison has any witnesses who claim they saw someone in a building opposite the school depository shooting at President Kennedy.

Ives showed photographs of Patrick and Roy to LaBorde and asked LaBorde to identify them, which LaBorde did. LaBorde stated the photographs show Patrick and Roy outside the District Attorney's Office with investigators from the District Attorney's Office, and LaBorde believes the photographs were taken without the knowledge of Patrick and Roy.

Sometime last week, Pete (last name unknown), a hot dog vendor who works in the French Quarter, New Orleans, told LaBorde that Roy had called David Ferrie in New Orleans a week, two weeks, or a couple of days before the assassination of President Kennedy in 1963, but Pete does not know what Roy's conversation with Ferrie was about. LaBorde informed the investigators from Garrison's Office of that information.

LaBorde stated that, during his contacts with Garrison's investigators, he was shown photographs of Clay Shaw, Jack Ruby, Lee Harvey Oswald, David Ferrie, and other men, as well as photographs of Cubans, which he was asked to identify.

On July 12, 1967, LaBorde went to the District Attorney's Office, where Investigator Louie Ives showed him several photographs of a Cuban training camp which LaBorde thinks might have been in the Miami area. The photographs showed military equipment, in particular a machine gun, and Jerry Patrick and Roy were shown in the photographs of that training camp. LaBorde believes the photographs were taken from movie film. After LaBorde looked at those photographs, Ives brought in a man who was introduced to LaBorde as Mike (last name unknown), and LaBorde described Mike as a Cuban. Mike questioned LaBorde about the Cuban training camps and was particularly interested in knowing who the main financial backers and the sponsors were of the Cuban training camps in Florida and Louisiana. Mike wanted to talk to LaBorde's father about this, but LaBorde insisted he not do so. Mike inquired as

to who was head of the Cuban organization with which Lawrence Joseph LaBorde worked, and Michael W. LaBorde identified that leader as Alberto Fernandez. Mike wanted to know all about Fernandez and several times asked LaBorde who were the "money men" behind the Cuban organizations against Castro. Mike informed LaBorde that Jerry Patrick and Roy had told him about LaBorde's father and Fernandez's activity with those Cuban organizations.

LaBorde told Investigator Louie Ives that a person who is possibly an enemy agent is one Frank Rodriguez, a Cuban who used to work for the Jung Hotel in New Orleans. LaBorde does not know the present whereabouts of Rodriguez. According to LaBorde, Rodriguez married LaBorde's wife's cousin, from whom he is now separated. In conversations between LaBorde and Rodriguez, Rodriguez was always praising Russian-made equipment and had commented he had seen the Russian missiles and other equipment which had been sent to Cuba by Russia. Rodriguez was also always praising the communist way of life as to the way the communists look after the state and was always criticizing the United States. LaBorde stated Rodriguez had mentioned he had read some of Lenin's works. LaBorde advised that the comments made by Rodriguez were made approximately two years ago. LaBorde suggested to Ives that District Attorney Garrison look into Rodriguez's activities as a possible enemy agent; but Ives told LaBorde the District Attorney's Office could do nothing and, if it did, the Federal government would "jump all over them."

LaBorde stated that the investigators for Garrison are pressing him for additional information about Cuban organizations and people involved with those organizations. LaBorde stated he does not want his father to become involved in any way with Garrison's probe and has told the investigators that he did not want him to become involved. LaBorde is afraid that Garrison is going to involve his father in his probe. LaBorde stated he had told his father that he had been to Garrison's Office, and his father instructed him to "stay away from Garrison's Office and not become involved in this matter."

LaBorde commented that he feels Garrison started out on the right track when he began his assassination probe, but that he now feels Garrison is way off track in the scope of his investigation since he is bringing in all the Cubans and all the Cuban organizations, and that it appears Garrison is going to continue in that direction. LaBorde stated he does not believe that Cubans or any Cuban organizations were connected in any way with the assassination of President Kennedy.

LaBorde advised he believes Mike might possibly be an enemy agent who is working for District Attorney Garrison supposedly to gain information for Garrison's assassination probe, but that he is actually not concerned with the assassination investigation but is concerned with gaining information about backers of training organizations which are in opposition to communism. LaBorde stated he feels Garrison is so obsessed with his assassination probe that he is unable to see just what Mike is doing.

LaBorde furnished the following description of himself:

Race:	White
Sex:	Male
Date of birth:	November 29, 1942
Place of birth:	Panama Canal Zone, Panama
Height:	6'1"
Weight:	275 pounds
Hair:	Brown
Eyes:	Brown
Marital status:	Married; 1 child
Employment:	Royal Oldsmobile Company, New Orleans, Louisiana

On October 14, 1958, Michael William LaBorde, a white male, born November 29, 1942, whose address was 219 South Pierce Street, New Orleans, Louisiana, was interviewed by a Special Agent of the FBI concerning the theft of a 1956 Ford Thunderbird, Serial Number P6FH224057, in New Orleans on September 2-3, 1958, and subsequent transportation thereof to Houston, Texas. LaBorde admitted riding in the vehicle with Charles Rennick Knotts, Jr., whom he had known for approximately three months, from New Orleans to Houston, but LaBorde denied any knowledge that the car was stolen and also denied driving the car at any time. On November 28, 1958, Assistant United States Attorney Norman Black, Houston, Texas, advised he would decline prosecutive action against LaBorde in view of LaBorde's contention he did not know the Thunderbird was stolen.

On May 23, 1962, NO T-1, who was connected with the Cuban Revolutionary Council, New Orleans (CRC, NO) and who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that three members of the CRC, NO, were contacted about two weeks prior to that date by a Captain Larry LaBorde, who stated he wanted to assist the CRC, NO, in getting supplies to Cubans fighting Castro inside Cuba. NO T-1 related that LaBorde claimed that he had been

active in fighting Castro for a few months prior to the abortive invasion of Cuba in 1961. According to NO T-1, LaBorde also claimed that he had been running guns from Florida and the Key West area into Cuba with the knowledge of CIA and getting people in and out of Cuba.

On June 19, 1962, NO T-2, who was involved in Cuban revolutionary activities in the Miami, Florida, area and who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that Larry J. LaBorde is an American citizen who is engaged in Cuban revolutionary activities and who previously participated in military expeditions between the United States and Cuba. NO T-2 further related that LaBorde associated with Gerald Patrick Hemming, an American soldier of fortune who has been engaged in Cuban revolutionary activities, both in the United States and Cuba. NO T-2 stated Hemming is not accepted by the leading Cuban revolutionary organizations; although, he is well known to them.

On July 25, 1962, Bill Stuckey, reporter for the "States-Item", a New Orleans daily newspaper, advised a Special Agent of the FBI that one Larry Joseph LaBorde, age 51, who gave his address as 217 South Pierce Street, New Orleans, had contacted Stuckey. LaBorde informed Stuckey that he was a soldier of fortune, that he had formerly been connected with CIA, and that he had made regular trips into Cuba from November, 1960, to November, 1961, by boat. According to Stuckey, LaBorde further informed that he had worked with Jerry Patrick, AKA Jerry Patrick Hemmey, an ex-marine.

On February 20, 1963, NO T-2 advised that Larry J. LaBorde had not been seen in the Cuban colony in Miami and had not had any known contacts with persons who are active in Cuban revolutionary activities for the prior three months.

On July 29, 1962, Clarence Archie Abbott, a male Caucasian, born June 24, 1926, at Warrens, Wisconsin, admitted to an FBI Agent the theft of a 1958 or 1959 Mercury at Monterey Park, California, and transportation thereof to Biloxi, Mississippi. In a signed statement to the FBI, Abbott advised that Gerald Patrick Hemming, Jr., AKA Jerry Patrick, was aware of the manner he had obtained the Mercury in California and had accompanied him from California to Mobile, Alabama, and to Biloxi, where Hemming received a portion of the money from the sale of the Mercury in Biloxi on February 22, 1962. Abbott also advised that Hemming was in possession of blank United States Navy and United States Air Force identification cards and a United States Navy identification card filled out in another name.

On September 18, 1962, Assistant United States Attorney E. Donald Strange, Southern District of Mississippi, Jackson, Mississippi, advised that he did not feel the evidence in these matters was sufficient to obtain a conviction and would therefore decline prosecution of Hemming on both violations.

NO T-2 advised in September, 1962, that Gerald Patrick Hemming was head of Intercontinental Penetration Forces (INTERPEN). NO T-2 stated that Hemming established a military training camp at No Name Key, Florida, where Hemming trained Cubans in Guerrilla warfare and other military techniques. NO T-2 said Hemming had a following of about ten to fifteen American adventurers whose ultimate aim was to attack Cuba and form a guerrilla force in Cuba.

At about 12:30 a.m., December 4, 1962, United States Customs Agents arrested Gerald Patrick Hemming and his group at Marathon Key, Florida, and charged them with violation of Title 18, United States Code, Section 371, dealing with conspiracy to illegally export articles of war, and Title 22, United States Code, Section 1934, dealing with illegal exportation of arms and articles of war. Mr. Wallace Shanley, United States Customs Agent, advised an Agent of the FBI that among the items seized by his agency were rifles, pistols, ammunition, explosives, hand grenades, blood plasma, and a large quantity of miscellaneous military equipment.

On January 21, 1963, United States District Court Judge David Dyer, Miami, Florida, dismissed charges against those arrested, stating that the Internal Security Section of the United States Department of Justice failed to go ahead with prosecution in this case.

On November 27, 1963, Alan Courtney, Radio Interviewer, Miami Radio Station WQAM, McAllister Hotel, Biscayne Boulevard, Miami, Florida, furnished the following information to an Agent of the FBI:

About one year prior to that date Courtney had Gerald Patrick Hemming and three other individuals on his radio program. He interviewed them concerning their training anti-Castro troops in the Florida Keys. At the conclusion of the program, a telephone call was received at the radio station from a young man who said he was from New Orleans, was formerly in the U. S. Marine Corps, and wanted to volunteer his services.

Courtney recalled that this young man gave a name such as Harvey Lee, Oswald Harvey, or Oswald Lee. Courtney turned

this telephone call over to Davey (last name unknown), one of the participants of the radio show. Davey and Oswald talked on the telephone a short period of time and may have made an appointment to meet at a later date.

On November 29, 1963, Howard Kenneth Davis, 3350 N. W. 18th Terrace, Miami, Florida, advised a Special Agent of the FBI that he is a United States citizen and is known as Davey. Davis stated he has been associated with American mercenaries involved in Cuban revolutionary activities for the past six years.

Davis advised that in about December, 1962, he, along with soldiers of fortune Gerald Patrick Hemming, Steve Wilson, Leroy Collins, and Miami Attorney Charles R. Ashmann, appeared on Alan Courtney's radio program. Courtney interviewed them concerning their activities in training Cuban refugees in military warfare for future guerrilla activity in Cuba. Near the end of the program, a telephone call was received by Courtney, who turned this call over to Davis. The caller did not identify himself, said he believed Davis knew him, and spoke very complimentary of Davis' group's activities in training Cuban exiles. Davis recognized the caller's voice as a person from Fort Lauderdale, Florida, who is the son of the dealer for Miller High Life Beer. Davis said he could not recall this person's name, that this person had previously donated some food to the military training camp operated by Davis and his group at No Name Key, Florida.

Davis said there is no reason to believe that the caller was Lee Harvey Oswald. Oswald's name was never mentioned and up to that time neither Courtney nor Davis and his group had ever heard of Oswald.

On November 23, 1963, Richard Hathcock, Allied International Detectives, Suite 310, 6605 Hollywood Boulevard, Los Angeles, California, advised a Special Agent of the FBI that approximately one year ago, Jerry Patrick, whose true name is Jerry Hemming, a male Caucasian, approximately 30 to 31 years, 6'4" tall, 230 pounds, well built, and Lorenzo Pascillio, AKA Lorenzo Hall and "Skip" Hall, a male Caucasian, 35 to 42 years, 5'11" tall, 175 to 180 pounds, came to Hathcock's office, which was then located at 6715 Hollywood Boulevard, Los Angeles, stating that they were broke and that one Dick Watley, who had been known to Hathcock for several years, had sent them to Hathcock. They had with them a set of golf clubs and a 30-06 Johnson semi-automatic rifle with a Bushnell Variable Powered

Scope. Hathcock loaned them $100 and $50 on each item, and they were to pick up the itmes as soon as possible. On September 18, 1963, Lorenzo Hall came in with $50 and retrieved the rifle. Shortly thereafter Hathcock received a telephone call from Jerry Patrick, who was then residing at 2450 N. W. North River Drive, Miami, Florida, inquiring as to whether Hathcock still had the rifle. Hathcock told him that he had given the rifle to Hall for $50 and this seemed to irritate Patrick to some extent.

Hathcock advised that both Patrick and Hall are violently anti-communist and anti-Castro and they both told him they fought in the mountains with Castro in Cuba; however, they fell out with Castro after the revolution and eventually got back to the United States.

On December 16, 1963, Gerald Patrick Hemming, 1036 S. W. 5th Street, Miami, Florida, a self-styled adventurer, soldier of fortune, and freedom fighter, advised a Special Agent of the FBI that he is interested in setting up, maintaining, and operating military training camps for Cuban exiles. Hemming stated he had been active in Cuban revolutionary activities for the past four years and was in frequent contact with the leaders of Commandos L, one of the leading anti-Castro organizations.

On October 26, 1961, NO T-3, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that Frank S. Rodriguez, a Cuban who was employed by the Gibson Hotel, Cincinnati, Ohio, had made statements that Fidel Castro is a great man and the present government in Cuba is the best for the people.

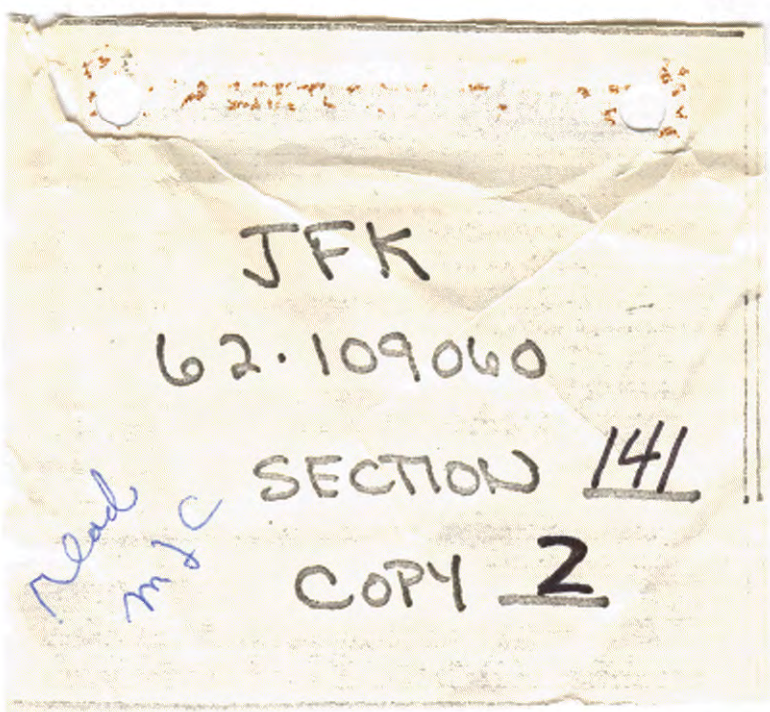
On November 8, 1961, NO T-4, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that Frank Solano Rodriguez, AKA Frank S. Rodriguez, Social Security Number 261-58-4144, who was employed by the Gibson Hotel in Cincinnati as a busboy, must be a communist as he is always defending the Castro government and the communists.

On February 20, 1962, NO T-4 advised that Frank S. Rodriguez left Cincinnati for New Orleans, Louisiana, on February 19, 1962, to work as a waiter.

On April 10, 1962, Ronald M. Schiltz, Personnel Manager, Sheraton Charles Hotel, New Orleans, advised that Frank S. Rodriguez, 610 Barracks Street, New Orleans, Social Security Number 261-58-4144, was employed as a busboy at that hotel from approximately Febuary 26, 1962 to March 12, 1962. Schiltz stated Rodriguez is listed as

having been born July 24, 1927, and to have entered the United States at Miami, Florida, on May 6, 1956.

On April 12, 1962, Anthony Papalia, Clerk, Jung Hotel, New Orleans, Louisiana, advised a Special Agent of the FBI that Frank S. Rodriguez, Social Security Number 261-58-4144, 610 Barracks Street, New Orleans, a Cuban citizen, was employed as a waiter in the Charcoal Room of the Jung Hotel on March 11, 1962, and was still employed there as of April 12, 1962.


JFK
62-109060
SECTION 141
Read
msc
COPY 2

FD-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

REC 13

FBI

Date: 7/20/67

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL (Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, NEW ORLEANS (89-69)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
NOVEMBER 22, 1963, DALLAS, TEXAS
MISC. - INFORMATION CONCERNING
(OO: Dallas)

Enclosed for the Bureau are six copies of an LHM setting forth information concerning captioned matter.

Two copies of this airtel, as well as two copies of the LHM, are being furnished to Dallas for information.

One copy of this airtel and one copy of instant LHM are being furnished to Miami for information in view of the information about Cuban Revolutionary activity set forth in the transcript of the interview of CARLOS QUIROGA by District Attorney JAMES GARRISON.

5584

NRDCA

REC 13

3 - Bureau (Enc. 6)(RM)
2 - Dallas (Enc. 2) (89-43)(RM)
1 - Miami (Enc. 1)(Info.)(RM)
2 - New Orleans

10 JUL 24 1967

JLC/jlc
(8)

EX 105

C C- Wick

32 AUG 1 1967

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____

Special Agent in Charge

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

New Orleans, Louisiana
July 20, 1967

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
NOVEMBER 22, 1963,
DALLAS, TEXAS

On July 18, 1967, Carlos Bringuier, residence address - 532 Delmar Street, Gretna, Louisiana, business address - Casa Cuba, 111 Decatur Street, New Orleans, who is with the Cuban Student Directorate, New Orleans Delegation, voluntarily appeared at the New Orleans Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI).

Bringuier furnished a copy of an alleged transcript of an interview of Carlos Quiroga by Orleans Parish District Attorney James Garrison, New Orleans, on January 21, 1967. According to Bringuier, Quiroga did not know the interview was being recorded by Garrison. Bringuier advised that the information furnished to Garrison by Quiroga was supposed to be confidential and that in the transcript Quiroga says he is furnishing the information confidentially since he is afraid harm might come to his parents in Cuba if the information gets out. Bringuier stated the transcript was given to Quiroga on July 13 or July 14, 1967, by Sam DePino, News Department, WVUE Television, New Orleans. DePino told Quiroga that he thinks Garrison gave copies of the transcript to all the news media, but Bringuier has seen nothing in the newspapers or heard anything over television or radio about the information contained in the transcript.

Bringuier stated Quiroga told him there were some things in the transcript which had been misquoted, and he pointed out specifically the last answer on page four of the transcript: "When I left L.S.U. I came down here and I was working for the F.B.I.." According to Bringuier, Quiroga said this statement is not what he said. Quiroga advised Bringuier he told Garrison, "He had come to the office of the FBI to find out if there was any anti-Castro organizations in New Orleans," and that Quiroga did not say he was working with the FBI or

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ENCLOSURE

anything like that. Bringuier stated Quiroga is concerned that Garrison might want to use the information about his working for the FBI for some reason. Quiroga further told Bringuier that many things in the transcript are not his "exact words."

The transcript furnished by Bringuier is included as part of this memorandum.

Bringuier further advised that about twenty days ago, Sam DePino, News Department, WVUE Television, New Orleans, telephonically contacted Bringuier and told him that DePino had received information that it is possible that Garrison will try to connect an ex-Nazi, name not recalled by Bringuier, with the assassination of President Kennedy. According to Bringuier, the ex-Nazi was "big in propaganda," is now living in Mexico City, and is one of the heads of the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) in Mexico.

19[illegible] and in a few minutes I am going to have an interview wi[illegible]arlos Quiroga. We will be reco[illegible] this conversation [illegible]aled microphones

Q. I am curious about this midget submarine of Ferrie's. Where did he keep it?

XEROXED ORIGINAL-RETAIN

A. It wasn't a submarine. I think he was upset about my statement. Anyway, you've seen those little scuba divers? They go from here to there?

Q. Oh, it's kind of a contraption?

A. Yes. It's a contraption.

Q. To which a man attaches himself?

A. No. It's more like.....there is this little buoy that you sit on it and you go under the water.

Q. It's a propelling thing.

A. Yes.

Q. Then it wouldn't be any good for carrying arms or weapons. It would only be good for someone who wanted to attach a device to a ship and that sort of thing?

A. Right - right. You can't ----- In fact you know if you do any - let's say any attaching at all, that would only carry enough fuel I guess at the most one hour -- at the outside.

Q. Was it a commercial product or was it something he built?

A. He made it himself - for ----- I don't know why. You see when I saw it - I used to go up to his house a lot. Ferrie's house. He was at work on that project - and so he made it himself. In fact, I'll tell you what - to tell you the truth

Q. Where did Ferrie live at that time?

A. He had to work on the airline..

Q. I say, where did he live? I mean his house. Where?

A. In Metairie. It was on Metairie Road - you turn right by - I don't remember the address, Mr. Garrison, but it's in Metairie.

Q. What is - what was Ferrie's function with the Cuban Revolutionary Front? That is something that is not clear to me. What did he do that was valuable?

[illegible]hile flying? When I - I can understand now [illegible]I.....I was a student then, and through Arcacha [illegible]n and he is supposed to have come in and tried [illegible]ut. Anyhow, he didn't lose anything. He

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XEROXED ORIGINAL-RETAIN

...s just with Arcacha and tried to ...p out anywhere to ...t the invasion or to make an ...t. He just ...o see if he could get enough ... make an assault on Cuba.

Q. Did he plan to lead the assault or just to get a group to send them?

A. I think his plan was to let somebody else do it, and I was going to be the.....leader.

Q. Well, he must have made some sort of contribution because Arcacha seemed to have been with him quite often.

A. Yes. Yes. He was now.

Q. But what did Ferrie do? That's what I am curious about.

A. Well, to tell you the truth, Mr. Garrison, there was....., the only thing he got for us was a couple of rifles - some rifles and some mortars. Mortars, yes. Now where the rifles came from or who bought them, I don't know. Ferris is the one who bought them with his own money, because he wanted to be active and yet he just made a flop of himself by saying "Oh I can get this and I can get that" and he never did get it. But he did finally get three rifles.

Sergio Arcacha Smith | FBI 1923 Cuba

Q. But in spite of this did you have the impression that Arcacha seemed to think Ferrie was of value?

A. Well, let me put it this way. The problem with Arcacha was that the Cubans here - the Cubans in New Orleans - had just left him completely. And they demanded of Arcacha "Why don't you do something?" Yet he had nobody to help him. So Ferrie seems to be the guy, you know, who would - excuse the word - bullshit, and this is why he was so close to Ferrie. Now, besides that he said Ferrie lend him money (Arcacha) when he need it for his family-----to support his family. And this is another reason why Arcacha was with Ferrie. Now, as far as money was concerned, now this only my opinion - he did nothing. But really, he did nothing to the Cuban Revolution - he did nothing to the Cuban Revolution of value. In fact, he hurt the Cuban Revolution, and I tried to tell Arcacha about Ferrie for a long time because the Cubans here, on account of Ferrie, didn't want to get along with Arcacha. I mean he was quite a character. You know he had - he was - I don't know - not convicted but they say he was - he committed a crime against nature and all that. He was ah - and besides his appearance was not appealing to the Cubans. His own appearance does not appeal to the Cubans around here and -

Q. Then you don't think he would be a great fund raiser?

A. No. He didn't appeal to anybody.

Q. But wasn't all this during the period in which he lost his job with the airline?

A. It was after that.

Q. [redacted] was after he lost his airline [redacted] And yet he to have money?

A. Yes. He had 100-dollar bills around all the time - and where he got this money? And I'll tell you something, Arcacha was blind because when I first met Ferrie I tried to get Arcacha out of here. I tried to get Arcacha separated from him because I was - I wanted to do something and of course I wanted him to see my background and my family

And I wanted to do something, and yet the only Cuban group that was here threw Arcacha out - you don't have to worry about them because they didn't do a thing. They are not revolutionists. They didn't take any action.

Q. Is that one of the reasons why - when they threw Arcacha out - everything sort of stopped?

A. That's right. Sure.

Q. In other words would it be a correct conclusion that in spite of Arcacha being associated with Ferrie, in spite of that he was at least of some value to the organization, and some things were accomplished while Arcacha was there?

A. That's right. But I'll tell you one thing---

Q. Afterwards you just got conversation?

A. That's right. I'll tell you the truth, Mr. Garrison, of course I'll defend Arcacha, but I'll say what is right, because I myself, I - the people in New Orleans know who I am, and they know that when they need somebody to work for the Cuban Revolution the first one they come to is me. At the same time, the only reason why I did not - of course I was with the other group too, but Arcacha no matter what the people said to him, all kind of things, he went through with his family to support, he was the author of the Cuban Revolution. He was doing always something for the Cuban Revolution. This other guy was doing nothing but talk, talk, talk. He has been talking for the last four years.

Q. So that in January of 1962, which is about the time that Arcacha was deposed and Ferrie left the operation, from then on Aracha had to work at another job. Is that correct?

A. Yea. That's right. I have a scrapbook with all that in it.

Q. Have you got a scrapbook about that?

A. Yes. Well, I've got a scrapbook - I got a scrapbook but Arcacha got away with it. That's my fight against the Warren Commission.

Q. What do you mean, your fight against the Warren Commission? Do you disagree with them?

A. Yes. I do actually. I - you kn[illegible] tried to infil- this organization which - thi[illegible]ot for the authorities - that by way I came by th[illegible]ung Hotel when Johnson was here I passed these out all around the hotel. That is the statement which I sent to him personally, which I had written and he sent it right back to me.

Q. That is interesting.

A. (Statement incomprehensible because of outside traffic).

Q. What is the large book you have? Is that the scrapbook?

A. This book here?

Q. Yes. Is that the one in which you have the exact time and date of Arcacha's departure.

A. I don't have it here but here is a - this scrapbook is on this crusade the Picayune had.....I brought it here. It was the men that came back to this cause------I can leave this with you if you want to.

Q. What is it exactly?

A. It is just letters and what not, Mr. Garrison.

Q. Oh, I see. It's very interesting. I would like to look at it later. Let me ask you this now. What was your capacity? Were you an employee or were you in a higher position?

A. For what? With Cuba?

Q. Yes, with this Cuban front.

A. I never did - I was always a volunteer. I was always a volunteer and I did not ask for any delegations. I did not want anything because, first of all I don't believe in being a delegate of any group, and use that for - use that when I go back to (inaudible).....because my thinking on the Cuban situation is to help the Cuban Revolution and then forget it. I was never a delegate, no, I was just a volunteer.

Q. I know that, but what was your function? You must have done something to help the Cuban movement. I am trying to get the picture of the operation and you can help me do that.

A: As far as my function with the group, that was just to help out Cuba - to drag some funds in.....(inaudible).

Q. What was the time period during which you worked for the Cuban revolutionary effort?

A. September 1961, which, by the way, I want to tell you something. When I left L.S.U. I came down here and I was working for the F.B.I.. The movement here was against Fidel and they directed to Arcacha, and I worked with Arcacha to see what we could do for the Cuban Revolution from September '61 up to the end of December '61, or February '62, about then.

Q. What about after that? It just [illegible]pated?

A. Who?

Q. I mean the organization.

A. Yea - well no there were other organizations here in the city. For example, they were trying to unite themselves but the leaders couldn't get together because they all wanted to be leaders.

Q. Were you able to play any role in helping to free Cuba after February of 1962 or did you just abandon it?

A. Well, I could not work with a group that was just mad at Fidel and does not do anything about it. If I'm going to do something, and I like to do something effectively .....(inaudible).

Q. Do I understand you correctly that you just didn't do anything after February '62?

A. No. Except you may have heard they had a campaign here in New Orleans.

Q. Yes. I heard about it.

A. By the way, nobody here in the city knew about it except one person, which was David Davis.

Q. What was his name?

A. Davis.

Q. Davis? ~~David~~ Richard Davis?

A. Yea. I think that's his name. Davis.

Q. Why did he know?

A. Because he was the one that got the aid from Americans and I was very surprised when he didn't call me in because I would have been tickled to death to help out. I got the money, as I said, from Americans around this area to make an assault on Cuba, and he got this group from Miami to be trained here.

Q. How many people were in the group from Miami?

A. I'm not sure. I tell you I came into the picture at the end and the whole thing was a mess. I did not go up to the camp. The only reason why I was called in was Davis was in bad shape and he said they were going to kill him and besides that Davis had a temper, a bad temper, and he got in trouble with one of the guys over there because they were not getting enough food and so on. He told me that they were out to kill him. You know, they were really mad at him. He asked me to go over there and get them all straightened out because he said I have the guts for it. I mean to say that I could go over there and just talk to them because if things got too worse I would

join the asso t. And the same day [redacted] the guys left t[redacted]up and were here in New Orlean[redacted] found out that t[redacted]d not have enough money to go[redacted]ami. At the same time, you remember that about the [redacted]e time this happened was when the F.B.I. found all these arms and all the stuff across the lake in a house near the camp. You know about that.

Q. Was that close to the camp as far as you can recall?

A. Yes. And due to that, you see, the pressure was kind of great. In the end this guy was found to be a spy.

Q. Who was?

A. Fernado Fernandez. He was -

Q. A spy?

A. Yes. He was a spy in the camp.

Q. What did they do with him when they found that out?

A. They brought him to Miami. And the F.B.I. found out they pressured him in the house and they put him out, they let him out, and put the other guys in. But he talked. He came over to Dave's house before the F.B.I. came to the house, he came over to Dave's house and talked about the spy ring.

Q. One of the most interesting things in this to me is this camp and the training. I am curious about the supervision of the camp and the planning, for example...Training of the military requires an awful lot of planning and an awful lot of organization. Obviously the U. S. Army was not involved, not actively. But who was in charge? Was there a commandant?

A. Oh, for the Cubans? Yes a very known man. Peneque.

Q. How do you spell that?

A. P-E-N-E-Q-U-E. The thing about him was that he was famous. He became quite famous. You see he was very famous in Cuba. He was a Cuban. When Fidel Castro was in the Bahamas Peneque was in charge of all of the underground work in Havana, and he became quite famous. He was quite known throughout the Batista regime. In fact I told Juan the other day this man's name and the names of all the people I have been carrying in my pocket for the last four years and especially this guy's name. Peneque was a real - well he has guts to do this. He's also - well he has had a tremendous experience.

Q. Then he was in charge of this training?

A. Yes, he was in charge of the training.

Q. Did they live in barracks over there or in tents?

over there with all the swimming. The house had a swimming pool. I wish that I had been to the place.

Q. [redacted] they must have had rifle traini

A. Oh yes, they did. One of the things too that started making things real bad was that some of the guys were practicing shooting and so forth. Cars and so forth were passing by and they could hear the noises, and I imagine the authorities were onto them, told these American people that they had had some complaints about them, and they were getting scared.

Q. How many Cubans were being trained there?

A. I think there were about 14 or so. There weren't many.

Q. That so? The Cuban group? Just 14?

A. Yes. There was just a few people, to blow up a couple of spots in Cuba. It was just a small assault.

Q. This famous camp across the lake was just a handfull?

A. This famous camp -

Q. Famous in a sense. Everyone speaks of it but no one knows where it is.

A. Right. It was not a big house.

Q. Just 14 men?

A. I don't know the number. I would say it would be about 14 in the assault. I tell you, when I help out I pay out of my own pocket for four of them.

Q. For four of them?

A. Yes. So that they could go and get a bus - a Greyhound Bus.

Q. You couldn't wait for them to leave?

A. Yes, they came out of the camp. Once they came out of the camp they were in Davis' house and he got scared then. So he called me up and I found out all his troubles and I go back to my house. He say "What are you going to do?" I say, "Go back to my own house. Why? I buy you the ticket for the bus line - the Greyhound. I used to buy the tickets."

Q. Do you remember their names?

A. No. I didn't get the names.

Q. Do you remember where they wanted to go in Florida?

A. Miami.

Q. Did they leave because they concluded their training period or did they just get tired of it?

their training - it was because things were getting too [redacted] the camp. For example, this [redacted] was causing them [redacted]s. And they were all afraid [redacted] was a big plot. He had already told Fidel.

Q. Carlos, let me ask you one thing. How did you know there was a spy in the camp?

A. Davis. Davis had told me that and he had shown me the letters.

Q. Was that David Davis or Ricardo Davis?

A. Ricardo Davis.

Q. Ricardo Davis?

A. Ricardo Davis. I'm sorry. I don't really have a really good memory for names yet. Ricardo Davis.

Q. What was the function of Ricardo Davis?

A. He was the -

Q. The liaison man?

A. He was the contact. He was in contact with these American people.

Q. With the CIA?

A. No.-

Q. With what American people particularly?

A. I don't know, Mr. Garrison. If I knew I would say. But I don't know. That was one thing that Dave did not want to mention was names.

Q. Among Americans there are some anti-Castro groups with strong feelings - like the Minutemen and organizations like that.

A. That is so.

Q. Have you ever heard of the Anti-Communist League of the Caribbean?

A. No, I haven't.

Q. How long did that camp last over there? That is something else that is puzzling me.

A. I don't think it lasted very long because they did..... of course I don't know what day they came in, but frankly they were training for short time. It was there a month or so.

Q. Was that before or after Arcacha?

A. That was after. Way after Arcacha.

Q. The camp came after Arcacha?

A. Oh yes.

Q. Arcacha left in early '62, and it was way after that?

A. Yes. Yes. The camp was near the farm of Carlo deArmas across the lake.

Q. In August 1963?

A. The camp was going on the same time. You see this is another thing too. The camp was near deArmos' farm - it was nearby so they got scared too.

Q. So that the 14 men or so were training there about the time of August 1963?

A. Yes. It was a short period, but they knew how to fight. They knew how to fight. They did some training.

Q. They wanted to attack a specific point as in the Dieppe raid?

A. Yes. Just like the other - you know, like the other ways that Cuban movements in Miami have done.

Q. Was this a selected group in the sense that it was a little tougher and more highly trained - or were these just 14 ordinary troops?

A. Fourteen of any kind in the group.

Q. Were you playing any part in the Cuban movement - the Cuban training of any sort in August of '63?

A. No sir. No sir.

Q. Did you ever see any of these soldiers, Cuban soldiers, board the bus?

A. Oh yeah. I help them. I had to stand around for three hours.

Q. The same date?

A. Yes, the same date when they were in Davis' house. They were there-----

Q. Where was Davis' house?

A. In Parkchester. It was in the Parkchester Apartments.

Q. Was it near where Arcacha lived?

A. Yeah. Well Arcacha's was on one side and Davis' was close to Paris Avenue.

Q. Closer to Paris Road for Davis.

tell you what the address was.

Q. I w[illegible]ou would. That would be fine.

A. Have you been able to get in touch with Davis?

Q. No. He has moved, hasn't he?

A. Yeah.--I haven't seen him in years. I don't know whatever happened.

Q. What ever happened to Arcacha?

A. I don't know. Honest, because I would have told you. I met Arcacha's family when they were here and I gave them money for food and so forth and so on to help them out.

At the time he left he hadn't told me a thing. I had two trunks of his in my father-in-law's house where I have just keep magazines and so forth, and one day he call me up after he left the Cuban Revolution. He calls me up at his house about the trunks that I keep in my livingroom and said he had space now for them. So, one day he appears, the next day he shows up at my mother-in-law's house without even telling me and luckily I was there, I was by my father-in-law's house and he says, "Oh, I came by to pick up the trunks. And I say, "Why you didn't call up and tell me, I thought maybe you were going to call me up and let me know about it. He says "Oh, I forgot all about it." I heard the next day he was gone. Well, right after that I think he was in Houston or Dallas, and I have passed the word to the Cubans if they ever see Arcacha to beat the hell out of him. I was mad about it because I was the guy who spent over $700 for food and Arcacha was the only guy around here, as far as feeding his family, and the guy doesn't tell me he is leaving. Of course, I'll tell you what happened, why he didn't tell me was he had borrowed a car from a guy named Milla who had a garage down in Jefferson Parish, and he borrowed the car and never did return it. He took the car to Miami, and that's when he carried all the stuff (becomes inaudible).....

Q. When was it that Arcacha went to Miami?

A. That was in '62. He left the city and went to Miami.

Q. When did he work for Ronnie Caire?

A. He worked for Ronnie Caire right after. Ronnie Caire came and got him. Now Arcacha was assigned to the city as a delegate for the Cuban Revolutionary Front in 1961 -

Q. In 1961?

A. I don't know. In '61 I guess. April

Q. April of '61?

'61. Arcacha was taken out of the delegation, as a matter of fact, you know somewhere around November, 1961, or January, 1962. Now Ronnie Caire gave him a job right after Arcacha was taken out of the delegation of Cuba. He wasn't exiled. He went to work for Ronnie Caire. Because Ronnie Caire did not have a job, he was trying to get organized here in New Orleans one of those agencies here for tourists. So that's where he went to work.

Q. So he went to work for Caire after he left the Revolutionary Front.

A. Oh yes.

Q. How long did he work for Caire?

A. Not long.

Q. If he worked for Caire two months that would be January and February.

A. That's all. I don't know when he worked for Ronnie. You'll have to ask Ronnie. I tell you one thing. The day he left he asked Ronnie what time he start working for him.

Q. Did you ever see Arcacha since he left?

A. I have never seen him. No.

Milla was going to file a suit against Arcacha for [redacted] his car out of here, you kn[redacted] stealing the [redacted] I don't know whether or not [redacted] the suit in Jefferson Parish. Secondly, his wife [redacted] with him when he stole it. She hated this man with a passion.

Q. Is Milla still around?

A. I don't know.

Q. What was his first name?

A. I tell you where you can find out.

Q. Where?

A. The Guatemalan Consulate. His name is M I L L A. I say, if you ask me who this guy is, he used to be with Artillo DeArmas only through the government of Arnez. You remember that? The CIA was involved, directly involved in that?

Q. Yes.

A. Well, this guy flew the planes of DeArmas against Arnez.

Q. Who flew the planes?

A. This guy Milla.

Q. Did he fly it?

A. Yes. And then he got in trouble with the government over there and he came over here.

Q. What kind of pilot was he? Did he fly fighter planes?

A. Yes.

Q. Do you know of any other revolutionaries that really were active in the Arnez affair?

A. No.

Q. What was Milla's role; did he have any role in the Cuban affair at all?

A. None at all.

Q. He was just a friend of Arcacha's.

A. Yes. He became a friend of Arcacha's because he used to go to the Consul Cafeteria quite often and Arcacha used to go there too. So they met one time and they started talking and so forth and so Arcacha became friends with him. But he had nothing at all to do with this revolution.

Q. Do you know where Arcacha lived on Egret Street?

A. Yes.

Q. Was that a rather nice neighborhood to live in if you were short of money?

A. Yes. That was one of the things too that the Cuban's was saying too that he stole money from the Cuban Revolution outfit. Of course I say that this is something that I don't know because when I was with Arcacha he did not have money to live on and I had to feed him, in fact I had to pay three months for him.

Q. How long did he live on Egret Street? Before or after his departure.

A. He lived on Egret Street -- let's see, he came in '61 - he was living in Parkchester - he come to Parkchester around - I was there around November I think. No, about September - August or September he moved in Parkchester. I don't know. I know when he was living at Egret Street because I went to his house.

Q. Was that Egret Street before Parkchester?

A. Oh yes.

Q. Parkchester was kind of a step down in a sense because Egret Street is kind of a sumptuous neighborhood.

A. Well, the thing was this, Mr. Garrison; he couldn't afford - I don't ---

Q. He moved to Parkchester?

A. He couldn't afford Parkchester. The thing is this at the time the house he was living in on Egret Street he owes money when he left there, he didn't pay nothing.

Q. Let me go back to August, 1963, when they found casings near the camp. During the month or so these 14 odd men were training out there, how many other times did you see any of them?

A. Never.

Q. Just at the end when you took them to the bus?

A. Yes. When I took them to the bus. You know, when everything collapsed at the camp, and like I say they went to Davis' house and Davis called me to help some of them with the bus to Miami. You know, somebody had to do it.

Q. Is that where you met these men? At Davis' house?

A. Yes sir.

Q. Was anybody else there when you met them?

A. No sir. Only his wife.

Q. Were you ever in Guy Banister's office on Lafayette St.?

A. Sir.

Q. When was that?

A. Well, we used to go over to Guy Banister's quite often during 1961. Of course, you know, I met Guy and I used to see him down there. But I didn't know Guy like these others in '61. By the way, I want to say that Guy Banister knew quite a bit about Communists. He was very interested in the Cuban Revolution and the Communists.

Q. What about '62? You were in Banister's office in '62.

A. I went there. Yes.

Q. What about '63?

A. Banister?

Q. Yes. Was there any particular reason why you stopped going there?

A. Oh no. I used to go with Arcacha over there. Guy Banister was just a, like I say, I used to see him on the street, but as far as going to Guy Banister's house, well, one of the things was that at the end, that was in '61 or so, yes, it was '61 when this Crusade for Cuba petered out, we rented an office in the same building where Guy Banister used to be.

Q. The Newman Building?

A. Right. The Newman Building. And of course I didn't know that the rent was never paid. I thought that was coming out of the Crusade for Cuba. Now this is one of the reasons why we used to go there. You know, Guy was downstairs and he was a very nice person.

Q. The rent was still due when Ravel took over?

A. Right. Right.

Q. So that Ravel moved the headquarters out to his house after he took over from Arcacha.

A. Right.

Q. But to get back to 1963. Do you remember the summer of 1963 when they found the cache of arms? Was Arcacha still here or was he gone by then?

A. Oh, he was gone. He was gone by then.

Q. Did you occasionally go to Banister's office by yourself?

A. No. I never.

Q. Did you ever have occasion to go into Mancuso Cafe on the corner?

A. Who?

Q. [illegible]so Cafe - a little cafe.

A. In '63? No, because I used to work in Rice's office and I was completely out in 1963. I got out before then and I went to work for [illegible] so I went to work for George B. Rice.

Q. How do you spell that?

A. R I C E

Q. And you were working there in 1962?

A. That was 1962, 1963, 1964, 1965, 1966.

Q. All of 1963?

A. No. I worked for Rice up 'til that time. Rice died at this time. In 1965 I went to work for Gomer Association.

Q. Where were you working during '63?

A. Acacha's office.

Q. In the summer of '63?

A. Yes.

Q. Where was the office located?

A. In the Audubon Building.

Q. Do you know a fellow by the name of Jorge Rodriguez?

A. I wouldn't know.

Q. Moses, Warren Moses?

A. Oh, with red hair?

Q. They called him Moses.

A. Jorge Rodriguez -

Q. Yes.

A. Is he an architect?

Q. He's an employee there.

A. Well, I don't know him. I know Moses, yes, because he used to be a very good friend of mine.

Q. I'm curious about one thing. We have evidence which suggests that Banister was involved in shipping arms to Cuba in some way - especially in 1962 and 1963. What do you know about that?

A. Well, I'll tell you the truth, if he was I don't know [illegible], Mr. Gerrish.

Q. We also have a number of witnesses who have given us statements that during 1963 his o[illegible] was constantly [illegible]ed with Cubans of the type w[illegible] training across lake.

A. That might be because you see, I left - Mr. Garrison, I had left completely.

Q. We also have a number of statements that tie David Ferrie in with the shipment of arms to Cuba with Banister.

A. In 1963?

Q. That's '61, '62 and '63. Are these witnesses all wrong?

A. I'll tell you, I don't think Ferrie was involved at all in that.

Q. Why do you say that? deceased 2-22-67 LC

A. Because Ferrie was completely left out of the Cuban Revolution in 1962.

Q. I'm not talking about the Cuban Revolution. I'm talking about shipping arms to Cuba.

A. Sure he was shipping arms to Cuba.

Q. In other words, you say that whoever told us that Ferrie was shipping arms was right after all.

A. Now wait - in - You're talking about '63 - I doubt it. It might be true - that you are right, but if you got it from Cubans - if you got any information from Cubans here in New Orleans (inaudible).....whoever said this doesn't know what he is talking about. Now, I don't think Ferrie had, unless he was working with Arcacha, or unless he was working with a group I didn't know of and I would be called, I mean all of us around here would be called on to help out, and I'm not talking about shipping to Miami. But other than that I don't - like I say - I don't know. I was only called on - I'm surprised at what you're telling me because I know it was getting worse but most of the Cubans here in New Orleans are chicken-shit and they get nothing from me.

Q. And your memory is that Arcacha left the city, as far as you know, for good, let's say, in late February of '62. Is that correct?

A. That's right. That's right, sir.

Q. Did you know that there was a discovery of a cache of arms bound for Cuba and Sergio Arcacha Smith and David Ferrie were involved in that cache of arms.

A. I know that. I know that. Now let me tell you something. Can I talk to you a second. I'm the one who put the explosives in the trailer - U-Haul - to be sent to Miami, but that was not in '63.

Q. When was it?

ATION

A. In '61.

Q. [illegible] is the one involving Ferrie?

A. Sure.

Q. What did he have to do with it in '61?

A. Now, I mean - can I - I don't want to get (inaudible).....

Q. You should know, so tell me about it. I'm interested in Ferrie.

A. I know that, Mr. Garrison, and I -

Q. Go ahead.

A. All right, now we're going to talk.

Q. Tell me about it.

A. When I first come there was a shipment of arms - and when I say shipment of arms I mean grenades, bullets, explosives, traps. It was large, it was quite a large - I wouldn't say large, supply - you know - it was over here for a long time. Where they got it - I came in they were - these arms and ammunition and such was here. We're talking about '61 and not about '63.

Q. All right, '61 then.

A. All right, '61.

Q. That's here in the city.

A. Huh?

Q. That's here in the city, wasn't it - here in New Orleans?

A. Oh yes. That's what I mean - in the city.

Q. Do you know the address?

A. Do I know where?

Q. Yes, where the grenades and the plastics were found.

A. Well, they changed quite a bit. They was at Ferrie's house at one time and then they were over at Arcacha's house and then we had to get them out. I had to help, helping out trying to get all that stuff out to Miami when the group came over here to pick it up. I'm the one who put it in the U-Haul.

Q. And what happened to it finally?

A. They happened to go to the car, the Cuban car, the Christian Democratic Party got those. And then they say they are no good. Besides that, of course there were some left over - some caps - they said they are caps. But they didn't want them because they didn't want that kind because they had no need for them. So Arcacha kept them for a while. So he was taken out of the movement.

[redacted] Arcacha was taking up the [redacted] here in '61 he [redacted] up one day. I said, "Look [redacted] all this stuff in here. Now let Ravel take care of it." I went one day over to Ravel's house at night - and boy you talk about Garcia. All those big revolutionaries, you know, they just talk, talk, talk for a half an hour, nothing but talk."

Q. Do you know where Ferrie got hold of this stuff?

A. That's a good question. They tell me it's from their own camp around here. I don't know - you see they got these arms before I came into the group.

Q. You know, you can't buy grenades. Somebody has to steal grenades from a U. S. Army camp. You can't buy them like you can U. S. Army guns. Obviously somebody---

A. Well, you can buy all that stuff you want to.

Q. Grenades?

A. Yes.

Q. Where can you buy them?

A. You can buy them just about - for example, you can buy them from supply houses, like that.

Q. Grenades? Hand grenades?

A. Yeah, yeah, not filled up. Just the shell and you pack them.

Q. This was a rather substantial amount of arms that we're talking about. This was just not a small amount. Isn't that right?

A. Let me ask you this, Mr. Garrison. Who told you this?

Q. This is from the federal files about a cache of arms which Ferrie and Arcacha were connected with. Quite a substantial amount.

A. Quite a substantial amount. I was the one who carried them out. It was in '61, unless they had made some others which I don't know in '62.

Q. There was another one, too. Let's talk about '61. Do you remember how many boxes of grenades? Just roughly?

A. Thirty-one. There were quite a few - I tell you, take one of those U-Hauls 6 x 8's - not 6 x 8, it was a little wider than that, I think it was 8 x 10 or something - I filled up the whole works.

Q. All that was left were the plastics and explosives. So Ferrie came up with quite a lot of stuff there.

A. Where they got it, I don't know, Mr. Garrison. I know that - of course the story has been told to me - and very confidentially and I hope I - and then again I - I'm a Cuban and I don't want to betray my country. But this stuff was stolen. Now whether it was stolen I don't know.

Q. [redacted]d be correct, would it not, [redacted] that Ferrie [redacted] come up with a rather substanti[redacted]nt of arms in this particular case?

A. Yes. And this is what I heard from Arcacha who - I know that the arms were here for a guaranty to equip all these people from Miami who were stopping here too to pick up these arms - these explosives which were a substantial amount of arms - and he told me that Ferrie - the story goes that Ferrie and two other guys, which I never met them, stole those. Frankly, I don't know whether Arcacha was involved in it or not, but they stole them from Algiers.

Q. Stole them from where?

A. From somewhere in Algiers. I don't know

Q. You mean the Naval Base in Algiers?

A. Yes.

Q. What was the difference between the Cuban training base in Algiers and the one north of the lake?

A. There was no swimming pool there. I'm talking about the Naval Base.

Q. The U. S. Naval ammunition storage base in Algiers.

A. I imagine that's what it was, yes sir. Now is this in '61 we're talking about?

Q. Yes. We're talking about '61. Now, Ferrie knew where these arms were going, didn't he?

A. Sure. Well, at the time they were going to be for the Cuban Revolutionary Front. But when the Cubans had trouble with this assault, then the officers took this bad ammunition - or whatever you call it - they were here in New Orleans and they never were shipped to Miami. They were kept here for a long time.

Q. When Ferrie got this stuff, however he got it, he knew it was going to be for the revolutionary Cubans, did he not?

A. Oh yes. This was the purpose of taking it, if he stole it or what, I don't know. But it was for the purpose of the Cuban Revolution against Fidel Castro.

Q. So that your earlier statement that he only came up with two rifles actually is incorrect, isn't it?

A. Now wait a minute, Mr. Garrison. At the same time we wanted to get arms and he came up with a couple of rifles, yes.

Q. Let me rephrase it then. It would not be correct to say, as you earlier did, that Ferrie's only contribution was to come up with two rifles. He also came up with grenades and explosives.

A. At the beginning of our conversation, when we first started, I didn't want to say anything about these [illegible]sives. First of all, you're a district attorney, and I'm a Cuban, who's looking toward the Cuban coast, now - now as far as - he got the ammunition, yes. But at the same time, the ammunition - all the stuff he had gotten for the Cuban Revolution had to be abandoned when they got to Miami - they didn't work. They were - they didn't work too good.

Q. When did you get that report from Miami?

A. After they came over here and picked it up and this commandant of the revolution came over here, or somebody came over here and they told us that the stuff that we had gave them, they said it was no good. They said it was very confusing. Now evidently they tried it at a camp to see if everything was okay.

Q. Do you know what camp they tried it at?

A. No, sir. I never did.

Q. Do you know who it was in Miami that found them no good?

A. The Christian Democratic Party. That is the one.

Q. Do you remember who it was in the Christian Democratic Party that complained about it specifically?

A. No. I don't remember the name but the man was the head of the group.

Q. Did you ever see Hugh Ward?

A. Ward?

Q. In Banister's office?

A. Ward?

Q. Yes.

A. I don't know his name. If I see his face I might remember him. He's an American, or what?

Q. He's an American and worked for Banister.

A. Well, I imagine, because I knew everybody.

Q. He was also involved in the shipment of arms to Cuba.

A. Well, now if - I don't know - I tell you, the only thing I tell you - before that was I visited in Banister's house. That I don't know, Mr. Garrison, because when I came into it working, working at Arcacha's house, when I came into the picture I never knew nothing about New Orleans because I stayed at Arcacha's house. Now, by the way, the office was not to be used by Ferrie except somebody needed it. That was the purpose of it, yes. But it was not to be used by somebody for something else.

Q. What was the submarine for?

A. W[redacted]rrie wanted to make an assau[redacted]Cuba and to use some kind of escape - to get int[redacted] and to get out. I didn't like that deal at all because I didn't know who and I didn't like that deal because it was no good.

Q. Did you say it was a one-man assault plan and nothing else?

A. Yes. That's all. Blow up, you know. I didn't know he was planning that all the time. I was blind - I was blind to this man and everything else, really. I wanted to do something badly and I wish I had it to do, you know.

Q. Why would Ferrie care about making an assault on Havana? Why would he be concerned?

A. I don't know.....(inaudible).....

Q. Wasn't Ricardo Davis active in getting those 14 men from Miami for their training?

A. Well, now, he was the contact man for the Americans and also with the Cuban Revolutionary Front because Fernando Fernandez when he left New Orleans they took him to Miami.

Q. Do you remember when Ricardo Davis came to New Orleans?

A. Well, the first time in '61, but he didn't trust us. He was very contrary.

Q. How long did he stay here?

A. Oh, he got in trouble financially - not in trouble - when I say trouble, he -

Q. He had money problems?

A. He had money problems, yes. At least wife problems.

Q. Did he do anything for a living here?

A. Yes, he worked for a finance company. One time he used to work for an insurance company, I think. Yeah.

Q. Insurance company or finance company?

A. Yes.

Q. Do you know the finance company?

A. No, sir, I don't.

Q. Public Finance?

A. I don't know. It was somewhere in town, but I don't know.

Q. In the 1200 block?

A. A grey building?

Q. Public Finance is in the next block from Bourbon.

A. [illegible]t's not the one. I don't kn[illegible] a gray [illegible]. Close to the August Pere[illegible]ing.

Q. How long did he work there, Carlos? Do you know?

A. I don't know. You see, I wasn't close to Davis either except, from the camp I knew him and so on and so forth, but he kept that - but to tell you the truth but he kept that project to himself. And I am really surprised that he kept that to himself he had so many projects.

Q. Now Ricardo Davis necessarily had to have some liaison with the training camp north of the lake, didn't he?

A. Ricardo Davis was the man, you can say the contact man with the Cubans at the camp and the Americans.

Q. And do you remember when Ricardo Davis left New Orleans?

A. I don't know. It was '62 or '63 when he - I don't know when he left because I never saw him after that because you see what happened was his wife many times called up myself for food and I took food to her house. She was in awfully bad shape and you know Davis was gone. He worked and he made money but he spent it on other people, you know, on other girls. His wife was - a couple times they told me his wife was in bad shape. You know, no food in the house and so I went over there and gave her some money to buy some food, because, you know, she was a very nice girl and it was a misfortune.

Q. Do you know what the relationship of Ricardo Davis was with David Ferrie?

A. I don't know if there was any. If there was, I don't know.

Q. With Guy Banister?

A. I don't know of any relationship of Davis with Guy Banister. I don't have the slightest idea of that, Mr. Garrison. Talking about Guy Banister in '63, I don't know of any at all. He may have had some, I don't know. Who the Cubans were in '63 who were in his office, I don't know any of them.

Q. Do you know if Ricardo knew Lee Harvey Oswald?

A. I don't know. I would not think so.

Q. Who were the other people who might have had any contact with Oswald? Do you know?

A. That's, well, I mean to tell you, let me put it this way. Oddly enough, Carlos and I had been friends for a long time; in fact, from the days back in Cuba, and Oswald had tried to join Carlos Bringuier's organization at the same time the camp was going on across the lake. He went over there because of the Marines and tried - and asked Carlo - he said he had some friends from the Marine Corps, and so on and so forth, and thought he could help out with the Cuban Revolution. Now this was the same time the camp was going on across the lake.

Well, th[illegible] Carlos thought he was [illegible] Carlos, I said, "Look, he tri[illegible] join our organi-[illegible] so let us join his organi[illegible] because I'm the one who's the peace officer to join [illegible] organization. His organization. I would have joined the organization if the - well, I talked to a couple of people in this department here to see if I could have some government - okay. As far as joining the organization, I didn't want to because I don't join any movements unless I'm okayed by the government. Because if I had joined this organization without any consulation with the government, I would be in a mess.

Q. Just how many people did he have in his organization? Do you recall?

A. He told me, but you see, I just went there one time and I got the pamphlet and the form to fill out and I became worried then. I became worried about the organization and I wasn't too pleased about it, and it was right after that, the same day, the same afternoon I seen him at, and he told me to wait a while and of course the whole thing came true.

Q. Mr. Quiroga, would you be surprised if I told you that Oswald was not a Communist at all?

A. I would be very, very, very surprised.....(inaudible). I would like to make it very confidential, and if I may I would not like it divulged in any way because my father is in Cuba and may be shot, and this, the same thing I told you, I told the F.B.I. and the Secret Service (my father is in Cuba and would probably be shot, and would die) If my father learns of this and is about to be shot, you know contact our Cuban Consulate in such - nobody knows my name - my name has not been given to any man since I made a statement, public statement, to anyone, in any papers and - well, I made many statements to the papers.

Q. The one difference between the federal organizations which you named, Mr. Quiroga, and our office is that we have gathered a good deal more evidence than they have. Considerably more evidence. And one of the things that we have learned is that Oswald was not a Communist at all. Would it surprise you if I told you that Oswald was not anti-Castro

A. He had to be anti-Castro, because look when a man dies for Cuba - now I went to Oswald's house and the first thing he did when I walked into that apartment (inaudible).....I went to Cuba in 1960 when the American invaders for - my wife and I got married in 1960 and the Cuban and American revolution was still on and one of my reasons for going to Cuba was...well, I was there in 1960, first of all, to see my father who's in this revolution and it might be the last time I ever see my father. Secondly, I went because of my honeymoon. I could not spend the money here. I had quite a bit of money in Cuba left over and I wanted to use all of it. I didn't want Fidel Castro to take my money, so I went over there and spent the whole works.

FOIA [illegible]
[illegible] THE A[illegible]

A. That was the last time I was over there.

Q. You say that it would surprise you if I told you that Oswald was not anti-Castro?

A. He had to be a Communist. He talked to me for an hour, or a half hour. In that half hour, I'm not lying to you, what I have in this book is what he believe in; for example, he told me that he would kill American soldiers if they land in Cuba; that the whole thing actually, the whole thing was something the United States (inaudible).....The whole thing (inaudible) .....Secondly, why don't we invade Nicaragua and get rid of Simosa. Sure, Simosa's unpopular there. He told me that. In fact I followed the whole thing. Im fact I told him why don't we study how to start getting the American people out (inaudible).....In fact, I was really for it all the way. In fact I agreed with everything he told me about the crime of the missiles, and all that stuff. I told him out, I told him myself, you must be one of his men. And one of the reasons why I could have had a chance to really make him let me join his organization because at the time Cubans which have been here for a long time had been those who were for Fidel Castro's revolution - not revolution - Cubans came over there because they like Fidel. Here's a guy who is all by himself. I may have an accent but I speak English good and so I told him that I was here and he could check my background all he wanted because I had been here for a long time. And so at the time, in '63, the people who Castro came over to see in the United States who were here for maybe 20 or 25 years and they still had the revolution. That is they still liked the socialistic revolution.

Q. Would it surprise you if I told you that all these things Oswald said were merely a cover? That he was not a Communist and not anti-Castro at all?

A. It sure would surprise me (inaudible).....

Q. Would it surprise you if I told you that Oswald visited the training camp across the lake? Would that surprise you?

A. Yes, sir. It would surprise me.

Q. Suppose I told you that we had statements of witnesses placing Arcacha here in the summer of '63? Would that be a surprise?

A. I'll say one thing - if he was here in '63 I would hear it or he would call me or if he come back, for example, and I'm not here he would speak with the Chief of the Bureau of Investigation of the Cuban Society.

Q. How do you spell his name?

A. P-I-E-D-R-A.

Q. What was his first name?

A. Pedro

Q. And does he still live here?

A. No. He's from Miami. In fact that's why I wrote a letter about seeing where Arcacha could be found.

Q. In other words, he was very close to Arcacha?

A. Who?

Q. Piedra.

A. No, he was not close to Arcacha but he had heard from somewhere else, perhaps from Houston, that Arcacha was in Houston; that at one time he came from Houston and told us Arcacha was there.

Q. But you would be surprised if I told you that Arcacha was in New Orleans in the summer of '63?

A. Yes. Because I tell you I never heard of it and if, for example, Piedra had called me up or the Cubans had seen him in New Orleans, or the Cubans had seen him in the office - they were very close to him - and I never heard of it.

Q. Would you be surprised if I told you that we have several witnesses of unquestionable veracity and integrity who have given us statements that they have seen Lee Oswald with Arcacha in the summer of '63?

A. Lee Oswald?

Q. Lee Oswald.

A. Lee Oswald and Arcacha? I never seen them together.

Q. Does that surprise you?

A. Sure it surprises me.

Q. Suppose I told you we have witnesses who have seen Oswald with Ferrie?

A. Now that would surprise me. Now that would surprise me.

Q. Would it surprise you if I told you we have witnesses who have seen you with Lee Oswald?

A. Yes. At Oswald's home. Yes.

Q. No. At other times, too.

A. You can't believe that.

Q. We have a disagreement then between you and these witnesses.

A. You better believe that. You got witnesses (inaudible)....

Q. [redacted] you ever been to the Mancuso [redacted] with Arcacha? [redacted]'s the little corner cafe on [redacted]tte and Camp, if you recall.

A. I used to go there all the time in '61 and '62.

Q. Do you recall being there with Arcacha and Lee Oswald?

A. Oh no. I don't recall. There were reports, there were reports that - now this is - let's go back and let's get started and get something out now that you have said something like that. Oswald was in Russia during that time.

Q. You mean in 1961?

A. Yes.

Q. We're talking about '63.

A. In 1963 I never went to Guy Banister's house.

Q. How about 1963 in Mancuso's Cafe?

A. In 1963? I don't know. You'll have to show me the pictures...(inaudible)

Q. Do you ever recall introducing Lee Oswald to someone as Lee Harvey?

USSR

A. Let's see. When was the last time (inaudible).....

Q. Do you ever recall introducing Lee Oswald to anybody? Introducing him as Lee Harvey, which was the name he was using at that time?

TEXAS LA

A. Lee Harvey? No sir. The first time and the only time I met Oswald was at his house when I went to join his organization. That is the only time - unless my memory doesn't - which, I tell you, he saw me at his house when I first got here; when he called me on the (inaudible) .....was the first time I saw him.

Q. You don't think it's possible you were with him on some other occasions and just happened to forget it.

A. Well, I'll tell you one thing, just show me pictures of that.....(inaudible).....That's impossible, sir, because the first time I ever saw Oswald was in his house and I was never go there since. When I left the Cuban Revolution in '62, that was it. Now whoever gave you all of this stuff - you can ask my wife, you can call her up if you want to --

Q. What has your wife got to tell us?

A. Well, when I got out in '62 I got out of the revolution for good. I got fed up with it too. (inaudible)..... As I say, you can quote me here if you want, or probably come to, you know what you want to do now, I was - I never been out, I never been out in Guy Banister's office - in '63 I never went to Guy Banister's office - never did

in [redacted]e in '63 and I doub[redacted]ther I went in [redacted]because actually in '62 I [redacted] Cubans I am not going to Banister's office in '[redacted]. And I tell you one thing; they got to prove it too be[redacted]re I never been to Guy Banister's office in '63 at all. Never. I was never there in '63 at all (inaudible).....

Q. We have some witnesses who must be wrong.

A. You better check on that, because I tell you, I went into Guy Banister's office many, many times. I used to see Guy and I would take the Canal Streetcar, I would take the Canal Streetcar with him. And I would also see the Cubans, I would also see the Cubans who worked with Arcacha. But in '63 I never went back to Guy Banister's office.

Q. Will you take a lie detector test on these questions which have arisen here?

A. Yes, I will. You better believe I'll take a lie detector test.

Q. Then there is no point in going any farther until some of these conflicts are cleared up. We will arrange for the test and notify you.

A. Positively.

The interview ended here. Several days later, Quiroga was contacted by Louis Ivon with regard to taking a lie detector test and refused. He will be asked again at a later date to take the lie detector test.

FD-36 (Rev. 5-22-67)

FBI

Date: 7/13/67

Transmit the following in PLAIN TEXT
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, NEW ORLEANS (89-69)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
DALLAS, TEXAS, 11/22/63
MISCELLANEOUS - INFO CONCERNING
OO: DALLAS

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are newspaper articles appearing in New Orleans newspapers concerning the assassination of President JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY.

Also enclosed for Dallas and Miami are one copy of these newspaper articles.

(3) - Bureau (Encl. 4) ENCLOSURE
1 - Dallas (89-43) (Encl. 4)
1 - Miami (Encl. 4)
1 - New Orleans

ECW:jab
(6)

EX-113
REC-41 62-109060-5585

15 JUL 15 1967

Approved: AUG 1 1967 Sent M Per
Special Agent in Charge

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

mate Critic f DA Draws ew Sentence

A critic of Dist. Atty. Jim rrison's Kennedy death plot vestigation has been sen- ced to jail for refusing to peat his charges against the to the Orleans Parish and Jury.

In New York, still another arrison critic who has been arged with public bribery id he will return to New rleans "shortly" to answer e accusation.

AND IN NEW Orleans, riminal District Court Judge dward A. Haggerty Jr. has ssed out a plea by attor- eys for Clay L. Shaw aimed halting Garrison's sched- led appearance on nation- ide television Saturday night.

Those were the latest devel- pment today as the DA's ontroversial inquiry into the eath of John F. Kennedy con- nued.

John (John the Baptist) ancler, a veteran burglar, efused to repeat under oath story he told on a National Broadcasting Co. program June 19.

When he appeared on the NBC show, Cancler said two DA's aides had asked him to enter Shaw's French Quarter home late last year and "put something there."

HE WAS summoned before the grand jury yesterday and asked to tell his story.

Cancler took the Fifth Amendment, and grand jury Foreman Albert V. LaBiche trooped Cancler and the jurors before Judge Bernard J. Bagert, who hastily convened court.

Again, Cancler was asked to tell his story, and again he refused. Bagert found him guilty of contempt and sentenced the man to six months in jail, a $500 fine, or one year in jail in lieu of the fine.

Cancler was already in Parish Prison, awaiting the outcome of his appeal in a burglary case.

At New York, meanwhile, an NBC newsman who helped produce the show which criticized Garrison's investigation said he will return to New Orleans and surrender to authorities here.

GARRISON'S office has charged the TV newsman, Walter Sheridan, with public bribery. Sheridan was accused of offering key state witness Perry Raymond Russo money, legal help and a home in California if he would appear on the program.

Russo is the witness who testified at Shaw's preliminary hearing that he overheard the 54-year-old retired New Orleans businessman plotting Kennedy's death. Shaw is free on $10,000 bond awaiting trial.

At a news conference yesterday, Sheridan denied the bribery charge and added: "I have no intention of avoiding meeting this issue which involved a basic principle of freedom of the press."

He said he will come to New Orleans "in the next few days" to surrender, at the same time contending the charges against him were made in an attempt to intimidate NBC.

"The real issue is whether Garrison or any district attorney can use the criminal process to try to intimidate reporters," the TV employe said.

SHERIDAH WAS given his first news job by NBC after serving as an investigator for the Senate Rackets Committee and an official of the U.S. Justice Department. He worked for Robert F. Kennedy in both positions.

At New Orleans yesterday, Judge Haggerty told Shaw's attorneys he could not anticipate possible violations of his trial guidelines and halt Garrison's scheduled TV appearance Saturday night.

The DA was offered and accepted 30 minutes of national air time by NBC to reply to the network's June 19 program.

Shaw's lawyers appealed to Haggerty to stop the DA from apeparing, claiming his remarks might prejudice the case against their client.

Haggerty ruled the request "would require that I change the position I have consistently taken . . . this court fails to appreciate how it can anticipate a violation of its orders until the violation occurs."

THE JUDGE reminded state and defense attorneys that he has repeatedly warned principals in the case that he will cite anyone for contempt who violates his guidelines.

In stil lanother development, former Garrison aide William Gurvich went before the jury presumably to repeat his charge that the DA's investigation is a hoax. Gurvich remained behind the jury's closed doors for two and one-half hours and emerged to comment:

"Garrison was in there during the early part until he chickened . . . until he left."

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE 1

STATES-ITEM

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Date: 7-13-67
Edition: RED COMET
Author:
Editor:
Title: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEX. 11-22-63
Character: AFO
or
Classification: 89-
Submitting Office: N.O., LA.

☐ Being Investigated

62-109060

ENCLOSURE

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Cancler Silent to Queries; Found Guilty of Contempt

efuses to Answer Grand Jury in DA Probe

A Negro convicted of burary who refused to answer a rand jury question Wednesday as found guilty of contempt f court by Criminal District udge Bernard Bagert in conection with the Garrison probe.

Sentenced to six months imprisonment was John Cancler, an inmate of Parish Prison currently awaiting a decision on a motion for a new trial on a burglary conviction. Additionally, Cancler was fined $500, with the proviso that he serve a year in lieu of payment of the fine, the two prison sentences to run consecutively.

Cancler, who along with William J. Gurvich, until recently a member of District Attorney Jim Garrison's investigating team in the probe of an alleged conspiracy in the assassination of President John F. Kennedy, appeared before the grand jury Wednesday. According to a jury spokesman, Cancler took the Fifth Amendment before the grand jury when asked if a statement on television was true. Cancler was one of several individuals who appeared on a National Broadcasting Company network program highly critical of the Garrison investigation.

GO TO COURTROOM

Early Wednesday afternoon, the grand jury left from its usual chambers and journeyed en masse to the courtroom of Judge Bagert, where grand jury foreman Albert V. Labiche once again asked Cancler the question about his "statement" on television. Once again, Cancler refused to answer, reciting the Fifth Amendment, and was promptly found guilty of contempt of court by Judge Bagert.

Judge Bagert reportedly then asked Cancler, in light of his refusal to answer the grand jury's question, if he would be willing to return to the grand jury room and answer any questions. Cancler reportedly said he would rather not answer any questions and was taken directly from Judge Bagert's courtroom back to Parish Prison.

Although the actual statement referred to in the grand jury questioning was not disclosed, informed sources said that the question concerned dealt with a statement made by Cancler to the effect that the district attorney's office had him break into the residence of Clay Shaw, the only figure thus far actually charged as a conspiracy participant, in order "to plant something in the apartment."

After a two-and-a-half hour session during the afternoon with the grand jury, Gurvich emerged from the grand jury room at 6 p. m. Although bound by law to secrecy as to his actual testimony, he made one remark of interest to a bevy of newsmen waiting for him in the upstairs hallway of the block-long Criminal Courts Building.

LESS FEAR OF ARREST

In reply to a question on his feelings of his possible arrest, Gurvich said, "I don't feel so much that way now as I had earlier this morning." He would not elaborate on the remark, however.

Also, Gurvich declined to answer any questions concerning a recent lie detector test he had taken concerning the probe, classifying such a reply in the field of official grand jury testimony.

Shortly thereafter, the grand jury was dismissed and foreman Albert V. LaBiche stated that he had no comment, adding there was nothing new to report in the grand jury's investigation of the Garrison probe.

Earlier Wednesday, Judge Edward A. Haggerty denied a motion by attorneys for Shaw seeking to block Garrison's scheduled appearance Saturday on a 30-minute NBC network television program in an "equal time" rebuttal-type program.

Attorneys F. Irvin Dymond and William Wegmann, on behalf of their client, sought an injunction to stop the NBC show in which Garrison is expected to answer the network's criticisms of the investigation. The half-hour show, scheduled for 7 p. m. Saturday was arranged following negotiations between the district attorney's office and NBC.

Judge Haggerty, who denied the Shaw motion, will be the presiding judge for the Shaw trial, expected to be held in either late summer or early fall.

DA DENIES CLAIM

In an interview Wednesday night following the address before the National Police Officers Association of America, Garrison denied charges made earlier by Gurvich who quoted Garrison as saying that he wanted a television newsman "handcuffed and beaten."

After his talk before the NPOAA at the Fontainebleau Motor Hotel, Garrison said:

"This is my sixth year in office. What do you think?"

When first posed with the question, he replied, "I would not honor that question with an answer — no comment."

Then asked directly if Gurvich were lying in his claim, Garrison said, "Obviously; there's no question about it."

The question was in reference to an earlier statement made by Gurvich, a New Orleans private detective, who said that Garrison told him that he (Garrison) wanted NBC reporter Walter Sheridan handcuffed and beaten."

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE 1

SECTION 1

TIMES PICAYUNE

NEW ORLEANS, LA

Date: 7-13-67

Edition:

Author:

Editor:

Title: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEX 11-22-63

Character: AFO

or

Classification: 89-

Submitting Office: N.O., LA.

☐ Being Investigated

5585

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

PRESS FREEDOM ISSUE--SHERIDAN

Says He Will Surrender to Authorities in N.O.

WASHINGTON (AP) — NBC newsman Walter M. Sheridan, saying freedom of the press is involved, declared Wednesday he would go to New Orleans to surrender to authorities.

Sheridan has been charged with trying to bribe a witness in the probe of District Attorney Jim Garrison into the assassination of President John F. Kennedy.

"I have no intention of avoiding meeting this issue which involves a basic principle of freedom of the press," Sheridan said.

"In this I have the full support of NBC (National Broadcasting Company)".

Sheridan said he would go to New Orleans in the next few days.

He was an investigative newsman for NBC for a program that was presented June 19. The program criticized Garrison's procedures in the assassination probe.

Sheridan and two others involved in the NBC program appeared at a news conference at NBC studios here.

INTIMIDATION HELD AIM

But Sheridan and Fred Freed, producer of the show, said Garrison's charges were an attempt to intimidate NBC News.

"The real issue is whether Garrison or any district attorney can use the criminal process to try to intimidate reporters," Sheridan said.

Sheridan added that "I, and NBC News, are not going to be intimidated. Neither are the rest of the news media."

Sheridan was charged with attempting to bribe Perry Raymond Russo, 25, Baton Rouge, La., a key witness in Garrison's case charging that a conspiracy in 1963 to kill Kennedy was hatched in New Orleans.

Sheridan said the charges made against him by Garrison are false and totally unfounded.

James Phelan, a writer who worked with the NBC team on the program, said that Russo initiated the conversation with him. Sheridan said it was Russo who first contacted an NBC News reporter. He said that Russo "told me and others he could no longer distinguish between fantasy and reality," and "it was Perry Russo who suggested he was in debt, worried about his job, worried about what might be revealed about his past."

TO POST BOND

Richard Townley, a newsman for WDSU-TV, NBC affiliate in New Orleans, also charged with trying to bribe and intimidate witnesses in the Kennedy probe, posted bond Tuesday in New Orleans of $2,500 on each of three charges.

Sheridan said he "hopefully" also would post bond when he turns himself in to authorities. His bond has been set at $5,000.

In a statement read by a representative at the news conference, William R. McAndrew, president of NBC News, said that "the bribery charges brought against NBC News reporter Walter Sheridan is an attempt by District Attorney Jim Garrison of New Orleans to intimidate those news media who have commented adversely on Garrison's assassination investigation."

He said that NBC News supports its reporters and "NBC News will not be intimidated."

Sheridan formerly was an investigator for the Senate rackets committee and the Justice Department.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE 5
SECTION 1
TIMES PICAYUNE
NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Date: 7-13-67
Edition:
Author:
Editor:
Title: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEX. 11-22-63
Character: AFO
or
Classification: 89-
Submitting Office: N.O., LA.

☐ Being Investigated

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

rminate Critic Of DA Draws New Sentence

A critic of Dist. Atty. Jim Garrison's Kennedy death plot investigation has been sentenced to jail for refusing to repeat his charges against the DA to the Orleans Parish Grand Jury.

In New York, still another Garrison critic who has been charged with public bribery said he will return to New Orleans "shortly" to answer the accusation.

AND IN NEW Orleans, Criminal District Court Judge Edward A. Haggerty Jr. has tossed out a plea by attorneys for Clay L. Shaw aimed at halting Garrison's scheduled appearance on nationwide television Saturday night.

Those were the latest developments today as the DA's controversial inquiry into the death of John F. Kennedy continued.

John (John the Baptist) Cancler, a veteran burglar, refused to repeat under oath a story he told on a National Broadcasting Co. program June 19.

When he appeared on the NBC show, Cancler said two DA's aides had asked him to enter Shaw's French Quarter home late last year and "put something there."

HE WAS summoned before the grand jury yesterday and asked to tell his story.

Cancler took the Fifth Amendment, and grand jury Foreman Albert V. LaBiche trooped Cancler and the jurors before Judge Bernard J. Bagert, who hastily convened court.

Again, Cancler was asked to tell his story, and again he refused. Bagert found him guilty of contempt and sentenced the man to six months in jail, a $500 fine, or one year in jail in lieu of the fine.

Cancler was already in Parish Prison, awaiting the outcome of his appeal in a burglary case.

At New York, meanwhile, an NBC newsman who helped produce the show which criticized Garrison's investigation said he will return to New Orleans and surrender to authorities here.

GARRISON'S office has charged the TV newsman, Walter Sheridan, with public bribery. Sheridan was accused of offering key state witness Perry Raymond Russo money, legal help and a home in California if he would appear on the program.

Russo is the witness who testified at Shaw's preliminary hearing that he overheard the 54-year-old retired New Orleans businessman plotting Kennedy's death. Shaw is free on $10,000 bond awaiting trial.

At a news conference yesterday, Sheridan denied the bribery charge and added: "I have no intention of avoiding meeting this issue which involved a basic principle of freedom of the press."

He said he will come to New Orleans "in the next few days" to surrender, at the same time contending the charges against him were made in an attempt to intimidate NBC.

"The real issue is whether Garrison or any district attorney can use the criminal process to try to intimidate reporters," the TV employe said.

SHERIDAN WAS given his first news job by NBC after serving as an investigator for the Senate Rackets Committee and an official of the U.S. Justice Department. He worked for Robert F. Kennedy in both positions.

At New Orleans yesterday, Judge Haggerty told Shaw's attorneys he could not anticipate possible violations of his trial guidelines and halt Garrison's scheduled TV appearance Saturday night.

The DA was offered and accepted 30 minutes of national air time by NBC to reply to the network's June 19 program.

Shaw's lawyers appealed to Haggerty to stop the DA from appearing, claiming his remarks might prejudice the case against their client.

Haggerty ruled the request "would require that I change the position I have consistently taken . . . this court fails to appreciate how it can anticipate a violation of its orders until the violation occurs."

THE JUDGE reminded state and defense attorneys that he has repeatedly warned principals in the case that he will cite anyone for contempt who violates his guidelines.

In still another development, former Garrison aide William Gurvich went before the jury presumably to repeat his charge that the DA's investigation is a hoax. Gurvich remained behind the jury's closed doors for two and one-half hours and emerged to comment:

"Garrison was in there during the early part until he chickened . . . until he left."

Gov. John J. McKeithen today received another letter from the Metropolitan Crime Commission, urging him to press for an investigation by the state attorney general's office of Garrison's assassination probe.

The letter, signed by MCC Director Aaron Kohn and acting president William I. Monaghan, cited McKeithen's statements in the press that for the attorney general to stop the probe would not be good at this time.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE 1

STATES-ITEM

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Date: 7-13-67

Edition: RED FLASH

Author:

Editor:

Title: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEX. 11-22-63

Character: AFO

or

Classification: 89-

Submitting Office: N.O., LA.

☐ Being Investigated

THE AARC

The letter stated that, "We did not request the attorney general to stop the probe being directed by Mr. Garrison. We did ask the attorney general to investigate allegations that various crimes have been committed by Mr. Garrison and members of his staff during the past several months, in the course of the probe.

ACCUSATIONS of crime against persons to whom we entrust the administration of justice cannot be ignored without creating an atmosphere of distrust for our justice machinery."

"It is untenable," the letter added, "that in a matter of wide public interest and concern, the attorney general and governor of this state, sworn to uphold its laws, should suggest that accusations of crime be ignored."

Both McKeithen and Atty. Gen. Jack P. F. Gremillion have rejected Kohn's repeated pleas for an investigation of Garrison's office.

MARY FERRELL FOUNDATION

FD-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

FBI

Date: 7/17/67

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____ (Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, HOUSTON (62-2115)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, NOVEMBER 22, 1963, MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING (OO: Dallas)

Re Houston tel, 7/17/67, Bureau airtel, 7/7/67 and Houston airtel and LHM, 7/3/67.

Enclosed for the Bureau are eleven copies of an LHM dated and captioned as above concerning information furnished by RUDOLPH RICHARD DAVIS, JR., Houston, Texas.

Two copies of LHM being furnished New Orleans, Dallas and San Antonio for information.

No dissemination to Secret Service of LHM is being made locally pending specific Bureau instructions.

3 - Bureau (Enc-11) (RM)
2 - New Orleans (Enc-2) (RM)
2 - Dallas (Enc-2) (RM)
2 - San Antonio (Enc-2)(RM)
2 - Houston
JSW/sjm
(11)

REC 10 62-109060-5586

EX-113

JUL 19 1967

11 ENCLOSURE

C. C. Wick

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Houston, Texas
July 17, 1967

Re: Assassination of President
John Fitzgerald Kennedy,
November 22, 1963
Miscellaneous - Information
Concerning

On June 30, 1967, information was received by the FBI, Houston, Texas, alleging that a Houston resident, Rudolph Richard Davis, a citizen of Cuba who came to the United States approximately six years ago, while living in New Orleans, had his living expenses paid by an anti-Castro organization known as the Minutemen. Also, Davis was alleged to have stated that Lee Harvey Oswald was connected in some manner with the Minutemen organization.

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21 JAN 12 1973

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

ENCLOSURE

FD-302 (Rev. 4-15-64)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 7/17/67

RUDOLPH RICHARD DAVIS, JR., who resides at 2901 Briarhurst, Apartment 31, furnished the following information:

DAVIS has at no time had any association with any organization known as the Minutemen and to his knowledge he has never known anyone who was associated with that organization. DAVIS has no information regarding any association with any Minutemen organization on the part of Lee HARVEY OSWALD.

DAVIS, in the fall of 1963, met LEE HARVEY OSWALD on two occasions at New Orleans, Louisiana, in connection with anti-Castro activities in which DAVIS was active at that time in the New Orleans area. In connection with these meetings with LEE HARVEY OSWALD, DAVIS stated that he met OSWALD at the time that OSWALD was passing out pro-Castro leaflets on Canal Street, New Orleans, Louisiana. Shortly thereafter, DAVIS contacted OSWALD at OSWALD's apartment in New Orleans in an effort to obtain any information concerning OSWALD's pro-Castro activities. OSWALD refused to have anything to do with DAVIS.

DAVIS was born September 9, 1934 at New York, New York. At the age of two he moved to Cuba from New York with his parents as his father owned a sugar mill in Cuba.

DAVIS left Cuba in January, 1961, entering the United States on January 31, 1961 at Miami, Florida. He proceeded to New York City where he worked as a sugar broker. He remained in New York City until October, 1961 when he moved to New Orleans, Louisiana to join his parents and sister who were residing there.

Shortly after his arrival at New Orleans, he became associated with an anti-Castro group. DAVIS was then employed as an insurance salesman.

7/14/67 Houston, Texas HO 62-2115

On _____ at _____ File # _____

by SAs JAMES S. WEIR and DONALD C. STEINMEYER JSW/sjm - 2 - Date dictated 7/17/67

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

Re: Assassination of President John Fitzgerald Kennedy; Etc.

Through his business connections and his anti-Castro activities, DAVIS became acquainted with members of the John Birch Society at New Orleans. With the assistance of John Birch Society members, Davis set up a training site for exiled Cubans on the DeLaBarre Estate, Lacombe, Louisiana, which is near New Orleans. Occasionally prominent and wealthy John Birch Society members would be afforded a demonstration of the training activities at the training site after which DAVIS would receive a financial contribution for the continuance of the training program. DAVIS advised that the training of the exiled Cubans was not for the purpose of setting up an invasion force but was to keep the exiles busy while in the United States. DAVIS envisioned through association with John Birch Society members obtaining one million dollars which he felt necessary to set in motion any plans to overthrow the Castro government in Cuba. However, any plans along these lines were immediately halted upon the disclosure of a cache of bombs located approximately three miles from DAVIS's training site and the subsequent "invasion" of the area by federal, state and local authorities. To avert any association between the cache of bombs and DAVIS' training site, DAVIS immediately arranged for transportation for the Cuban exiles to Miami, Florida. DAVIS had no further contact with the Cuban exiles.

DAVIS emphatically denied any association between the cache of bombs and his, DAVIS', training camp. It is DAVIS' understanding, a gambler who formerly had ties in Cuba and Las Vegas was responsible for the bomb cache which DAVIS supposed had been accumulated for eventual use against Cuba.

DAVIS volunteered that approximately two months ago two representatives of District Attorney JIM GARRISON's office, New Orleans, contacted him at Houston in an effort to elicit information concerning DAVIS' training camp and anti-Castro activities in New Orleans.

DAVIS obtained the services of an attorney and upon advice of counsel, refused to discuss these matters with GARRISON's two assistants, one of whom was named GUERVICH.

DAVIS further volunteered that approximately four months ago he was paid $500.00 and expenses by Time-Life Corporation, to accompany representatives of this corporation to New Orleans, Louisiana to locate and identify the training site on the DeLaBarre Estate. More than 190

photographs were taken of the training site which according to DAVIS are to be used in a detailed article on the current GARRISON probe at New Orleans. DAVIS is unaware of the date that the article will be released.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

1 - Mr. C. D. DeLoach
1 - Mr. R. E. Wick
1 - Mr. Rosen

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan

DATE: July 20, 1967

1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan
1 - Mr. W. A. Branigan
1 - Mr. R. E. Lenihan

FROM : Mr. W. A. Branigan

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963,
DALLAS, TEXAS

The purpose of this memorandum is to set forth results of interview with Rudolph Richard Davis, Jr.

BACKGROUND:

Rudolph Richard Davis, Jr., was born in 1934 in New York, New York. His father was a Cuban national. Davis returned to Cuba with his parents when he was a small boy. He returned to the United States when Fidel Castro took over leadership of Cuba. In 1962-63 Davis was residing in New Orleans, where he was employed as a salesman. He also was active in anti-Castro activities and claimed to be a delegate of the Christain Democratic Movement, an anti-Castro organization.

Through our coverage in the Cuban field, we learned Davis brought a group of approximately 20 Cuban refugees to New Orleans area in Summer of 1963. We received allegations Davis planned to use this group for military action against Fidel Castro. Davis interviewed in this matter by Agents of the New Orleans Office on October 1, 1963. He indicated he had brought this group to New Orleans to prepare them for employment in the lumber industry in Guatemala. He stated that the men were extremely disappointed since they thought they were being selected for military operations against Cuba. Davis further stated that in late July, 1963, the FBI seized dynamite and other explosives which were stored in Lacombe, Louisiana, which was a short distance from his camp. According to Davis, this action disturbed the Cuban refugees and the entire group returned to Miami.

REC 10 62-109060-5587

GARRISON'S INTEREST IN DAVIS:

We have previously received information that New Orleans District Attorney James C. Garrison feels this anti-Castro Cuban group led by Davis was involved in the assassination of President Kennedy. Garrison has alleged that Davis, himself, was at a meeting in residence of David William Ferrie when Ferrie, Clay Shaw and several other individuals plotted the assassination of President Kennedy.

62-109060
REL:asg (7)

CONTINUED - OVER

Memorandum to Mr. W. C. Sullivan
RE: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
105-109060

CURRENT INTEREST IN DAVIS:

On June 30, 1967, an official of an insurance firm with offices in Houston, Texas, advised that Davis had applied for employment as an insurance agent with his firm. He added that Davis claimed to have formerly been active in anti-Castro activities in New Orleans and that he knew Lee Harvey Oswald.

INTERVIEW WITH DAVIS:

Davis interviewed by Houston Office July 14, 1967, and furnished details concerning the anti-Castro Cuban refugee group he brought to New Orleans in Summer of 1963. Davis claimed he met Lee Harvey Oswald in New Orleans in Fall of 1963. He stated his first meeting with Oswald took place when Oswald was passing out pro-Castro leaflets on Canal Street in New Orleans. Shortly thereafter he contacted Oswald at latter's apartment in New Orleans in effort to obtain information concerning Oswald's pro-Castro activities. Davis claimed Oswald refused to have anything to do with him.

Davis claimed that representatives of District Attorney Garrison's office have contacted him in Houston in an effort to elicit information concerning Davis' training camp and anti-Castro activities in New Orleans. Davis stated he obtained the services of an attorney and refused to discuss these matters with Garrison's men. Davis further stated approximately four months ago he was paid $500 and expenses by Time-Life Corporation to go to New Orleans and identify the training site he used for his Cuban refugee group during the Summer of 1963. Davis did this and understands that "Life" magazine plans to include information regarding this training site in an article dealing with current Garrison probe in New Orleans.

OBSERVATIONS:

Davis' claim that he had personal contact with Lee Harvey Oswald on two occasions in New Orleans during the Summer of 1963, not previously received by us, and it is not known if true. During our investigation of the assassination, we developed no information indicating Oswald had contact with Davis. On June 23, 1964, we interviewed Davis on another matter involving an allegation that Davis planned to arrange a bombing of Havana, Cuba. During such interview, Davis made no mention of any contacts with Lee Harvey Oswald. Our files disclose that individuals close to Davis report him to be a liar, a heavy drinker and a "nut." On June 23, 1964, Davis admitted to two Agents of our New Orleans Office that he was a fabricator and had completely fabricated a story that he was behind an effort to bomb oil refineries near Havana, Cuba. It appears highly doubtful that Davis had any contact with Lee Harvey Oswald.

ACTION:

For information. A letterhead memorandum setting forth results of our interview with Davis is being disseminated to the Department, Secret Service and to the Central Intelligence Agency.

- 2 -

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATION SECTION
JUL 26 1967

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson	✓
Mr. DeLoach	
Mr. Mohr	
Mr. Wick	
Mr. Casper	
Mr. Callahan	
Mr. Conrad	
Mr. Felt	
Mr. Gale	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Sullivan	
Mr. Tavel	
Mr. Trotter	
Tele. Room	
Miss Holmes	
Miss Gandy	

FBI WASH DC

FBI EL PASO

1055 AM 7-26-67 DEFERRED JPM

TO DIRECTOR (62-109060)

FROM EL PASO (89-52) P

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, NOV. TWENTYTWO, NINETEEN SIXTYTHREE, DALLAS, TEXAS. OO: DALLAS.

[redacted] INTERVIEWED BY BUAGENTS, EL PASO, JULY TWENTYFIVE LAST, CATEGORICALLY DENIED ALL ALLEGATIONS, STATED HE BELIEVES ALLEGATIONS ARE "POLITICAL" IN NATURE SINCE HE CAN THINK OF NO OTHER BASIS. [redacted] IS CURRENTLY AT THIRD ADMINISTRATIVE COMPANY, THIRD INFANTRY (P DASH TEN) ZERO NINE ZERO THREE SIX, APO, NEW YORK, NEW YORK, AND IS ARMED FORCES RADIO CORRESPONDENT FOR THE THIRD INFANTRY DIVISION, WURZBURG, GERMANY.

BUREAU REQUESTED TO FURNISH LEGAT, BONN, SUFFICIENT INFORMATION TO HANDLE. Letterhead Memo LHM FOLLOWS. REC 11 62-109060-5588

DALLAS ADVISED BY TELEPHONE THIS DATE AND CONFIRMATORY AM COPY BEING FORWARDED THIS DATE.

JUL 27 1967

AIR MAIL COPY SENT ST. LOUIS.

END.

BGM

FBI WASH DC

P 54 AUG 1 1967

MR. DELOACH FOR THE DIRECTOR

Xerox - 1

CC- MR. SULLIVAN + Liaison

5-113a ((9-29-65)

Domestic Intelligence Division

INFORMATIVE NOTE

Date 7/26/67

On 6/20/67, [redacted] contacted Resident Agent, Gulfport, Miss., and alleged that during Christmas 1962, she visited residence of one [redacted] in Albuquerque, New Mexico. [redacted] alleged while she was there a meeting was held between [redacted] his son [redacted] ee Harvey Oswald and an unidentified man. [redacted] stated she was not present at mee[redacted] but was told about it by the wife of [redacted] She was also told by Mrs. [redacted] the meeting was held to plan assassination of President Kennedy. [redacted] stated she did not report this information previously because her former husband had told her not to get involved. [redacted] admitted to Bureau Agent she has arrest record on bad check charges and drunk charges.

Attached teletype reports results of interview of [redacted] wherein he categorically denied allegations. Our investigation previously disclosed Oswald was in the Dallas-Ft.Worth area during Christmas, 1962.

Results of interview of [redacted] being furnished to Department and no additional investigation will be conducted since allegation of [redacted] appears completely false.

REL:hmm

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. DeLoach

FROM : A. Rosen

DATE: May 15, 1967

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Shroder
1 - Mr. Wick
1 - Mr. Gale
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Raupach

Tolson
DeLoach
Mohr
Wick
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

SUBJECT: EDWARD REID,
AKA, ED REID
INFORMATION CONCERNING
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY

Ed Reid, a former newspaperman from Las Vegas, who has written several books concerning the hoodlum element and in the past has been described as an irresponsible newspaperman guilty of dishonest reporting, contacted an Agent of our Los Angeles Office.

Initial contact was telephonically made on 5/6/67 at which time Reid indicated he had information concerning John Roselli. On 5/9/67, our Los Angeles Agent met Reid at which time Reid displayed a rough draft manuscript of his new book "Jungle U.S.A.," described as a history and study of organized crime. Reid refers to Carlos Marcello and indicated there was a meeting on 9/11/63 at Churchill Farms, outside New Orleans, Louisiana, attended by several people including Marcello and Reid's informant. Marcello was alleged to have said that in order to get Bobby Kennedy they would have to get the President, and they could not kill Bobby because the President would use the Army and the Marines to get them. The result of killing the President would cause Bobby to lose his power as Attorney General because of the new President. Reid reported in his book that a person who attended this alleged meeting was interviewed by Agents of our Los Angeles Office and furnished them the information. Reid described his informant as reliable, and after leaving New Orleans, his informant traveled to Dallas and Los Angeles and several days later was interviewed concerning the Billie Sol Estes case, at which time he allegedly related to our Agents what he heard at Churchill Farms. Reid said his informant identified our Agents as Jim Eldridge and L. Blanton.

ORIGINAL FILED IN

Based on this information, Los Angeles reviewed JUL 26 1967 files concerning the Billie Sol Estes case which revealed SAs James E. Ethridge and Lanford L. Blanton interviewed Edward Nicholas Becker 11/26/62. In this interview, Marcello was mentioned, and other interviews contained no reference to Marcello. Therefore, it appeared that Becker is Reid's informant. In Becker's interview, Marcello was mentioned in connection with a business proposition

KMR:dcs

62-109060-5589

NOT RECORDED
JUL 26 1967

CONTINUED - OVER

and no mention was made of the Attorney General nor were other interviews conducted by these two Agents regarding this matter.

Agents who interviewed Reid told him that information regarding the Churchill Farms conversation was not received as he alleged. At this time, Reid refused to confirm or deny that Becker was his informant. It is noted Reid's informant indicated this information was received on 9/11/63; however, Becker's interview was conducted on 11/26/62, several months preceding. It is noted Edward Nicholas Becker is a private investigator in Los Angeles who in the past has had a reputation of being unreliable and known to misrepresent facts.

Reid declared although the FBI stated this information was not received from his informant, he intends to leave his story as it appears in his book as the book is now in the hands of his publisher.

In connection with John Roselli, Reid wanted to trade information concerning him which offer was refused. He mentioned he was concerned with Roselli's association with Attorney Edward Morgan of Washington, D. C. As you recall, Morgan was previously interviewed at the request of the White House concerning alleged information in his possession regarding the assassination. Also, Roselli was the connecting link between CIA and Robert Maheu who was hired by the CIA to approach Sam Giancana to have Castro assassinated. Roselli is also a member of the Chicago family of La Cosa Nostra who represents Chicago's interests on the West Coast and primarily in Las Vegas.

Carlos Marcello is a leading New Orleans hoodlum who was prosecuted in Federal Court for Fraud Against the Government - Conspiracy in connection with attempt to secure fraudulent birth records in Guatemala and was found not guilty 11/22/63.

The above information is set forth due to the fact the inaccurate information furnished by Reid will appear in a forthcoming publication.

ACTION:

For information.

We should discreetly identify the Cubela.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
5010-104

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI
ATTN: GENERAL INVESTIGATIVE DIVISION
CRIMINAL SECTION

DATE: 7/18/67

FROM : SAC, PHOENIX (62-1484)(C)

SUBJECT: [redacted]
MISCELLANEOUS -
INFORMATION CONCERNING

OO: PX

ReBuairtel, 2/21/67; MP airtel, 6/23/67; and report of JOHN E. CARTY dated 6/5/67 at Minneapolis under caption of [redacted] aka, ITSMV.

There are enclosed for the Bureau six copies of a letterhead memorandum concerning [redacted] Information copies are designated for the Los Angeles and Minneapolis and Boston offices.

It would appear from the information contained in the enclosed LHM, as furnished by Minneapolis, that the original purpose of this inquiry, as captioned, has been achieved and that further investigative attention to captioned matter would not serve any purpose. The above-captioned file in the Phoenix Office is being closed with this letter.

2 - Bureau (Enc. 6)
1 - Boston (Enc. 1)(62-4829)
1 - Los Angeles (Enc. 1)(9-3635)
1 - Minneapolis (Enc. 1)(9-1312)
1 - Phoenix

REC 27

5590

CLC/gle
(6)

ENCLOSURE

SEP 6 1967

WARNING COPY AND COPY OF ENCL FILED E

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Phoenix, Arizona
July 18, 1967

[redacted]

There is attached hereto the results of an interview conducted with [redacted] on June 21, 1967, at Deadwood, South Dakota.

PROPERTY OF THE FBI
This document and its contents are loaned to you by the FBI and are not to be distributed outside of agency [illegible].

COPIES DESTROYED

21 JAN 12 1973

62-[illegible]-5590

ENCLOSURE

FD-302 (Rev. 4-15-64)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date June 23, 1967

[redacted] read and executed a waiver of rights form and then furnished the following information:

Upon examining a photostat of a letter which read "Cyanide gas is a terrible way to die. Perhaps you will all be given a Choice," he advised he recalls his hand having held the pen which wrote the letter but that actually [redacted] wrote the letter. Upon examining a photostat of a letter which begins "It now appears I have to explain something" and ends with "I'm not wrong so don't disregard this, [redacted] advised [redacted] also used his body to write this letter. He witnessed [redacted] using his body to write the letters but was unable to stop him.

[redacted] said he wanted to explain what he meant, as follows:

[redacted] is an alias he commonly uses. [redacted] and [redacted] inhabit the same body, but are two entirely different persons. He described [redacted] as a mischievious person who is always getting into trouble, and [redacted] then has to try to get [redacted] out of trouble.

He received a job through [redacted] of the Consultants and Designers Company at the Aerospace Center of Motorola, Incorporated, at Phoenix, Arizona. After working a few hours he was compelled by an outside force to leave Phoenix, which he did. He noted he cannot always control his movements if [redacted] is in control of his body.

[redacted] has been most kind to him and neither he or [redacted] have any malice toward [redacted] and have never had any intentions of harming him or anyone else. Neither he or [redacted] would ever use any physical violence toward any animal or person.

He does not know why [redacted] wrote the letters, except that he is always doing something to get [redacted] into trouble. He described himself as Dr. Jekyl and [redacted] as Mr. HYDE.

On 6/21/67 at Deadwood, South Dakota File # MP 9-1312
MP 26-21070

by SA JOHN E. MC CARTY/cae Date dictated 6/22/67

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

MP 9-1312
MP 26-21070

At this point he stated he did not know who was then talking to SA MC CARTY, if it was [redacted] or [redacted]

He stated he started changing a couple of years ago, has undergone tremendous emotional stresses, but within the past couple of months has begun to realize how things should be, and is now able to understand things better. He has studies dream analysis deeply and is presently the best informed person in the world on dream analysis.

He noted he was in the Brockton, Massachusetts, Veterans Administration Hospital for ten days for observation in January, 1967, and was in the Veterans Administration Hospital at Sheridan, Wyoming, in October, 1966, for about ten days for observation. This latter confinement was because he contacted Park Rangers at Yellowstone National Park with the offer to use his extrasensory perception in locating a lost boy, but said the Rangers "had me locked up instead."

[redacted] advised [redacted] stole a blue 1964 Ford convertible, with California license, the last three numbers being 753, from an apartment house in Mountain View, California on May 17, 1967. He said [redacted] left this car in the Sun Valley Lodge parking lot at Sun Valley, Idaho, the "same day I took the doctor's car, the Porsche, from Sun Valley."

[redacted] took the Porsche to Columbia, Missouri, where he abandoned it on Clinton Street.

[redacted] also took a 1966 Ford Thunderbird convertible from the Hertz Rent-A-Car at the Los Angeles, California, airport about December 15, 1966, and abandoned it in the police parking lot at Hollywood, California. He said this was a car stolen by [redacted] and was not a rented car.

The following description was obtained through interview and observation:

Sex	Male
Race	Caucasian
Date of Birth	May 29, 1934 Boston, Massachusetts

MP 9-1312
MP 26-21070

Height	6 feet
Weight	175 pounds
Hair	Brown wavy, balding
Eyes	Blue
Marital Status	Divorced
Scars and Marks	Circular scar right forearm; scar right wrist; 6 inch scar on abdomen
Occupation	Electrical designer
Brother	[redacted] Boston, Massachusetts (refused to give address)

[redacted] advised he would not give any signed statement as he would not know if [redacted] or [redacted] was signing the statement and this would just confuse whoever read his statemnt. He said an oral statement would be sufficient to serve the purpose.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Phoenix, Arizona
July 18, 1967

[redacted]

There is attached hereto the results of an interview conducted with [redacted] on June 21, 1967, at Deadwood, South Dakota.

PROPERTY OF THE FBI
This document and its contents
are loaned to you by the FBI
and are not to be distributed
outside of agency to which loaned.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

REC 8

Tolson
DeLoach
Mohr
Wick
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO : D. J. Brennan, Jr.

DATE: 7/26/67

FROM : W. O. Cregar

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963, DALLAS, TEXAS

Reference is made to Houston letterhead memorandum dated 7/17/67 which was disseminated to the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) by Liaison. In connection with this memorandum, CIA was requested to advise whether they have ever had any operational interest in Richard Davis.

On 7/24/67, Mrs. Jane Roman, CIA, advised the Liaison Agent that CIA has no record at all regarding Richard Davis.

ACTION:

The above should be directed to the Soviet Section for its attention.

WOC:jad
(4)

1 - W. A. Branigan (Lenihan)
1 - Liaison
1 - W. O. Cregar

REC 8 62-109055-91

FX 113

JUL 27 1967

53 AUG 1 1967

FD-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

FBI

Date: 7/25/67

Transmit the following in PLAIN TEXT
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, NEW ORLEANS (89-69)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
DALLAS, TEXAS, 11/22/63
MISCELLANEOUS - INFO CONCERNING
OO: DALLAS

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are newspaper articles appearing in New Orleans newspapers concerning the assassination of President JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY.

Enclosed for Dallas and Miami are one copy each of these newspaper articles.

ENCLOSURE
3 - Bureau (Encl. 5)
1 - Dallas (89-43) (Encl. 5)
1 - Miami (Encl. 5)
1 - New Orleans

KSO:jab
(6)

REC-57 62-109060-5592

C. D. Wick

ST-116

JUL 28 1967

5 - Bureau
6 - Dallas

54 AUG 9 1967

Approved _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Sheridan Defense to Get Court Hearing Thursday

Newsman Seeks to Have Subpena Quashed

A hearing has been set for 10 a. m. Thursday by Criminal District Court Judge Bernard J. Bagert on all motions filed by defense for television newsman Walter Sheridan.

Sheridan seeks to quash his subpena to appear before the Orleans Parish Grand Jury.

District Attorney Jim Garrison has accused Sheridan, a reporter for the National Broadcasting Co., of public bribery in connection with the district attorney's Kennedy assassination probe. The NBC newsman recently produced a one-hour special critical of Garrison's probe.

Sheridan's attorney, Milton Brener, Monday said he will file supplemental motions to his motion to quash the Grand Jury subpena of his client. He said the Thursday date for the hearing will depend on whether the DA's office wants extra time to answer the new motions which he expects to file some time Tuesday.

SEPARATE MOTIONS

Earlier Monday, Brener filed two separate motions asking that documents and tape recordings pertinent to the defense of his client be produced by the DA's office, Criminal District Court Clerk Edward A. Haggerty Sr., Dr. Esmond Fatter, Truth and Consequences of New Orleans Inc. official Cecil Shilstone and attorney Hugh B. Exnicios.

The DA's office Sunday filed pleadings challenging an effort to remove the DA as adviser to the Grand Jury and dismiss the Sheridan subpena.

The motions filed with Judge Bagert at his home ask that the series of pleas filed last week by Sheridan's attorneys be rejected, mostly on grounds that they are irrelevant to the case or that Sheridan lacks legal standing to bring them.

Sheridan's motions last week sought to quash a subpena requiring the newsman to appear before the Grand Jury, challenged the legality of the jury's makeup, and asked that Garrison and his aides be recused as Grand Jury advisers.

The motions further asked that Sheridan's lawyer be present at the Grand Jury proceeding and that the Grand Jury foreman state the nature of the case under investigation.

ANSWERS FILED

The answers filed Sunday by DA assistants James L. Alcock and Richard Burnes also contend that the fact that the witness is charged with an offense does not "immunize him from appearing before the Grand Jury on all matters."

They said the presence of the lawyer would violate the cloak of secrecy over Grand Jury proceedings and argued that Sheridan cannot compel the jury's foreman to state the subject matter of the inquiry in open court.

The assistant DAs asked that all of Sheridan's requests be denied and asked the court to either rule the jury's make-up legal or rule that Sheridan does not have the right to challenge it.

They also asked that the DA not be recused as jury adviser without a hearing on the evidence.

Brener's first motion, a subpena duces tecum, asked that Garrison be required to furnish the following items:

A copy of a letter written by Garrison on or about June 15 concerning the NBC program critical of the DA's probe; a letter dated on or about Feb. 25, 1967, written by Perry Russo to the DA; a copy of all statements by Fred Leemans, including a statement made by Leemans before Garrison and assistant DA Robert E. Lee; copies of letters and other documents pertaining to a complaint by Garrison to the State Bar Association about the activities of attorneys Exnicios and Burton Klein.

LIE DETECTOR CHART

Also, copies of all charts of lie detector tests and all memos and other documents relating to Perry Russo and Vernon Bundy, including a memo of officer Edward O'Donnell concerning a conversation between Russo and O'Donnell in which Russo allegedly stated his inability to separate fact from fancy.

The motion also asked that Haggerty make available all books, records and documents pertaining to the financial contributions to the DA's office by Truth and Consequences and that Shilstone do likewise. It asked that Dr. Fatter produce the transcripts of the questions originally asked of Russo during any and all hypnotic sessions he conducted.

In a second motion, Exnicios was asked to make available all tape recordings of conversations, including telephone conversations, by and between Exnicios and members of the DA's staff and all conversations between Alvin Beauboeuf, Lynn Loisell, Louis Ivon and Exnicios.

Beauboeuf accused Loisell and Ivon, who are investigators for the DA, of attempting to bribe and intimidate him. Exnicios claims to have tapes proving these allegations.

TWO CLEARED

Garrison has stated that the tapes were substantially altered, and Loisell and Ivon were cleared of wrongdoing by a police investigation. Sheridan, however, says that the tapes were not altered in any fashion.

Shilstone was one of the men who organized T&C, the group which is contributing private funds so that Garrison could conduct his investigation in secrecy.

Dr. Fatter testified during a preliminary hearing for Clay L. Shaw, accused with conspiracy to assassinate the President, that he questioned Russo under hypnosis at the request of the DA's office.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE 1

SECTION 1

TIMES PICAYUNE

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Date: 7-25-67

Edition:

Author:

Editor:

Title: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEX. 11-22-63

Character: AFO

or

Classification: 89-

Submitting Office: N.O., LA.

☐ Being Investigated

ENCLOSURE

Judge Edward A. Haggerty has ruled that T&C financial records will be kept sealed by his office until after the trial of Shaw.

Russo testified at the hearing of Shaw that he knew Shaw as Clem Bertrand and that he overheard a group of men, including Bertrand, plotting during a party in September of 1963 to kill the President.

Bundy testified at the hearing that he saw Shaw during the summer of 1963 meet with Lee Harvey Oswald, the man accused of killing the President.

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

earing Set hursday for heridan

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Sheridan, a reporter for the National Broadcasting Co., which recently produced a one-hour special highly critical of District Attorney Jim Garrison's Kennedy assassination probe—has been accused by the DA of public bribery in connection with the probe.

Milton Brener, Sheridan's attorney, today said he will file supplemental motions to his motion to quash the grand jury subpena of his client. He said the Thursday date for the hearing will depend on whether the DA's office wants extra time to answer the new motions, which he expects to file sometime today or tomorrow.

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The answers filed yesterday by assistant DAs James L. Alcock and Richard Burnes said Sheridan's motions contain "irrelavent material" and a "myriad of minutae" which cannot be shown to have a casual relation or bearing upon Sheridan's position as a witness called before the grand jury.

ALCOCK AND BURNES contend that the fact that the witness is charged with an offense does not "immunize him from appearing before the grand jury on all matters."

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They contended that a witness called before the jury ing to question the constitu-

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ALSO, COPIES of all charts of lie detector tests and all memos and other documents relating to Perry Russo and Vernon Bundy, including a memo of officer Edward O'Donnell concerning the results of a lie detector test given Russo and a memo from O'Donnell to Garrison relating a conversation between Russo and O'Donnell in which Russo allegedly stated his inability to separate fact from fancy.

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In a second motion, Exnicios was asked to make available all tape recordings of conversations, including telephone converscations, by and between Exnicios and members of the DA's staff and all conversations between Alvin Beauboeuf, Lynn Loisell,

ENCLOSURE 3

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE 1

STATES ITEM

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Date: 7/21/67
Edition: RED FLASH
Author:
Editor:
Title: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEX. 11-22-63
Character: AFO
or
Classification: 89-
Submitting Office: N.O., LA.

☐ Being Investigated

5-92

Louis Ivon and Exnicios.

Baubeouf accused Loisell and Ivon, who are investigators for the DA, of attempting to bribe and intimidate him. Exnicios claims to have tapes proving these allegations.

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SHILSTONE WAS one of the men who organized T&C, the group which is contributing private funds so that Garrison could conduct his invesitgation in secrecy.

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4

(Mount Clipping In Space Below)

ITEMS TO QUASH SUBPENA

Hearing Thursday On Sheridan Pleas

Criminal District Court Judge Bernard Bagert today set a hearing for 10 a. m. Thursday on all motions filed by defense counsel for TV newsman Walter Sheridan, who seeks to quash his subpena to appear before the Orleans Parish Grand Jury.

Sheridan, a reporter for the National Broadcasting Co., which recently produced a one-hour special highly critical of District Attorney Jim Garrison's Kennedy assassination probe — has been accused by the DA of public bribery in connection with the investigation.

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(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE 1A

STATES ITEM

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Date: 7/24/67
Edition: FINAL
Author:
Editor:
Title: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEX. 11-22-63
Character: AFO
or
Classification: 89-
Submitting Office: N.O., LA.

☐ Being Investigated

5 5-13

ENCLOSURE

In a second motion, Exnicios was asked to make available all tape recordings of conversations, including telephone conversations, by and between Exnicios and members of the DA's staff and all conversations between Alvin Beauboeuf, Lynn Loisell, Louis Ivon and Exnicios.

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Bundy testified at the hearing that he saw Shaw during the summer of 1963 with Lee Harvey Oswald, the man accused of killing the President.

(Mount Clipping In Space Below)

SUBPENA D.A., JURORS IN SHERIDAN HEARING

All members of the Orleans Parish Grand Jury, Dist. Atty. Jim Garrison and some members of his staff were subpenaed today to appear at a hearing on a motion to quash the jury's subpena of television newsman Walter Sheridan.

Sheridan is accused of public bribery by the district attorney's office. The Grand Jury has been investigating the assassination of President John F. Kennedy.

THE SUBPENAS, which also went to others, were issued at the request of Sheridan's defense attorney, Milton Brener.

Sheridan, an investigative reporter for NBC, has been charged with public bribery in connection with Garrison's Kennedy probe following an NBC documentary that was highly critical of the investigation.

The newsman, when subpenaed to appear before the Grand Jury, charged that Garrison is manipulating the jury to suit his own purposes.

HE THEN FILED a motion to quash the subpena of himself.

The date for the hearing on the motion has not yet been set. The subpenas issued today were issued for the persons to appear "when the hearing date is set."

Besides the Grand Jury members and Garrison, subpenas have been issued to:

First Assistant DA Charles Ray Ward.

William Gurvich, former chief investigative aide to Garrison, who has been highly critical of the DA since he resigned from the staff.

62-109060-3571

ENCLOSURE

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE 1A

STATES ITEM

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Date: 7/21/67

Edition: FINAL

Author:

Editor:

Title: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEX. 11-22-63

Character: AFO

or

Classification: 89-

Submitting Office: N.O., LA.

☐ Being Investigated

JAMES ALCOCK, an assistant DA who has played a leading role in the investigation.

Willard E. Robertson, the New Orleans businessman who was instrumental in forming "Truth and Consequences of New Orleans Inc.," the organization formed to bankroll the Garrison probe with private funds so he could act in secrecy.

Three members of the Orleans Parish Jury Commission—Noel Radai, chairman; Mrs. Louise Bistes, commissioner, and Julian Murphy, clerk.

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

ALCOCK TO FILE REPLY MONDAY

State Delays Answer to Sheridan's Motion

Assistant District Attorney James L. Alcock said Friday he will wait until Monday to file the state's answer to Walter Sheridan's motion to quash his Orleans Parish grand jury subpena.

Alcock, who in turn has been subpenaed by Sheridan's defense to appear at the hearing when it is held in the court of Criminal District Court Judge Bernard J. Bagert, said the memorandum accompanying and supporting the state's answer will be longer than anticipated.

This brought up the possibility that the hearing to determine whether the National Broadcasting Co. investigative reporter must answer his subpena may be set beyond Monday.

It had been thought that the state's answer would be filed by Friday and that the state would request a Monday hearing.

In addition to Alcock, District Attorney Jim Garrison and all members of the jury were subpenaed by the defense Friday.

Also subpenaed were Chief Assistant District Attorney Charles R. Ward, and William Gurvich, a private detective who resigned as Garrison's aide last month.

A subpena was also earmarked for Willard E. Robertson, a businessman prominent in Truth and Consequences of New Orleans, Inc., an organization formed to provide private funds for Garrison's Kennedy assassination investigation.

Three members of the Orleans Parish board of jury commissioners, Noel Rada, chairman; Mrs. Louise Bistes, commissioner, and Julian Murphy, clerk, were also subpenaed.

Sheridan was charged with public bribery of Baton Rouge insurance salesman Perry Raymond Russo after NBC broadcast a documentary critical of Garrison's probe.

His grand jury subpena was served on him Tuesday as he was posting bond on the charge. The motion to quash was filed Wednesday, the day Sheridan was to have appeared.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE 9
SECTION 1
TIMES PICAYUNE
NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Date: 7/22/67
Edition:
Author:
Editor:
Title: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEX. 11-22-63
Character: AFO
or
Classification: 89-
Submitting Office: N.O., LA.

☐ Being Investigated

ENCLOSURE

55-12

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

UNITED STATES G ...ENT

Memorandum

Tolson
DeLoach
Mohr
Wick
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO : Mr. Wick

DATE: July 24, 1967

FROM : M. A. Jones

SUBJECT: ORVILLE O. NIX
P. O. BOX 8950
DALLAS, TEXAS 75216

The above captioned, who was one of the individuals who took photographs of the motorcade when President Kennedy was assassinated, visited Bureau Headquarters on July 21st, and spoke to Special Agent John W. O'Beirne, Crime Research Section.

Nix made his camera and film available to the Bureau and the evidence provided was examined during the Warren Commission Hearings. After his camera was returned to him by the Bureau, he complained that it was in bad condition. At Bureau expense the matters he complained of were repaired and his camera was returned to him in first-class condition.

During his visit on this occasion Nix said he had been told by his Congressman that the Bureau had no record of the serial number on his camera and he wanted to know why this was so since he thought it would be established investigative procedure. Nix advised he had received a number of offers to sell this camera and that one prospective purchaser felt that to establish its authenticity there should be some record in the files of the FBI of the serial number on the camera.

Nix was advised that the Bureau undoubtedly had made a record of all identifying numbers on his camera but that we would not be in a position to authenticate it by furnishing a letter or any other means.

OBSERVATION:

REC- 57 5593

Although Nix claimed that he does not intend to sell this camera, he said he was returning to Dallas after visiting New York City where it was apparent that he had discussed its possible sale.

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Wick
1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Morrell
1 - Mr. Shaneyfelt

1 JUL 27 1967

51 AUG 1 1967

CONTINUED - OVER

JWO'B:lgg (10)

No purpose will be served by assisting Nix in any such negotiations.

Supervisor Lyndal L. Shaneyfelt has advised that the serial number of this camera is a matter of record in Bufiles.

RECOMMENDATION:

For information.

D-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

FBI

Date: 7/19/67

Transmit the following in PLAIN TEXT
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL
(Priority)

REC 82

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, NEW ORLEANS (89-69)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
DALLAS, TEXAS, 11/22/63
MISCELLANEOUS - INFO CONCERNING
OO: DALLAS

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are newspaper articles appearing in New Orleans newspapers concerning above captioned matter.

Also enclosed for Dallas and Miami are one copy each of these newspaper articles.

ENCLOSURE

(3) - Bureau (Encl. 8)
1 - Dallas (89-43) (Encl. 8)
1 - Miami (Encl. 8)
1 - New Orleans

62-109060-5594

REC 82
EX 101

ECW:jab
(6)

30 JUL 28, 1967

E. C. Kick,

54 AUG 7 1967

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

(Mount Clipping In Space Below)

New Perjury Count Against Andrews Filed

Attorney Dean A. Andrews Jr. again has been charged with perjury in connection with his testimony before the Orleans Parish Grand Jury on the mysterious Clay Bertrand, Kennedy assassination probe figure.

Andrews was already under indictment and faces an Aug. 9 trial on perjury charge in connection with earlier grand jury testimony.

THE CHARGES filed today relate to testimony by Andrews June 28 in which he said a French Quarter bar owner named Eugene Davis is the Clay Bertrand who called Andrews after the slaying of President John F. Kennedy in 1963 to ask him to defend Lee Harvey Oswald, the accused assassin.

District Attorney Jim Garrison has charged that the real Bertrand is retired businessman Clay L. Shaw, who is charged with criminal conspiracy in the death of the President. The Warren Commission investigating JFK's death said it was unable to locate Bertrand.

Before the June 28 testimony, Andrews maintained that he was unable to say whether Shaw and Bertrand were one and the same. He came forward and identified Davis as Bertrand after the National Broadcasting Co. reported that it had located Bertrand and he was not Shaw.

DAVIS SUBSEQUENTLY denied that he ever used the name Bertrand and denied ever knowing Oswald.

A bill of information charging Andrews with perjury on the basis of the June 28 testimony was filed today by Assistant DA Robert E. Lee in the clerk of court's office. A bond of $5,000 was recommended, but later reduced to $1,500, according to Andrews' attorney, Sam Monk Zelden.

The bill charges that Andrews lied to the jury when he identified Davis as Bertrand. The bill lists the following series of questions and answers it says is taken from Andrews' June 28 testimony:

(Questioning by assistant DA James L. Alcock.)

Q. Dean, do you know the real Clay . . .

A. The man, I believe, is Gene Davis, and if you ask him he'll call me a crocus sack of lies . . .

Q. Now, what leads you to believe that this is Clay Bertrand?

A. Because I believe it. I am the only one who has to account for myself.

Q. What basis do you have?

A. Helen Gert (who Andrews explained worked with Davis in his bar years ago) back in the '50s, at the fag wedding reception I was telling you all about, introduced me to Davis as Clay Bertrand.

(In earlier testimony, Andrews said he originally met Bertrand at a "fag" wedding reception.)

Q. And this was the man that was introduced to you as Clay Bertrand?

A. Right.

Q. Have you talked to this man on the phone recently?

A. I talk to him almost every day. I have known him a long time.

Q. Your testimony now is that this is the man who sent the clients to your office? Talked to you on behalf of homosexuals?

A. This is the man who sent clients to my office; sometimes they were fags, sometimes they weren't.

Q. Is this the man who called you in the hospital and asked you to represent Lee Harvey Oswald?

A. This is the man I believe called me. I believe . . . what you all believe is your affair . . .

(Question by a grand juror.)

In your mind, this is Clay Bertrand? The man who called you down through the years representing homosexuals?

A. No, he didn't do it that way. That's the way I said it, put it into the Warren Commission report — everybody picks it up from there and goes with it. I never said it other than in the Warren Report. . . .

(Questioning by Assistant DA Richard V. Burnes.)

Q. I asked you if you ever heard from Clay Bertrand after the time you were called about representing Lee Oswald in the assassination and the answer was "I ain't seen nor heard of him since."

A. Not from Clay Bertrand, 'cause I call him Gene Davis. You are right. I told you that, and I ain't seen hide nor hair of him nor heard from Clay Bertrand—other than one time I remember when I was with Regis (apparently a reference to FBI man Regis Kennedy) up there. I call him Gene. I was introduced to the man one time.

Q. Did this man change appearance and change personality with the name change?

A. No.

Q. He still looked the same?

A. No, he has changed, he is fat like me. He has aged. Time has gone by. This has been 10 . . .

The bill of information charged that the "statements enumerated above are willfully false and untrue."

In another development in the broad investigation of the Kennedy slaying, Attorney Milton Brener filed a motion today before Criminal District Judge Thomas Brahney requesting that Walter Sheridan, investigator for the National Broadcasting Company

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE 1

STATES ITEM

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Date: 7/18/67
Edition: FINAL
Author:
Editor:
Title: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEX. 11-22-63
Character: AFO
or
Classification: 89-
Submitting Office: N.O., LA.

☐ Being Investigated

charged with public bribery, be allowed to leave the juris-

Brener told the judge that Sheridan will come to New Orleans to post bond in the case. Garrison has accused Sheridan and WDSU-TV newsman Richard Townley with attempting to bribe witnesses in the investigation.

Townley, who is additionally charged with intimidation of witnesses, appeared today before Criminal District Judge Matthew S. Braniff for arraignment.

Townley pleaded not guilty. His attorney, Edward Baldwin, asked for and got nine days in which to file technical pleadings.

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Jive Talk Clarified for the Uninitiated

By HOWARD JACOBS

FOR THE enlightenment of some citizens who might have been puzzled by the galloping jive talk of Dean A. Andrews Jr. Monday at the Press Club, there follows a lexicon of hip terms employed by the bespectacled barrister.

BREAD—Money, income, revenue.

TICKY TICKY—Credit, as opposed to cash. On the cuff.

FUZZ—Police, detectives, the FBI.

NERVOUS IN THE SERVICE — Ill at ease, uncomfortable, jittery, whether in the service or in the civilian.

CONK—To strike, hit, inflict a blow, especially on the sconce, or noggin.

HEAT—Police pressure; spotlight of unwanted publicity, stigma.

MOUTHPIECE—A tongue, lawyer, barrister.

BLEEDING—Putting out more money than you can afford; hurting financially.

CAT—Any male citizen, especially a real savvy one.

CHICK—A sweet young thing.

BROAD — Anyone of the female persuasion.

PUT THE HAT ON—(As "I'll put the hat on the jolly green giant")—To give one his comeuppance, cut one down to size, deflate.

PLAYING FOOTSIE WITH — Cottoning up to; engaging in a little tete-a-tete with a cat who is in a position to give you some bread or reduce the heat or stop the bleeding.

PEANUTS — Chicken feed; a trifling sum.

SNAKE-BIT — Notoriously unlucky; behind the eight-ball, cursed.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE 13
SECTION 1
TIMES PICAYUNE
NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Date: 7-19-67
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☐ Being Investigated

3
NICHOLS

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

RFK Defends Honesty, Integrity of Newscaster

nnedy Backs Former Special Assistant

D.C.

ASHINGTON (AP) — Sen. ert F. Kennedy, D-N.Y., mly defended Tuesday night honesty and integrity of tel- ion reporter Walter Sheri- , accused by New Orleans t. Atty. Jim Garrison of ing to bribe a witness in Gar- on's investigation into the assination of President John Kennedy.

The senator noted that Sheri- had worked with both him- f and his slain brother, before king on his present job as an vestigative reporter for the tional Broadcasting Co.

He said it was impossible that eridan might do anything to mpromise the truth in the as- ssination investigation.

Kennedy's statement said:

UTMOST CONFIDENCE

"I have been fortunate to now and work with Walter heridan for many years. Like ll those who have known him nd his work, I have the utmost onfidence in his integrity, both ersonal and professional.

"This view was shared by President Kennedy himself, with whom Mr. Sheridan was associated for many years in relationship of utmost trust, confidence and affection.

"His personal ties to President Kennedy, as well as his own integrity, insure that he would want as much as, or more than any other man to ascertain the truth about the events of November 1963.

NOT POSSIBLE

"It is not possible that Mr. Sheridan would do anything which would in the slightest degree, compromise the truth in regard to the investigation in New Orleans."

Sheridan was a special assistant to Robert Kennedy, when the latter was attorney general in his brother's administration.

Sheridan had also worked with both men as a staff member of the McClellan committee which investigated labor rackets, when John F. Kennedy was a senator and committee member and Robert was the committee's chief of staff.

Sheridan, 41, of Washington, surrendered in New Orleans Tuesday to face Garrison's charges, and was freed on $5,000 bond.

DA Calls Sheridan 'Intimate of RFK'

District Attorney Jim Garrison told The Times-Picayune Tuesday night that newsman Walter Sheridan is a "known intimate" of Sen. Robert F. Kennedy and questioned how Sheridan could be loyal to both the senator and to the National Broadcasting Co.

Garrison's statement follows:

"Mr. Walter Sheridan insults the concept of freedom of the press when he attempts to use it to make himself look heroic. Freedom of the press does not include the right to try to destroy a state's case so that a defendant can escape justice.

"Mr. Sheridan is a man who recently produced the notorious National Broadcasting Co. program concerning the New Orleans investigation. Aside from the fact that it insulted the intelligence of every American, it was a very clear attempt to prejudice in advance possible jurors in this case. This program will probably stand for many years as a symbol of the length of which some powerful outside interests are willing to go in order to interfere with state government.

"Whether Mr. Sheridan — a known intimate of Sen. Robert F. Kennedy—is innocent of the crime of attempted bribery will be determined by a jury of citizens. It still remains to be determined what motives lie behind Mr. Sheridan's efforts to interfere with law enforcement in New Orleans.

"If he actually represents the interests of Sen. Kennedy, then he has been unfair to his employer, the National Broadcasting Co. If he really represents only NBC, then Sen. Kennedy should pick his associates more carefully. In either case, justice in Louisiana is our problem and theirs."

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE 5
SECTION 1
TIMES PICAYUNE
NEW ORLEANS, LA.

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Character: AFO
or
Classification: 89-
Submitting Office: N.O., LA.

☐ Being Investigated

62 109614

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Sheridan Hearing Probably Tomorrow

An open court hearing—probably tomorrow—has been scheduled to determine whether National Broadcasting Co. newsmen Walter Sheridan has to go before the Orleans Parish Grand Jury.

In a lengthy motion filed yesterday, Sheridan asked for and got an order putting off his grand jury appearance until after

Originally, Sheridan was subpenaed to go before the jury yesterday, ostensibly to repeat under oath NBC's charge against Dist. Atty. Jim Garrison's Kennedy assassination plot probe.

SHERIDAN WAS a prime source of the information used on an NBC hour-long broadcast last month in which Garrison's office was charged with a number of instances of misconduct, principally bribing and tthreatening witnesses.

Two weeks ago, Garrison retaliated by charging Sheridan with public bribery and intimidation.

When Sheridan went to the Criminal Courts Bulding Tuesday to post a $5,000 cash bond, he was spotted by members of ~~the D.A.'s~~ staff and served with the grand jury subjena.

In the motion yesterday, Sheridan alleged that the subpena "can only be an attempt by the district attorney to back up his bill of information with an indictment," and that it was issued merely "to coerce and intimidate" Sheridan.

The five-point motion also asked for a hearing to determine the legality of the makeup of the current grand jury.

IRONICALLY, the motion will be heard by Judge Bernard J. Bagert, who personally picked the 12 members of the current jury, whose six-month term expires at the end of August.

The motion charged that Garrison is "subverting the historical purpose of the grand jury" by using it for his own purpose.

~~Garrison's~~ opponents in the probe have repeatedly stated that the current jurors are "in Garrison's pocket," and yesterday the DA's former aide, William Gurvich, said that the "hand picked" jury "came right out of the locker room of the NOAC" (New Orleans Athletic Club).

Gurvich, who left the DA's office a month ago, firing charges of misconduct at Garrison, showed up at the courts building yesterday as the Sheridan motion was being filed, "just to see what happens."

Judge Bagert said he ~~did not~~ set a specific time for the hearing, but would wait to see how much time the DA's office would require.

Asst. Dist. Atty. James L. Alcock said he would ask for the hearing 'in the next couple of days," probably tomorrow. He indicated that if Sheridan's attorneys lose the motion, the NBC man will be ordered to testify next Wednesday at the next grand jury meeting.

JUDGE BAGERT said he would make no comment yesterday concerning the makeup of the current jury, adding that he will apparently be called upon as a witness later to testifgy concerning his method of picking the jurors.

The judge said he feels he will be asked to take the stand when attorneys for Clay L. Shaw—the only man charged with the alleged assassination plot—file a new motion to quash Shaw's grand jury indictment.

Shaw's attorneys have also indicated they plan to contest the picking of jurors.

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ENCLOSURE

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Sheridan 'Bribe' Subpena Stayed

A subpena for TV newsman Walter Sheridan was stayed today after his attorneys filed a motion asking that District Attorney Jim Garrison and his assistants be removed as advisers to the grand jury in Sheridan's case.

Criminal District Judge Bernard J. Bagert, at his home, stayed the subpena for Sheridan to appear before the grand jury this morning pending a determination of "the issues" raised by Sheridan's attorneys.

Later, Judge Bagert said he would confer with the DA's office and Sheridan's attorneys and set a mutually agreeable time for a hearing on the motion.

JUDGE BAGERT, senior judge of the court, said he expects to hold the hearing within 48 hours and promised to render a decision immediately.

Sheridan, an investigator for the National Broadcasting Co., has been charged in a bill of information by Garrison with attempting to bribe a witness in the DA's investigation of a conspiracy to kill President John F. Kennedy.

His attorneys, Milton Brener and Herbert Miller, filed a 12-page motion today with these five requests:

1. That the subpena requiring Sheridan to appear today be quashed.

2. That the foreman of the grand jury state in open court the crime about which Sheridan is subpenaed to testify.

3. That a hearing be held to determine whether the current grand jury is legally constituted.

4. That Brener be allowed to accompany Sheridan before the grand jury during his testimony so that his legal rights can be explained to him at all stages of the proceeding.

5. That a contradictory hearing be held to determine whether Garrison and his assistants should be recused from advising the grand jury on any matters involving Sheridan.

Sheridan was charged on July 7 with public bribery in a bill of information filed by assistant DA Robert E. Lee. He appeared in court yesterday to post $5,000 bond in this case, and was served a subpena to appear before the grand jury today.

The motion filed today charges that "the only purpose of the subpena is to coerce and intimidate (Sheridan) and cause spurious indictments to be brought against him through the advice of the DA.

FOR THE PAST THREE months, the motion said, Sheridan developed evidence showing "misconduct, intimidation and bribery" by the DA's office in the case against Clay L. Shaw, charged with criminal conspiracy in the Kennedy assassination.

The motion cited the previously reported charges that Alvin Beauboeuf, John "the Baptist" Cancler and Sandra McMaines were improperly induced to testify, and added that of Miguel Torres, a convicted burglar.

It charged that Torres in January of 1967 was asked by the DA's staff to identify Shaw as Clay Bertrand (the mysterious figure who sought legal counsel for Lee Harvey Oswald), and to say that Bertrand made homosexual advances to him (Torres). The motion charged that Torres was told he would be forced to serve all of his nine-year burglary term if he did not so testify.

AS A RESULT of Sheridan's activities, the motion says, Garrison expressed a desire to "get" Sheridan at various times. It charges that Garrison at one time ordered former aide William Gurvich to "arrest, handcuff and beat" Sheridan and local TV newsman Richard Townley.

Since Garrison became DA in 1962, the motion charges, he has used his role as legal adviser to the grand jury to "procure spurious and specious indictments against his political enemies."

Cited are indictments against former DA Richard Dowling, his assistant A. I.

Breeding said the runway lights blinked once and "came immediately back on."

Breeding said the aircraft's nose was down as it banked sharply and descended.

"The nose was slightly down and didn't pitch up," he added.

A Negro ramp employe, Walter Evans Jr. of St. Rose, told the inquiry board a conflicting and more graphic story. He said the pilot fought to gain altitude before the crackup.

"The craft was especially low," he said. "I have never seen an approach so low. The landing lights were on the aircraft, and they appeared to be pointed down."

EVANS SAID he watched the entire approach and added that it did not sound as if all four engines on the jetliner were operating before it attempted to pull up.

(Delta officials explained at the time the training crew was undergoing landing exercises on reduced power. Two of the engines were cut back.)

"I would estimate that the plane was 2,500 to 3,000 feet from the runway when I first saw it," the ramp worker thought were power lines—they were the first things I saw—followed by flames which preceded the plane hitting the ground and exploding into a ball of flame," the tower man recalled.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE 1

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Kleinfeldt, and former Criminal District Judge J. Bernard Cocke. The motion also cited charges against Clarence Bielosh and Charles Quarteraro, involved in a football betting cards scandal. Bielosh was indicted for perjury after he reported a $600 bribe to former Garrison aide Pershing Gervais, the motion charges, and the case has not been brought to trial in more than two years.

THE MOTION charges that the subpena for Sheridan "can only be an attempt by the DA to back up his bill of information with an indictment."

Asking for assistance of counsel before the grand jury, the motion cites the recent Escobedo decision of the U.S. Supreme Court, which held that under the Sixth Amendment to the U.S. Constitution, an accused person is entitled to counsel at all stages of the proceedings against him.

Alternatively, the petition cites the case of New Orleans Negro Edgar Labat, whose rape conviction was thrown out because of improper selection of the grand jury venire, and applies the same principles to the current jury. The objection was that laboring men and wage earners are excluded.

THE MOTION ASKS that the foreman of the grand jury state in open court whether the jury is investigating Sheridan's charges against Garrison or Garrison's charges against Sheridan.

Garrison is "subverting the historical purpose of the grand jury" by using it for his own purposes, the motion charges. It cites a provision of Louknows him and his work, I have the utmost confidence in his integrity, both personal and professional.

"This view was shared by President Kennedy, himself, with whom Mr. Sheridan was associated for many years in a relationship of utmost trust, confidence and affection."

SHERIDAN, A former official of the U.S. Justice Department, was chief investigator for the Senate Rackets Committee when Robert Kennedy was chief counsel for that body. He later served under Kennedy in the Justice Department when the latter was attorney general.

In other developments, a newsman for WDSU-TV, NBC's New Orleans affiliate, has pleaded innocent to a bribery charge similar to the one placed against Sheridan.

The DA's office charged that Townley attempted both to bribe and intimidate Russo. Townley posted $7,500 bond.

Answering Sheridan's accusation that he is trying to stifle freedom of the press, Garrison said:

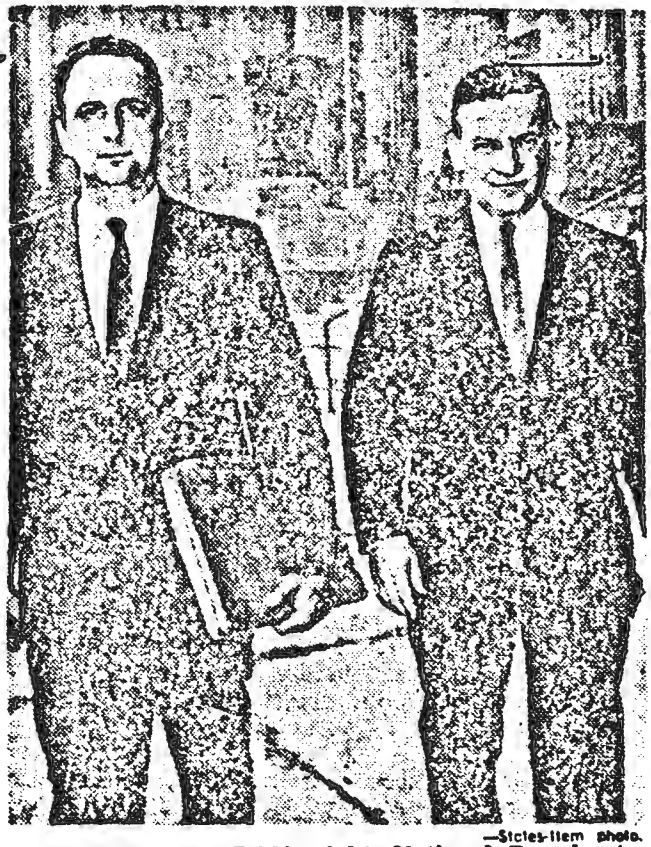
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"This program will probably stand for years as a symbol of the lengths to which some powerful outside interests will go in order to interfere with state government."

Noting that Sheridan is a "known intimate" of Robert Kennedy, Garrison questioned how the newsman could be loyal to both the senator and NBC.



—States-Item photo.

WALTER SHERIDAN, right, National Broadcasting Company reporter, leaves Criminal Courts building with attorney MILTON BRENER.

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Sheridan Bribery Quiz Subpena Stayed

Attack DA Advising Grand Jury

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The motion cited the previously reported charges that Alvin Beauboeuf, John "the Baptist" Cancler and Sandra McMaines were improperly induced to testify, and added that of Miguel Torres, a convicted burglar.

It charged that Torres in January of 1967 was asked by the DA's staff to identify Shaw as Clay Bertrand (the mysterious figure who sought legal counsel for Lee Harvey Oswald), and to say that Bertrand made homosexual advances to him (Torres). The motion charged that Torres was told he would be forced to serve all of his nine-year burglary term if he did not so testify.

AS A RESULT of Sheridan's activities, the motion says, Garrison expressed a desire to "get" Sheridan at various times. It charges that Garrison at one time ordered former aide William Gurvich to "arrest, handcuff and beat" Sheridan and local TV newsman Richard Townley.

Since Garrison became DA in 1962, the motion charges, he has used his role as legal adviser to the grand jury to "procure spurious and specious indictments against his political enemies."

Cited are indictments against former DA Richard Dowling, his assistant A. I. Kleinfeldt, and former Criminal District Judge J. Bernard Cocke. The motion also cited charges against Clarence Bielosh and Charles Quarteraro, involved in a football betting

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE 1
STATES-ITEM
NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Date: 7-19-67
Edition: RED FLASH
Author:
Editor:
Title: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEX. 11-22-63
Character: AFO
or
Classification: 89-
Submitting Office: N.O., LA.

☐ Being Investigated

5 5 14

dards scandal. Bielosh was indicted for perjury after he reported a $500 bribe to former Garrison aide Pershing Gervais, the motion charges, and the case has not been brought to trial in more than two years.

THE MOTION charges that the subpena for Sheridan "can only be an attempt by the DA to back up his bill of information with an indictment."

Asking for assistance of counsel before the grand jury, the motion cites the recent Escobedo decision of the U.S. Supreme Court, which held that under the Sixth Amendment to the U.S. Constitution, an accused person is entitled to counsel at all stages of the proceedings against him.

Alternatively, the petition cites the case of New Orleans Negro Edgar Labat, whose rape conviction was thrown out because of improper selection of the grand jury venire, and applies the same principles to the current jury. The objection was that laboring men and wage earners are excluded.

THE MOTION ASKS that the foreman of the grand jury state in open court whether the jury is investigating Sheridan's charges against Garrison or Garrison's charges against Sheridan.

Garrison is "subverting the historical purpose of the grand jury" by using it for his own purposes, the motion charges. It cites a provision of Louisiana law providing for the recusal of the DA as grand jury adviser when his personal interests are affected.

Assistant DA James L. Alcock said there is "no legal ground" for Sheridan's motion and said the DA's office will oppose it in open court.

ALCOCK SAID the motion implies that the 12 citizens on this grand jury are being led by the nose. They are not robots. Whenever this jury or any grand jury is deliberating on whether or not to return an indictment, the assistant DAs leave the room."

Garrison, he said, had "absolutely nothing" to do with picking the grand jury.

MEANWHILE, U. S. Sen. Robert F. Kennedy, D-N.Y., brother of the slain President, vigorously defended the 41-year-old reporter in a statement released at Washington.

Kennedy declared he has known Sheridan for many years and added:

"It is not possible that Mr. Sheridan would do anything which would in the slightest degree compromise the truth in regard to the investigation in New Orleans."

Ten days ago, the DA charged that Sheridan offered star prosecution witness Perry R. Russo a home in California, the services of an attorney and protection against extradition if he would change his story.

RUSSO HELD a news conference the day after the NBC program was broadcast and told reporters Sheridan offered to "set me up in California" if he would recant the testimony he gave at a preliminary hearing.

Russo, a Baton Rouge insurance salesman, told the preliminary hearing for Shaw that he overheard the retired New Orleans businessman help plan Kennedy's Dallas slaying.

NBC claimed Russo was placed on the witness stand despite a lie detector test which did not substantiate his testimony. Russo and DA aides denied the witness had failed a lie test.

The statement issued yesterday by Kennedy asserted: "I have been fortunate to know and work with Walter Sheridan for many years. Like all of those who have known him and his work, I have the utmost confidence in his integrity, both personal and professional.

"This view was shared by President Kennedy, himself, with whom Mr. Sheridan was associated for many years in a relationship of utmost trust, confidence and affection."

SHERIDAN, A former official of the U.S. Justice Department, was chief investigator for the Senate Rackets Committee when Robert Kennedy was chief counsel for that body. He later served under Kennedy in the Justice Department when the latter was attorney general.

In other developments, a newsman for WDSU-TV, NBC's New Orleans affiliate, has pleaded innocent to a bribery charge similar to the one placed against Sheridan.

The DA's office charged that Townley attempted both to bribe and intimidate Russo. Townley posted $7,500 bond.

Answering Sheridan's accusation that he is trying to stifle freedom of the press, Garrison said:

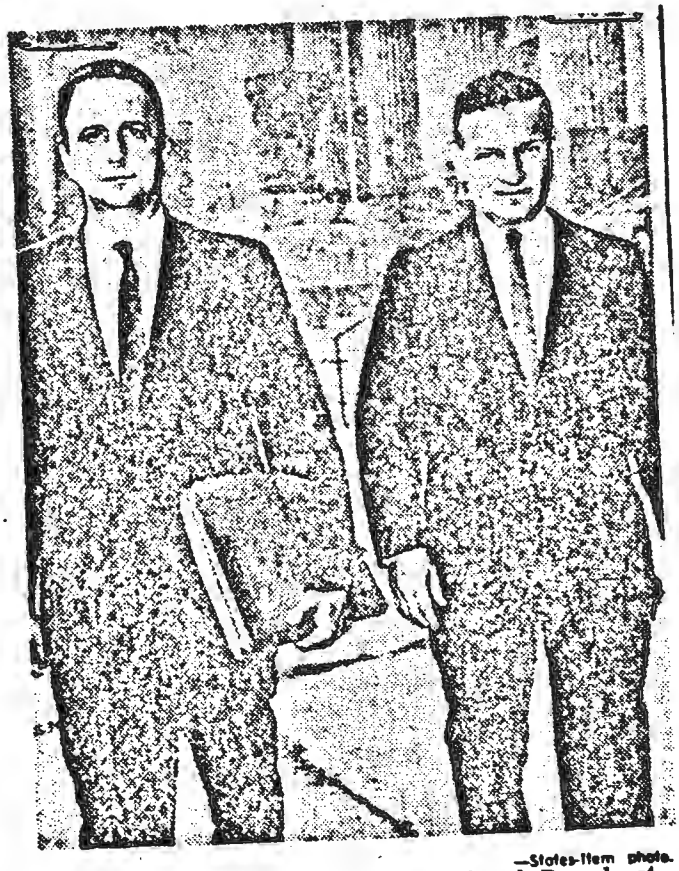
"Mr. Walter Sheridan insults the concept of freedom of the press when he attempts to use it to make himself look heroic. Freedom of the press does not include the right to destroy a state's case so that a defendant can escape justice."

HE SAID Sheridan produced "the notorious National Broadcasting Co. program concerning the New Orleans investigation," adding:

"Aside from the fact that it insulted the intelligence of every American, it was a very clear attempt to prejudice in advance possible jurors in the case.

"This program will probably stand for years as a symbol of the lengths to which some powerful outside interests will go in order to interfere with state government."

Noting that Sheridan is "a "known intimate" of Robert Kennedy, Garrison questioned how the newsman could be loyal to both the senator and NBC.



—States-Item photo.

WALTER SHERIDAN, right, National Broadcasting Company reporter, leaves Criminal Courts building with attorney MILTON BRENER.

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Sheridan Due Before Jury In 'Bribe' Quiz

A television network newsman accused by Dist. Atty. Jim Garrison of attempting to bribe a witness in the DA's Kennedy death plot investigation was scheduled to appear before the Orleans Parish Grand Jury today.

National Broadcasting Co. reporter Walter Sheridan was subpenaed yesterday as he appeared to post $5,000 bond in the public bribery case.

MEANWHILE, U. S. Sen. Robert F. Kennedy, D-N.Y., brother of the slain President, vigorously defended the 41-year-old reporter in a statement released at Washington.

Kennedy declared he has known Sheridan for many years and added:

"It is not possible that Mr. Sheridan would do anything which would in the slightest degree compromise the truth in regard to the investigation in New Orleans."

APPEARING voluntarily, yesterday, Sheridan said he is innocent of the bribery charge. He accused Garrison of trying to intimidate newsmen who develop information detrimental to the investigation.

The charge against Sheridan grew out of activities of an NBC news team prior to the June 19 airing of an hour-long network program which said Garrison's case against 54-year-old Clay Shaw is based, in part, on faulty testimony.

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RUSSO HELD a news conference the day after the NBC program was broadcast and told reporters Sheridan offered to "set me up in California" if he would recant the testimony he gave at a preliminary hearing.

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(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE 1

STATES-ITEM

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Date: 7-19-67
Edition: RED COMET
Author:
Editor:
Title: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEX. 11-22-63
Character: AFO
or
Classification: 89-
Submitting Office: N.O., LA.

☐ Being Investigated

ENCLOSURE

62-109060-5321

FD-350-(Rev. 2-16-63)

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Louisiana Atty. General Has Found 'No Grounds' To Prosecute Garrison

WILLIAMSBURG — Louisiana's attorney general Tuesday said he has no intention of prosecuting New Orleans District Attorney James Garrison for his investigation into the assassination of President Kennedy.

Jack P. F. Gremillion said the Metropolitan Crime Commission, various citizens and the NBC television network had urged him to prosecute.

Gremillion said, however, he has found no grounds on which to prosecute Garrison.

Sworn Duty

"Garrison has a sworn duty to do his job and he should be given the opportunity to conduct the investigation," Gremillion said. "If he exceeds his authority the law will have to take care of it in due course."

Gremillion spoke at a meeting of the Southern Regional Conference of Attorneys General at the Williamsburg Conference Center. He made the remarks, he said, because his fellow attorneys general are interested in the case.

"Several years ago I prosecuted Garrison on a charge of public defamation," Gremillion said, "for libelious statements about several state judges. A conviction was upheld by the Supreme Court of Louisiana and we argued the case twice before the U. S. Supreme Court before the court ruled in Garrison's favor."

The law enforcement and criminal justice assistance bill of 1967, if it is passed by Congress, will provide federal money for grants to state and local authorities to improve every aspect of their police programs as they see fit, Braun said.

A second bill, resulting from the crime commission's report, will prohibit the interstate mailing of handguns and the [illegible] to nonresidents of [illegible] state.

Crime Report

Richard L. Braun, executive assistant of the criminal division of the U. S. Department of Justice, also spoke to the attorneys general Tuesday and discussed "Crime control and administration of justice — needs for state action as viewed by the President's commission on law enforcement and administration of justice."

Braun reviewed the crime commission's report which recommended additional training and equipment for police personnel as well as a division among police officers which would compare the enlisted men and commissioned officers in the armed services.

Local Coordination

The two major recommendations of the commission, according to Braun, were coordination and planning between state, county and city police forces, and spending more money for police protection.

The report suggested all states and every large city and county develop several informed and responsible groups to serve as planning bodies.

"Criminals are not hampered by city - county or state boundaries," Braun said, "but police officers often can not cross these lines. There is an amazing lack of communications between cities."

The report also criticized local authorities for not utilizing sufficient resources.

"The national expenditure for police, prisons and juvenile control was about $4 billion last year," Braun said, "and that is less than one - third of the amount spent on whiskey. Expenditures for police protection are rising at an average of 5 per cent a year but the crime rate is up 7 to 10 per cent."

Tolson
DeLoach
Mohr
Wick
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

Page 22
Daily Press
Newport News
Virginia

Date: 7/12/67
Edition: Morning
Author:
Editor: Matt T. Fulgham
Title: Associate Editor

Character:
Classification:
Submitting Office:

[ ] Being Investigated

62-107001

REC-59

NOT RECORDED
199 JUL 26 1967

54 AUG 1 1967

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060) DATE: 7/25/67

FROM : SAC, NEW ORLEANS (89-69) (P)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
DALLAS, TEXAS, 11/22/63
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING
(OO: DALLAS)

Enclosed for the Bureau are six (6) copies of letterhead memorandum including copies of a letter received by the New Orleans Chamber of Commerce.

Enclosed for Dallas and Los Angeles are two (2) copies of same letterhead memorandum.

New Orleans indices negative on [redacted]

LEADS:

DALLAS

AT DALLAS, TEXAS

Search indices in this matter and advise if positive information obtained.

LOS ANGELES

AT LANDERS, CALIFORNIA

Will determine identity of the writer and search indices. Positive information should be provided to the Dallas Division.

2 - BUREAU (ENCS. 6) ENCLOSURE
2 - DALLAS (ENCS. 2)
2 - LOS ANGELES (ENCS. 2)
2 - NEW ORLEANS
KSO/dbb
(8)

REC 27 5595

16 JUL 27 1967

EXP. PROC.
34 JUL 27 1967

SIX

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

New Orleans, Louisiana
July 25, 1965

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
DALLAS, TEXAS, NOVEMBER 22,
1963

On July 25, 1967, [redacted], Chamber of Commerce, 344 Camp Street, New Orleans, Louisiana, advised that his office had received a letter from a [redacted] in which he requested the names of literary and publishing agents in the New Orleans area. Mr. Simon indicated because of the references to the Presidential assassination that he felt that the FBI would be interested.

Attached to this letterhead are xeroxed copies of the letter, front and back, the envelope in which the letter was received and a self-addressed stamped envelope of [redacted]

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

COPIES DESTROYED

21 JAN 12 1973

ENCLOSURE

52 204

July [redacted], 1967

Chamber of Commerce
New Orleans, Louisiana

Dear Sirs:

Would you be kind enough to send me a list of your citizen's committee agents?

It seems everyone ends up going from the wrong motion picture, and I am the very one who tried to get Government money directly to the family (Oswald's wife, I don't found out how many, was not the wife of his previous 2 children).

Even the U.S. Treasury is going to get its full share from this in 2031.

Could this investigation, now 7 days started, result positive until you stop mail, etc. by [redacted] Dec. 1967, or 22 on the 29 Feb. deadline.

I am entitled to client investigation, [redacted] all clients of Government money & the officials & lawyers of this organization.

enclosed is stamped envelope

Sincerely,

[redacted]

JOHN F. KENNEDY
MASSACHUSETTS

COMMITTEES:
FOREIGN RELATIONS
LABOR AND PUBLIC WELF

United States Senate

WASHINGTON, D. C.

June 25, 1957

Mr. Horace Courtney
61 W 9th Street
Apartment 10A
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Courtney:

In the absence of Senator Kennedy from Washington, I am taking the liberty of acknowledging and thanking you for your letter of recent date.

I know the Senator will very much appreciate your interest in writing to him and you may be sure that I will bring your letter to his attention at the earliest possible moment upon his return.

With every good wish,

Sincerely yours,

T. J. Reardon, Jr.

T. J. Reardon, Jr.
Administrative Assistan t

TJR:pm

1. September 25, 1962--I suspect that the reason I am unable so far to get a ply from the Massachusetts Bar Association concerning my complaint about the Di Attorney in Mass. who took 4½ years to send me the obviously fabricated autopsy on my mother might have something to do with the above Washington letter and wh referred to.(Would anyone care to know all that was being done to me in New Yor ing the aforementioned 4½ years?)

2. September 25, 1962--I suspect that the reason I am unable, so far, to ge lawyer either in New York or from the Boston Bar Association to sue concerning which almost burned Mother to death on February 12, 1957, might have something with the letter I wrote then Senator Kennedy before this.

3. I suspect that the reason my pension fund (I came from Boston, was on a Boat in WWII, was being represented by the DAV) which was being awarded me in [illegible] last May WAS ABLE TO BE ILLEGALLY STOPPED by a New York lawyer has some[thing] [illegible] I sent to Governor Furcolo

July 28, 1967

1 - Mr. Raupach
1 - Mr. Lenihan
(818 9th & D)

Airtel

To: SAC, Los Angeles

From: Director, FBI (62-109060) REC 27 5595

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
DALLAS, TEXAS, 11-22-63
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING

ReNOlet dated 7-25-67.

Based on information furnished, [redacted] was not identified in Bureau files.

Los Angeles, following the receipt of information from Dallas concerning the search of Dallas indices, should thoroughly interview [redacted] Landers, California. The results of his interview are to be incorporated into a letterhead memorandum suitable for dissemination.

This matter is to receive prompt attention.

1 - Dallas (89-43) (info)

1 - New Orleans (89-69) (info)

KMR:fhp
(7)

NOTE: New Orleans submitted a letterhead memorandum including copies of a letter received by the New Orleans Chamber of Commerce which was written by [redacted] of Landers, California. In substance, [redacted] was complaining that everyone was making money as a result of the assassination of President Kennedy, and he had requested a list of literary and publishing agents in the New Orleans area. Since [redacted] letter had references to the assassination, this matter was brought to the attention of New Orleans. Since [redacted] purpose is not clear, he should be interviewed thoroughly, following which, the results of his interview will be furnished to the Department and U. S. Secret Service.

JUL 28 1967 COMM-FBI

2 AUG 4 1967

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

THIS SERIAL HAS BEEN REFERRED TO ANOTHER AGENCY AND IS IN A PENDING STATUS:

FILE NO. 62-109060

SERIAL NO. 5596

PAGE NO. Entire Document

NO. OF PAGES 2

SECTION NO.

141

Dept. of Justice

REFERRAL

FD-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

FBI

Date: 7/28/67

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____ (Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, DALLAS (89-43) (P)

RE: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
DALLAS, TEXAS, 11/22/63
MISCELLANEOUS -
INFORMATION CONCERNING

OO - DALLAS

Re New Orleans letter to Bureau, 7/25/67.

A review of Dallas indices in this matter fails to reflect any information regarding names set out in material furnished by New Orleans Division in referenced letter.

ST-104

REC-43 62-109060-5597

3 - Bureau
1 - New Orleans (89-69)(info)
2 - Dallas
JWA:jeg
(6)

cc to HA by O.7
7/31/67 6 AM

15 JUL 31 1967

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

57 AUG 3

Form (Rev. 5-22-64)

FBI

Date: 7/24/67

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____ (Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, ALBUQUERQUE (89-27) (P)

RE: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963
DALLAS, TEXAS

Re Bureau airtel to Albuquerque, 7/6/67, and St. Louis airtel to Bureau, 7/18/67.

Enclosed herewith are 6 copies of the original LHM in this case which was furnished by Jackson airtel to Bureau dated 6/23/67. This LHM is being furnished to the Bureau for referral to the Legal Attache at Bohn, Germany.

On 7/21/67, [redacted] La Posada, Santa Fe, New Mexico, advised her son, [redacted] has the following mailing address: HER

[redacted]
3rd Adms Company
Infantry Division (PIO)
APO N.Y. 09036
(Serial No. US 55841430)

Previous investigation reveals that [redacted] was last assigned to Wurtsburg, Germany as a radio announcer. It is noted that contact with [redacted] daughter, [redacted] Albuquerque, N.M., revealed she is hostile and uncooperative concerning the whereabouts of her father.

Investigation continuing in this regard at Albuquerque

3 - Bureau (Enc. ENCLOSURE)
1 - Dallas (89-43)
1 - St. Louis (105-3665)
2 - Albuquerque
SJC/sy

REC 32 62-109060-5598

ST-104

JUL 26 1967

56 AUG 3 1967

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

SIX

AQ 89-27

Request of the Bureau:

It is requested this matter be referred to the Legal Attache, Bohn, Germany, in order that [redacted] may be interviewed in accordance with the allegations set forth in attached LHM as directed by Bureau airtel to Albuquerque, 7/6/67.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Jackson, Mississippi
June 22, 1967

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
NOVEMBER 22, 1963,
DALLAS, TEXAS

[redacted] INFORMANT

On June 20, 1967, [redacted] appeared at the FBI Resident Agency at Gulfport, Mississippi, and [redacted] stated that during Christmas of 1962, she was visiting [redacted] in Albuquerque, New Mexico, and while she was at the [redacted] residence in Albuquerque, a meeting was held between [redacted] his son [redacted] Lee Harvey Oswald, and another unidentified man.

She was told the day after this meeting by the wife of [redacted] that the meeting was held to plan the assassination of President Kennedy.

Prior to this meeting, [redacted] had discussed in her presence, the possible assassination of President Kennedy and mentioned using a high powered rifle with a telescopic site to accomplish this purpose. [redacted] stated she was not present at the meeting where she claims Oswald was present and does not know what was discussed at the meeting.

[redacted] explained that her association with the [redacted] goes back about eight years when she used to do some typing for [redacted] a book named "General Hurley An American." She said that she once reported [redacted] to the FBI in Santa Fe, New Mexico, for passing out subversive literature on the campus of the University of New Mexico.

[redacted] stated that she had failed to report this meeting in the past because her former husband [redacted] present whereabouts unknown, advised her not to get involved.

COPIES DESTROYED

21 JAN 12 1973

ENCLOSURE

62-109060-5598

...ASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
...FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
...EMBER 22, 1963
DALLAS, TEXAS

[redacted] admitted that in July, 1965, a warrant was issued for her arrest in Fort Worth, Texas, for a bad check charge, but she has never returned to Fort Worth so the warrant could be executed. She further admitted that in 1962, a warrant was issued for her for bad checks in [redacted] County, County [illegible]. She admitted being arrested on two occasions in Fort Worth, Texas, on drunk charges. She states that on one occasion in Fort Worth, Texas, she was under treatment for a "nervous ailment" for which she was taking medication prescribed by a doctor, and this was the reason for one of the drunk arrests.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
JUL 27 1967

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Wick
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

FBI WASH DC

708PM URGENT 7/27/67 OLP

TO DIRECTOR (62-109060) AND DALLAS (89-43)

FROM NEW ORLEANS (89-69) 4P

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEXAS, NOV. TWENTYTWO, SIXTYTHREE, MISCELLANEOUS - INFO CONCERNING, OO: DALLAS.

THE NEW ORLEANS STATES-ITEM, (SI), FINAL EDITION, JULY TWENTYSEVEN INSTANT, INDICATES THAT NBC NEWSMAN WALTER SHERIDAN APPEARED BEFORE JUDGE BERNARD J. BAGERT AND THE FOLLOWING "RAPID FIRE" CIRCUMSTANCES FOLLOWED:

ONE: SHERIDAN WAS ARRAIGNED BEFORE JUDGE THOMAS M. BRAHNEY, DISTRICT COURT, PARISH OF ORLEANS, NEW ORLEANS, LA. ON CHARGES THAT HE ATTEMPTED TO BRIBE GARRISON'S STAR WITNESS PERRY R. RUSSO. SHERIDAN PLEADED INNOCENT.

REC 48 5599

TWO: ORLEANS PARISH SHERIFF LOUIS J. HEYD, JR., SERVED A FEDERAL SUBPOENA ON SHERIDAN FOR HIS APPEARANCE BEFORE U.S. DISTRICT JUDGE IN CHICAGO ON MONDAY. THIS IS A RESULT OF SHERIDAN'S ROLL AS JUSTICE DEPARTMENT INVESTIGATOR WORKING ON THE HOFFA - MISUSE OF UNION FUNDS AND JURY TAMPERING MATTER.

15 AUG 1 1967

END PAGE ONE

57 AUG

MR DELOACH FOR THE DIRECTOR

PAGE THREE

IN A REPLY SHERIDAN EXPRESSED THE OPINION THAT IT WOULD BE "TOO RISKY" TO TRY CLAY L. SHAW BEFORE A PETITE JURY MADE UP OF NEW ORLEANS CITIZENS, MOYER AND HIS COUNSEL HAVE EXPRESSED A TOTAL LACK OF CONFIDENCE IN THE CHARACTER AND INTELLIGENCE OF CITIZENS OF THIS CITY".

MILTON R. BRENER IN A HEATED DISCUSSION STATED THE DA HAS REFUSED TO INVESTIGATE "SERIOUS AND DOCUMENTED CHARGES" AGAINST GARRISON'S STAFF MEMBERS AND TAKING SHERIDAN BEFORE GJ WOULD VIOLATE HIS RIGHT TO CONSTITUTIONAL PROTECTION.

Security Informant
SI REPORTED SHERIDAN STATED THE DA'S ACTIONS WERE "THE RESULT OF A PERSONAL INTEREST IN THE CAUSE". SHERIDAN QUESTIONED DA'S "JURISDICTIONAL TEMPERMENT, HIS SENSE OF RESPONSIBILITY AND HIS REPUTATION AS A PROSECUTOR AND FAIRMINDED PUBLIC OFFICIAL". THE PLEA ADDED "HIS KEEN PERSONAL INTEREST IN VINDICATING A POSITIVE PUBLIC UTTERANCE IN WHICH UTTERANCE HE HAS STAKED HIS FUTURE AND HIS REPUTATION AND HIS KEEN PERSONAL INTEREST IN PRESERVING HIS REPUTATION... ARE AT ODDS WITH AND ARE INCONSISTENT WITH A FAIR, IMPARTIAL QUEST FOR JUSTICE OR SEARCH FOR TRUTH".

END PAGE THREE

PAGE FOUR

SI STATES THAT ATTORNEY DEAN A. ANDREWS TOLD A JEFFERSON PARISH YOUNG MEN'S BUSINESS CLUB (YMBC) HE IS TIRED OF BEING DA'S "WHIPPING BOY" AND IF HE MESSES WITH ME ONE MORE TIME, I'M GOING TO CHARGE HIM WITH MALFEASANCE IN OFFICE AND PROVE IT".

NO LHM BEING SUBMITTED.

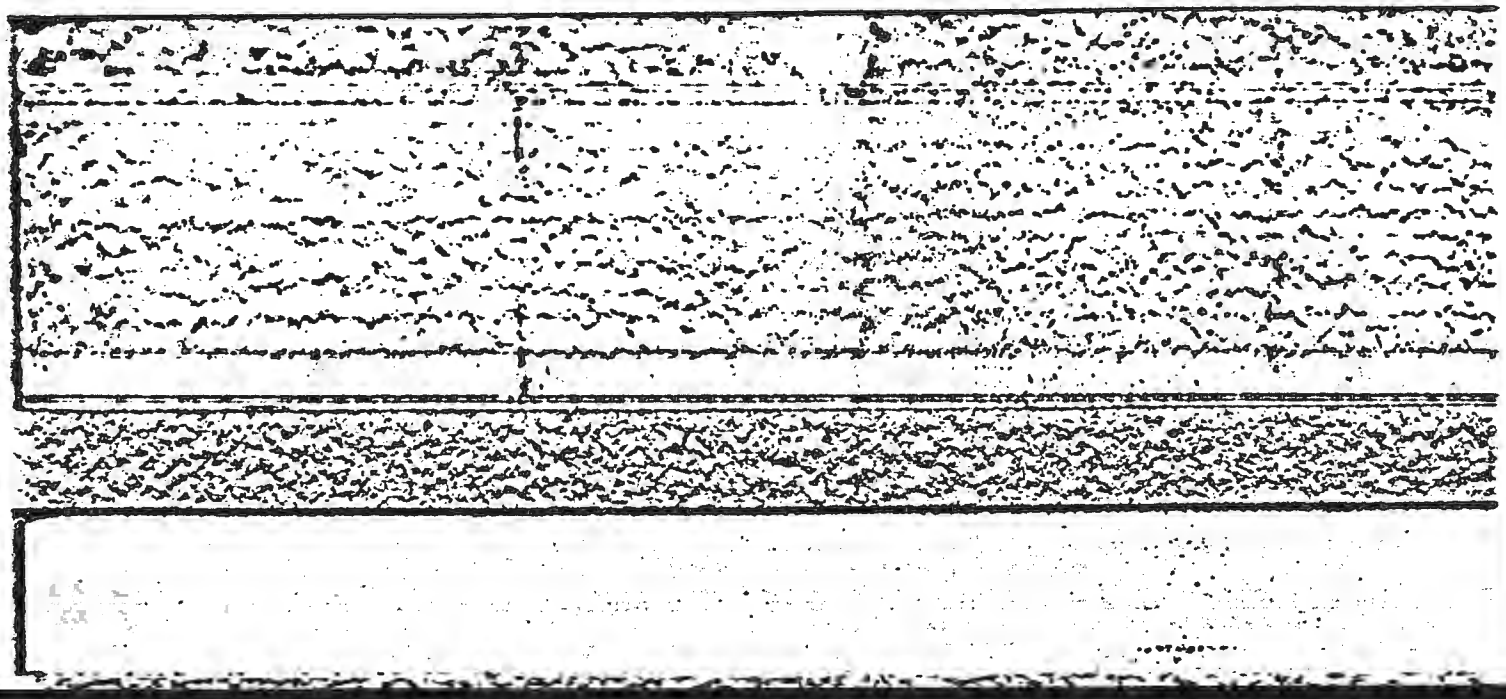
END

BGM

FBI WASH DC

TU CLRP

cc-Mr. Dubin



5-113a ((9-29-65)

Domestic Intelligence Division

INFORMATIVE NOTE

Date 7-28-67

Walter Sheridan is an NBC news investigator who was recently charged by New Orleans District Attorney Jim Garrison with bribing and intimidating Garrison's star witness against Clay L. Shaw. Shaw was subpoenaed to appear before a New Orleans Grand Jury and his attorneys filed a five-point motion seeking to have the subpoena quashed.

Among the various points of the motion, the attorneys asked that Garrison and staff be recused from advising the Grand Jury concerning Sheridan's appearance. The motion also asks that the Grand Jury state in advance the nature of the questions which would be asked of Sheridan and contested the legality of the current Grand Jury.

Inasmuch as the bulk of the information attached is from the news media, it will not be disseminated.

TJS:mh

FD-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

REC-24

FBI

Date: 7/28/67

Transmit the following in PLAIN TEXT
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL
(Priority)

Mr. Tolson
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Wick
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, NEW ORLEANS (89-69)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
DALLAS, TEXAS, 11/22/63
MISCELLANEOUS - INFO CONCERNING
OO: DALLAS

Enclosed herewith for Bureau are newspaper articles appearing in New Orleans newspapers concerning the above captioned matter.

Also enclosed for Dallas and Miami are one copy each of these newspaper articles.

4 ENCLOSURE

3 - Bureau (Encl. 4)
1 - Dallas (89-43) (Encl. 4)
1 - Miami (Encl. 4)
1 - New Orleans

KSO:jab
(6)

REC-24 62-109060-5600

EX-113 AUG 1 1967

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

AUG 9 1967

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Judge Rules Sheridan Must Testify

Criminal District Court Judge Bernard J. Bagert threw out television newsman Walter Sheridan's attempt to avoid testifying before the Orleans Parish Grand Jury in Dist. Atty. Jim Garrison's Kennedy death plot investigation.

Judge Bagert overruled Sheridan's motion to quash a grand jury subpena, but he stayed the subpena for 24 hours to give the newsman's lawyers an opportunity to appeal.

At the same time, the judge denied motions by Sheridan to oust Garrison as legal adviser to the grand jury. And he refused to permit the National Broadcasting Co. reporter's lawyer to accompany him into the jury room.

IN A FOURTH ruling, Judge Bagert said grand jury foreman Albert V. LaBiche is not compelled to announce in advance what questions will be asked Sheridan.

State's attorneys told Bagert they were ready to convene the grand jury, which had been subpenaed in a body to appear at the hearing on Sheridan's motions this morning.

However, an attorney for Sheridan announced he will appeal Judge Bagert's decisions to the State Supreme Court. The judge said he would stay the subpena until noon tomorrow so that the appeal could be made.

After the hearing, LaBiche said he has ordered the grand jury to meet at 2 p. m. tomorrow for the purpose of hearing Sheridan. Whether the newsman appears then will depend on what happens to the appeal.

JUDGE BAGERT'S rulings today followed a heated, one hour and 15 minutes hearing in which state and defense attorneys traded roundhouse verbal blows.

Even before the hearing began, the DA's office charged that Sheridan and his attorneys have abused "the use of legal process" by launching a "vitrolic diatribe" against Garrison.

Two DA's assistants leveled the accusation in a formal answer to a supplemental motion filed yesterday by the National Broadcasting Co. reporter's attorneys.

Their response to Sheridan's charges was filed a few minutes before Judge Bernard J. Bagert opened a hearing on Sheridan's move to avoid testifying before the Orleans Parish Grand Jury in Garrison's Kennedy death plot investigation.

In rapid fire order today:

1. Sheridan was arraigned before Judge Thomas M. Brahney on charges that he attempted to bribe Garrison's star witness, Perry R. Russo of Baton Rouge. Sheridan pleaded innocent.

2. Sheridan was served by Sheriff Louis J. Heyd Jr. with a federal subpena to appear before a U.S. district judge in Chicago Monday.

3. State's attorneys and Sheridan's lawyers clashed before Judge Bagert over whether the TV newsman should be made to face the grand jury.

Part of the Sheridan move was an attempt to have Garrison removed as legal adviser to the grand jury. In additional pleadings, filed yesterday, his lawyers charged that conflicting political and financial interests should cause the DA to be recused.

Asst. DA's James L. Alcock and Richard V. Byrnes answered this morning that Sheridan's pleadings consisted of "nothing more than a vitrolic diatribe couched in pseudo-legal language."

"The allegations contained therein are completely irrelevant and are solely designed to destroy the well-earned reputation of Jim Garrison as district attorney," the state declared.

Alcock and Burnes further asserted that Sheridan's legal maneuvers are aimed at insuring "that Clay L. Shaw does not come to trial."

SHAW, A 54-year-old retired New Orleans businessman, is free on $10,000 bond, awaiting trial on charges that he helped plot the assassination of Prseident John F. Kennedy.

The state answer asserted that an attorney for Sheridan expressed the opinion openly that it would be "too risky" to bring Shaw to trial and added:

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE 1

STATES-ITEM

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Date: 7-27-67
Edition: FINAL
Author:
Editor:
Title: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEX. 11-22-63
Character: AFO
or
Classification: 89-
Submitting Office: N.O., LA.

☐ Being Investigated

60

ENCLOSURE

"By . . . his counsel's statement about it being 'too risky' to try Clay L. Shaw before a petite jury made up of New Orleans citizens, mover and his counsel have expressed a total lack of confidence in the character and intelligence of the citizens of this city."

Later during the hearing, Burnes and Alcock locked horns with Brener over the Sheridan motions, and Burnes said Sheridan had no legal right to seek Garrison's removal as grand jury adviser.

THE MAIN issue, said Burnes is, "Can anyone on the street come in and ask for recusation? I think not."

Attorneys for two other figures in the Garrison probe were interested onlookers as Sheridan lawyer Milton Brener opened his pleadings at 10:45 a. m.

Both F. Irvin Dymond, leading defense counsel for Shaw, and Burton Klein, lawyer for Alvin Beauboeuf, listened as Brener attacked Garrison and his investigation.

Brener said the DA has refused to investigate "serious and documented charges" hurled against members of the Garrison staff, and he charged that taking Sheridan before the grand jury would violate his rights to constitutional protection.

AS SHERIDAN walked into the hearing chamber, he was handed a subpena to appear at 10 a. m. Monday before U.S. District Judge Richard R. Austin at Chicago. The subpena involves the government's bribery case against Teamster Union President James R. Hoffa.

Sheridan was one of the chief Justice Department investigators working on the U.S. effort to jail Hoffa for misuse of union funds and jury tampering. Hoffa was convicted.

Thirty minutes before the hearing on his motion to avoid grand jury testimony began, Sheridan pleaded innocent to charges that he tried to bribe Russo.

The accusation by Garrison grew out of Sheridan's investigative activities which led to a special documentary program aired on television by NBC.

Russo testified at a preliminary hearing for Shaw that he overheard the tall, white-haired defendant help the late David W. Ferrie and Lee Harvey Oswald plot Kennedy's murder.

FERRIE, A onetime airline pilot, died Feb. 22 of what the coroner called "natural causes." Oswald, the presumed assassin of the President, was shot to death by Jack Ruby.

Garrison has charged Sheridan with offering Russo financial help and legal protecton if the witness would recant his testimony and appear on the NBC program.

Judge Brahney heard Sheridan's not guilty plea and gave his lawyers 30 days in which to file special pleadings.

Sheridan's supplemental motion filed yesterday accused Garrison of suppressing evidence, refusing to investigate allegations of wrongdoing by members of his staff and using the grand jury to punish and harass persons who will not cooperate with him.

Sheridan said the DA's actions were the "result of a personal interest in the cause." At the same time, the motion questioned Garrison's "judicial temperament, his sense of responsibility and his reputation as a prosecutor and fair-minded public official." Sheridan's pleadings added:

"His keen personal interest in vindicating his positive public utterances, in which utterances he has staked his future and his reputation, and his keen personal interest in preserving his reputation . . . are at odds with and are inconsistent with a fair, impartial quest for justice or search for truth."

THE MOTION CHARGES that "financial gain and prof it have resulted and continue to result to the district attorney in the form of funds donated by groups . . . and funds received from various newspapers, magazines and other publications for materials furnished by the district attorney for publication."

"The district attorney therefore has an additional personal interest in the cause other than the fair and impartial administration of justice," the newsman declared.

In another development yesterday, one-time Jefferson Parish Asst. DA Dean A. Andrews Jr. told the Jefferson Young Men's Business Club he is tired of being the DA's "whipping boy."

"If he messes with me one more time, I'm going to charge him with malfeasance in office and prove it," Andrews warned. He is charged with perjury in connection with the probe.



—States-Item Photo.
ALBERT V. LaBIANCA



—States-Item Photo.
WALTER SHERIDAN

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Andrews 'Tired' of DA Charges; May Bring Suit

Warns Garrison to Stop Fooling with Him

Thrice-indicted attorney Dean A. Andrews Jr. said Wednesday night if District Attorney Jim Garrison "messes with me one more time, I'm going to charge him with malfeasance in office —and prove it."

Andrews, former Jefferson Parish assistant DA indicted for perjury by the Orleans Parish Grand Jury concerning what he called the "Jolly Green Giant's" presidential assassination probe, said he is tired of being Garrison's "whipping boy."

The colorful, corpulent Andrews said he is also weary of receiving "bills of information to keep my mouth shut" and "if I get to trial, he (Garrison) can pack up his bag and get out of town."

RECEIVED CALL

Indicted in connection with testimony he gave to the Warren Commission about a telephone call he received from a Clem Bertrand shortly after the death in Dallas of President John F. Kennedy, Andrews said the nature of the phone call rules out the possibility that Clay L. Shaw was the caller.

He said Shaw, accused by Garrison and indicted b ythe Grand Jury for an alleged conspiracy to murder Kennedy, was on the West Coast and the man calling as Bertrand was phoning locally—not long-distance.

Andrews said that various so-called secret Central Intelligence Agency and Federal Bureau of Investigation documents in Washington could readily be viewed in presence of a judge under court order, but Garrison has not made an effort to see them, preferring only to "yipe on" and discredit the CIA and FBI.

MENTIONS FIGURES

The trial attorney said also that three figures often mentioned by Garrison as wanted for questioning in the alleged JFK-death plot could easily be brought to New Orleans under the "interstate compact" but the DA has regularly failed to provide the proper papers.

Those extradited would have to be returned to their home states without prosecution after questioning, according to Andrews.

Addressing a meeting of the Young Men's Business Club of Jefferson at the Holloway House, Andrews waxed eloquent at times in his familiar "hip" or "cat" talk, relating the history of his involvement in the Kennedy-death investigation from the time he was 'hit in the head with a nickel"— got the local call from Bertrand.

He told the Warren Commission, which said Lee Harvey Oswald was the lone presidential assassin, that Bertrand asked him to defend Oswald after Kennedy's death.

Of Garrison, Andrews said:

"You don't know how powerful a district attorney is," said the former assistant DA, who claimed that any assistant district attorney can so slant information in presentation to a grand jury so as to influence an indictment one way or the other nine times out of 10.

Andrews said a recent constitutional amendment on the Code of Criminal Procedure, in effect since Jan. 1, has resulted in the loss of over 90 per cent of a person's basic rights as related to grand jury indictments.

"Everybody who opposed him is hauled before the Grand Jury," said Andrews, "or else they leave the state, but those who cooperate live peaceably."

ENCLOSURE

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE 12
SECTION 1
TIMES PICAYUNE
NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Date: 7-27-67
Edition:
Author:
Editor:
Title: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEX. 11-22-63
Character: AFO
or
Classification: 89-
Submitting Office: N.O., LA.

☐ Being Investigated

3

100

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

TV Newsman's Hearing Due In Probe Case

A television network newsman was scheduled to find out today whether he must testify before the Orleans Parish Grand Jury in Dist. Atty. Jim Garrison's Kennedy death plo tinvestigation.

The hearing was scheduled this morning before Criminal District Court Judge Bernard J. Bagert. National Broadcasting Co. reporter Walter Sheridan, subpenaed to testify by the jury, wants the subpena quashed.

ORIGINALLY, SHERIDAN claimed his requested testimony was nothing more than an attempt to harass him because he produced an NBC program which criticized the DA's investigation.

Yesterday, Sheridan's lawyers filed an amended motion which charged that conflicting political and financial interests should remove Garrison from the investigation.

Garrison has charged Sheridan with public bribery of a key witness in the state's presidential assassination conspiracy case against 54-year-old Clay L. Shaw of New Orleans.

THE SUPPLEMENTAL motion filed yesterday accused Garrison of suppressing evidence, refusing to invesitgate allegations of wrongdoing by members of his staff and using the grand jury to punish and harass persons who will not cooperate with him.

Sheridan said the DA's actions were the "result of a personal interest in the cause." At the same time, the motion questioned Garrison's "judicial temperament, his sense of responsibility and his reputation as a prosecutor and fair-minded public official." Sheridan's pleadings added:

"His keen personal interest in vindicating his positive public utterances, in which utterances he has staked his future and his reputation, and his keen personal interest in preserving his reputation . . . are at odds with and are inconsistent with a fair, impartial quest for justice or search for truth."

THE MOTION CHARGES that "financial gain and profit have resulted and continue to result to the district attorney in the form of funds donated by groups . . . and funds received from various newspapers, magazines and other publications for materials furnished by the district attorney for publication."

"The district attorney therefore has an additional personal interest in the cause other than the fair and impartial administration of justice," the newsman declared.

IF GARRISON'S office chooses to answer the latest Sheridan motion and asks for time to study the pleadings and file a formal response, the scheduled hearing could be delayed for another week or more.

In another development yesterday, one-time Jefferson Parish Asst. DA Dean A. Andrews Jr. told the Jefferson Young Men's Business Club he is tired of being the DA's "whipping boy."

"If he messes with me one more time, I'm going to charge him with malfeasance in office and prove it," Andrews warned. He is charged with perjury in connection with the probe.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE 1

STATES-ITEM

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Date: 7-27-67
Edition: RED COMET
Author:
Editor:
Title: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEX. 11-22-63
Character: AFO
or
Classification: 89-
Submitting Office: N.O., LA.

☐ Being Investigated

ENCLOSURE 4

(Mount Clipping In Space Below)

Sheridan Raps DA's 'Interest'

Alleges Garrison Seeks 'Personal Gain'

A television newsman charged with public bribery alleged Wednesday Dist. Atty. Jim Garrison's "personal interest" in his "future political career" and his "financial gain and profit" from the presidential assassination probe should disqualify him from handling the case.

National Broadcasting Co. newsman Walter Sheridan made such allegations in a supplemental motion to quash an Orleans Parish Grand Jury subpena and to have Garrison removed as Grand Jury adviser. The motion was filed by attorney Milton E. Brener in Criminal District Court.

At 10 a. m. Thursday Judge Bernard J. Bagert will rule on all motions filed by the defense for Sheridan, accused of public bribery following a one-hour NBC special he produced critical of the DA's investigation into the death of President John F. Kennedy.

Sunday Garrison's office filed pleadings challenging the effort to have the DA removed as Grand Jury adviser and to dismiss the Sheridan subpena.

SUBPENA USE

In the supplemental motion, Sheridan averred that Garrison is suppressing evidence, failing and refusing to investigate allegations of wrongdoing by DA staff members and using the Grand Jury subpena to punish and harass, as well as exploiting his position as Grand Jury legal adviser.

Sheridan claimed these circumstances were a "result of a personal interest in the cause, to wit, the assassination investigation, which is in conflict with the fair and impartial administration of justice!"

Specifically, the NBC newsman said many public statements of Garrison claiming to have "solved" the assassination "without question" between Feb. 24 and July 15 of this year have tended to place at issue "the sound judgment of the District Attorney, his judicial temperament, his sense of responsibility and his reputation as a prosecutor and fair-minded public official."

Sheridan maintained further about Garrison: "His keen personal interest in vindicating his positive public utterances, in which utterances he has staked his future and his reputation, and his keen personal interest in preserving his reputation in the particulars above-mentioned, are at odds with and are inconsistent with a fair, impartial quest for justice or search for truth."

Sheridan also averred that on or about June 14 of this year Mort Sahl, a nationally known entertainer, and Mark Lane, a critic of the Warren Commission, held a public meeting at the University of California at Los Angeles "for the purpose of raising money for Jim Garrison for use in the 'investigation.'"

APPEAL MADE

He also claimed that Sahl made a similar public appeal for funds a couple of days later at the Red Fox Night Club in Los Angeles.

The Warren Commission concluded that Lee Harvey Oswald was the lone assassin of President Kennedy, and Garrison is seeking to prove an assassination conspiracy and has charged retired New Orleans businessman Clay L. Shaw with plotting to kill Kennedy. The Grand Jury indicted Shaw on such a count and his trial is pending.

Sheridan alleged that "financial gain and profit have resulted and continue to result to the District Attorney in the form of funds donated by groups, including particularly, but not limited to, a group of New Orleans citizens styled 'Truth and Consequences' and funds received from various newspapers, magazines and other publications for materials furnished by the District Attorney for publication."

HAS INTEREST

"The District Attorney therefore has an additional personal interest in the cause other than the fair and impartial administration of justice," Sheridan concluded.

The NBC newsman claimed further that charges filed by the DA against "one Manuel Garcia" for the alleged sale of narcotics "are completely untrue, without any basis in fact whatever, and no evidence exists of such violation."

Sheridan maintained the charges against Garcia were for purposes of "questioning in connection with his (Garrison's) probe and constitutes a further example of the gross misuse of the judicial processes by the District Attorney in furtherance of the alleged investigation."

The NBC newsman said Garrison's office is discriminating against the network's affiliate WDSU-TV and its personnel "by refusing to admit them to press conferences, by repeatedly using insulting language to its personnel, and otherwise using the power of his office to punish" the station for "public criticism of his conduct as a public official."

ENCLOSURE

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE 6
SECTION 1
TIMES PICAYUNE
NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Date: 7-27-67
Edition:
Author:
Editor:
Title: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEX. 11-22-63
Character: AFO
or
Classification: 89-
Submitting Office: N.O., LA.

☐ Being Investigated

E600

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATION SECTION

JUL 25 1967

TELETYPE

REC 23

Mr. Tolson	✓
Mr. DeLoach	✓
Mr. Mohr	
Mr. Wick	
Mr. Casper	
Mr. Callahan	
Mr. Conrad	
Mr. Felt	
Mr. Gale	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Sullivan	
Mr. Tavel	
Mr. Trotter	
Tele. Room	
Miss Holmes	
Miss Gandy	

FBI WASH DC

FBI ST LOUIS

1122AM URGENT 7-25-67 DRS

TO DIRECTOR AND SACS, ALBUQUERQUE (62-109060) AND EL PASO

FROM ST. LOUIS (105-3665) 2P

ASSASINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, NOVEMBER TWENTYTWO, NINETEEN SIXTYTHREE, DALLAS, TEXAS.

RE ALBUQUERQUE AIRTEL TO BUREAU, JULY TEN LAST, AND ST. LOUIS AIRTEL TO BUREAU, JULY EIGHTEEN LAST. NO COPIES EL PASO.

AT EIGHT P.M. JULY TWENTYFOUR, LAST, [redacted] TELEPHONED ST. LOUIS OFFICE. REFUSED TO FURNISH ADDRESS, BUT SAID HE WILL CONTACT PLAZA HOTEL, MILL STREET, EL PASO, TEXAS, TONIGHT. SUGGESTED MESSAGE BE LEFT WITH DESK CLERK ARRANGING INTERVIEW. PERTINENT SERIALS BEING FORWARDED EL PASO AMSD TODAY. FOR INFO EL PASO, A SOURCE ALLEGED THAT IN NINETEEN SIXTYTWO [redacted] AND HIS SON [redacted] DISCUSSED POSSIBLE ASSASINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY AND PARTICIPATED IN A MEETING WITH LEE HARVEY OSWALD

EX-113 REC-23 62-109060-5601

55 AUG 8 1967

END PAGE 1

MR. DELOACH FOR THE DIRECTOR

14 AUG 1 1967

Xerox-1

AIRMAIL COPY INSTANT TELETYPE BEING SENT DALLAS, OFFICE OF ORIGIN.

P.

END

BJP

FBI WASH DC

CP

CC- MR. SULLIVAN

FBI

Date: 7/27/67

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

AIRTEL _____
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, EL PASO (89-52) (RUC)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, NOVEMBER 22, 1963, DALLAS, TEXAS

OO: DALLAS

Re St. Louis teletype to the Bureau dated 7/25/67; El Paso teletype to the Bureau dated 7/26/67.

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau is an original and seven copies of a LHM dated and captioned as above. One copy of the LHM should be designated for Legat, Bonn. One copy of this communication is being furnished to AQ and one to St. Louis for information, and two to the Dallas Office.

The interview of [redacted] was conducted by SAs ROBERT G. ABEGGLEN and FRANCIS J. PRASEK on 7/25/67.

[redacted] advised that as soon as he established a permanent residence in El Paso he would notify the El Paso Office where he could be contacted in the future. To date he has not contacted the office.

ENCLOSURE

3-Bureau (Encls. 8)
1-Albuquerque (89-27) (Info) (Encl. 1)
2-Dallas (89-43) (Encls. 2)
1-St. Louis (105-3665) (Info) (Encl. 1)
1-El Paso
FJP:mad
(8)

62-109060-5602

REC 16

16 JUL-31 1967

SEP 18 1972

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

54 AUG 7 1967

EP 89-52

No request of the Bureau to have Legat, Bonn, conduct investigation in this matter is being set forth inasmuch as it was previously done in the referenced El Paso teletype.

No further investigation being conducted by the El Paso Office.

ADDENDUM

At 5:35 PM, 7/27/67, [redacted] called and stated that he could be contacted through his daughter [redacted] Albuquerque, telephone number [redacted] until he establishes residence in El Paso at which time he will advise this office.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

202 U.S. Court House
El Paso, Texas 79901
July 28, 1967

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, NOVEMBER 22, 1963, DALLAS, TEXAS

Reference is made to letterhead memorandum dated June 23, 1967, at Jackson, Mississippi.

On July 25, 1967, [redacted] was interviewed at the Plaza Hotel, El Paso, Texas, by Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and after being advised of his right to remain silent; his right to consult with an attorney before, during and after the interview; his right to have an attorney present; his right to have an attorney appointed for him; his right to stop the interview at any time and the fact that anything he said could be used against him in a court of law, and after waiving these rights in writing, [redacted] furnished the following information:

[redacted] denied ever discussing with anyone the assassination of President John Fitzgerald Kennedy, stating that he felt that there were worse alternatives than President Kennedy. [redacted] stated though he might disagree with a particular philosophy he abhorred the very things for which assassination stood.

Regarding the allegation that he had participated in a meeting with Lee Harvey Oswald, the assassin responsible for the death of John Fitzgerald Kennedy, [redacted] stated that he had never seen, never heard of, never met with, and never knew of Oswald until he saw the television pictures of Oswald after his arrest in Dallas, Texas. He further stated that he had never met anyone who had ever consulted with Lee Harvey Oswald on any matter and that these allegations were ridiculous.

Regarding a meeting in 1962 at which he was purportedly in attendance with his son and two other individuals, one of whom was Lee Harvey Oswald, [redacted] stated

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

COPIES DESTROYED

2 - JAN 12 1973

ENCLOSURE

that the only meeting of four individuals in his home in 1962 that he can recall was an occasion on which two local members of the John Birch Society called upon him and his son, [redacted], in an attempt to recruit them to the cause. He stated that neither of these individuals was Lee Harvey Oswald.

[redacted] stated that he did not know why these allegations had been made against him but he suspected the motives were "political" inasmuch as he had been involved in local politics while residing in New Mexico. He stated that he had been a candidate for the Republican nomination for the U.S. House of Representatives and that during this campaign political animosities had developed.

He stated that in 1959 he was appointed by the Governor of New Mexico to serve on the Atomic Energy Commission of the State of New Mexico, which commission had as its principal objective coordination of licensing laws regarding radioactive materials between the State and Federal jurisdictions. He stated that the chief opponent to his appointment and continuing membership of this commission was an individual by the name of [redacted], a self-admitted former member of the Communist Party and a "professional witness" for the House Committee on Unamerican Activities. [redacted] had written a letter to the Governor of New Mexico requesting that [redacted] be removed from the Commission and threatening as an alternative to expose [redacted] in the newspapers of New Mexico as a "facist" since [redacted] had been associated with [redacted] and the Christian Crusade, an organization described by [redacted] as very conservative.

[redacted] stated that the allegations would be "typical" of the type of statements [redacted] would make.

[redacted] stated that it would be natural for anyone making allegations to include his son [redacted] since he and his son were very close companions and were active in politics together.

[redacted] is currently the Armed Forces Radio Correspondent to the Third Infantry Division in Wurzburg, Germany, and his current address is the Third Administrative Company, Third Infantry (P-10), 09036, APO, New York, N.Y.

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, NOVEMBER 22, 1963, DALLAS, TEXAS

[redacted] is currently engaged in completing a book entitled "Franco" a biography of the current ruler of Spain. [redacted] is in the El Paso, Texas-Juarez, Chihuahua, Mexico, area for the purpose of obtaining a Spanish cultural view of Franco and Lohbeck indicated that he was to stay at the Camino Real Hotel in Juarez, Mexico.

The following is a physical description of [redacted]

Sex	Male
Race	White
Age	49
Born	August 20, 1917 at St. Louis, Missouri
Height	5'7"
Weight	135
Eyes	Hazel
Hair	Brown-wavy-greying at temples
Complexion	Ruddy
Facial Features	Slender fine features
Build	Small - slender
Employment	Free-lance writer
Marital Status	Divorced

-16 (Rev. 5-22-64)

FBI

Date: 7/29/67

REC 16

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

AIRTEL _____ (Priority)

Mr. Tolson
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Wick
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, SAN ANTONIO (89-67) (RUC)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
11/22/63, DALLAS, TEXAS
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING

Enclosed for the Bureau are six copies of an LHM dated and captioned as above.

Two copies of the LHM are enclosed for the Dallas Division.

It is recommended no further investigation be conducted regarding the matter furnished in accompanying LHM.

5 ENCLOSURE

REC 16 62-109060-5603

3-Bureau (Enc. 6)
2-Dallas (89-43) (Enc. 2)
1-San Antonio

EX-113

1 AUG 1 1967

DAW:ldb
(6)

C. C. Wick

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____

Special Agent in Charge

62 AUG 4 1967

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

San Antonio, Texas

July 29, 1967

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
November 22, 1963, DALLAS, TEXAS

INFORMANT

On July 28, 1967, [redacted] San Antonio, Texas, appeared at the San Antonio Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation relating the following information:

[redacted] explained approximately six weeks ago during a conversation with two casual truck driver friends of his, known only to him as ROGERS and WALTER, who are brothers, concerning the assassination of President JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, one of the brothers related he had received information from a friend, whom he did not identify who works for a used car lot located on St. Mary's Street, San Antonio, Texas, or who had bought a car from this used car lot, that this friend was in possession of information concerning the assassination.

[redacted] explained his source of information stated that the friend was sweeping out the floor board of a car bearing New York license plates when an envelope containing three sheets of paper was found beneath one of the floor mats. One sheet of paper contained a long list of names, which were identified as the conspirators in the KENNEDY assassination, and on this list the names of LEE HARVEY OSWALD and JACK RUBY appeared. On the second sheet of paper was a map of the assassination area, and the third sheet of paper reportedly appeared to be blank, however, some unidentified information had been written with invisible ink.

COPIES DESTROYED
21 JAN 12 1973

ENCLOSURE

[redacted] stated no further identification of this unidentified friend, the vehicle, or the envelope was given, and he did not question the brothers concerning this information as he did not want to appear overly alarmed or cause any undue concern over the situation.

[redacted] reiterated he did not know the two brothers names other than those furnished nor did he know their exact address. He stated he had been working with the men only a short while and that he no longer works for the trucking concern they were employed for.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

0-21 (Rev. 5-22-64)

FBI

Date: 7/19/67 REC 20

Transmit the following in PLAIN TEXT
(Type in plaintext or code)

AIRTEL AIRMAIL
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, NEW ORLEANS (89-69)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
DALLAS, TEXAS, 11/22/63
MISCELLANEOUS - INFO CONCERNING
OO: DALLAS

ReDuairtel 7/13/67, New Orleans radiogram 7/11/67 and New Orleans airtel and letterhead memorandum 7/11/67.

Referenced New Orleans letterhead memorandum reported that telephone service was installed for a Miss [redacted], 403 Gatehouse Drive, New Orleans, La. on 9/20/64 and this number is listed as 835-2283. Miss [redacted] employment was listed as [redacted] Anesthetists at Charity Hospital, New Orleans, La. The telephone company records revealed that subsequent to the installation of Miss [redacted] telephone, three additional listings were made to that telephone number, namely, [redacted]

The 1966 New Orleans City Directory lists a [redacted] Hotel Dieu Hospital, residence address 3838 Dauphine St., New Orleans, La. There was no listing for [redacted] in the current New Orleans telephone directory.

ST-103 REC 20 62-109060-5604

14 JUL 21 1967

3 - Bureau
2 - Dallas (89-43)
2 - New Orleans

ECW:jab
(7)

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

NO 89-69

The 1966 New Orleans City Directory lists a [redacted] Nurse, Mercy Hospital, residence address 4901 Franklin Avenue, New Orleans, La. The current New Orleans telephone directory lists [redacted], 2935 Ridgelake Drive, Metairie, La., telephone number 834-6469.

The 1966 New Orleans City Directory contains the name [redacted] Hotel Dieu Hospital, residence address 1905 S. Carrollton Avenue.

On 7/19/67 a pretext telephone call was made to [redacted], landlady of the apartment building at 1905 S. Carrollton Avenue, New Orleans, La. Mrs. [redacted] advised that she had never had anyone by the name of [redacted] or [redacted] or for that matter anyone by the name of [redacted] as a tenant in her apartments. Mrs. [redacted] stated she knows all of her tenants and now has six nurses presently living in various apartments but none of these individuals are named [redacted]. Mrs. [redacted] advised that she has been the landlady at this address for the past three years and makes it a point to know all persons residing in the apartments.

On 7/19/67 SA PIERRE D. FOURNIER personally observed the names [redacted] on the mailbox of Apartment K, 403 Gatehouse Drive, Metairie, La. A pretext contact with the guard on the gate of the Gatehouse Apartments disclosed that this guard had a listing for a [redacted] Apartment K, 403 Gatehouse Drive.

A pretext telephone call to the Personnel Department of Hotel Dieu Hospital, 2004 Tulane Avenue, New Orleans, La. resulted in information being received that [redacted] is an anesthetist at that hospital and resides at 403 Gatehouse Drive, Metairie, La.

The 1966 New Orleans City Directory lists [redacted], wife [redacted] a crane operator at Southern Scrap Metal Co., residence address 502 N. Alexandria St., New Orleans, La.

7/24/67

1 - Mr. Lenihan

Airtel

To: SAC, New Orleans (89-69)

REC 20

From: Director, FBI (62-109060) - 5604

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
DALLAS, TEXAS,
NOVEMBER 22, 1963
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING

ReNOairtel and letterhead memorandum attached thereto dated July 11, 1967, which reported that a confidential source of the New Orleans Office advised that Clayton R. Bertrand, 1014 North Salcedo Street, New Orleans, had unlisted telephone number 482-4589.

Reference is also made to New Orleans airtel 7/19/67 which set forth results of discreet inquiries by New Orleans to identify C. A. Bertrand and Clayton R. Bertrand.

In reviewing referenced New Orleans communications, it does not appear to the Bureau that the New Orleans Office has established that Clayton R. Bertrand, 1014 North Salcedo Street, New Orleans, telephone number 482-4589 is identical to Clayton R. Bertrand, a crane operator employed by the Southern Scrap Metal Company who resided at 502 North Alexandria Street, New Orleans, Louisiana.

The New Orleans Office should immediately complete its inquiries in this matter to resolve this very pertinent point. Thereafter, the New Orleans Office should submit to the Bureau a letterhead memorandum setting forth the pertinent investigation reported in its airtel of July 19, 1967, identifying C. A. Bertrand and the results of its pending inquiries to definitely resolve the identity of Clayton R. Bertrand.

1 - Dallas (89-43)

REL:jmk
(5)

MAILED 23
JUL 24 1967
COMM-FBI

Tolson
DeLoach
Mohr
Wick
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. R.
Holmes
Gandy

55 AUG 10 1967

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

FD-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

FBI

Date: 7/31/67

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____ (Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, DALLAS (89-43) (P)

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
DALLAS, TEXAS, 11/22/63
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING

OO: DALLAS

Re New Orleans letter to Bureau dated 7/25/67, Dallas airtel to Bureau dated 7/28/67 and Bureau airtel to Los Angeles dated 7/28/67.

Referenced Dallas airtel advised that Dallas indices failed to reflect any information regarding the names set out in the material furnished by the New Orleans Division in their referenced letter. Inadvertently Los Angeles did not receive copy of the referenced Dallas airtel.

Information copy of this communication is furnished New Orleans in view of their interest.

LEAD

LOS ANGELES

AT LANDERS, CALIFORNIA. Will interview [redacted] as requested in re Bureau airtel.

REC 1 62-109060 - 5605

cc Bishop

3- Bureau
2- Los Angeles
1- New Orleans (89-69)
2- Dallas
DJH/wvm
(8)

AUG 1 1967

62 AUG 4 1967

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATION SECTION

JUL 28 1967

TELETYPE

REC-34

Mr. Tolson
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Wick
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

FBI WASH DC

614PM URGENT 7/28/67 OLP

TO DIRECTOR 62-109060 AND DALLAS 89-43

FROM NEW ORLEANS 89-69

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEXAS, NOV. TWENTYTWO, SIXTYTHREE, MISCELLANEOUS - INFO CONCERNING, OO: DALLAS.

THE NEW ORLEANS STATES-ITEM (SI) FINAL EDITION, JULY TWENTYEIGHT INSTANT, INDICATES THAT THE SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF LOUISIANA ISSUED A "STAY ORDER" STATING THAT NBC NEWSMAN WALTER SHERIDAN DID NOT HAVE TO APPEAR BEFORE THE ORLEANS PARISH GRAND JURY JULY TWENTYEIGHT INSTANT. THE HIGH COURT'S ORDER READ IN PART: "THE EXACT RULING OF THE DISTRICT JUDGE HAS NOT YET BEEN PREPARED AND SUBMITTED TO [illegible] FOR REVIEW.

"UNDER THE CIRCUMSTANCES, AND IN VIEW OF THE SHOWING MADE IN THE APPLICATION, THIS COURT IS UNABLE TO PASS UPON SAME BEFORE NOON ON THIS DATE.

REC-34 62-109060-5606

"FOR THESE REASONS, IT IS ORDERED THAT ALL PROCEEDINGS INVOLVED IN THIS APPLICATION BE, AND THEY ARE HEREBY ORDERED STAYED UNTIL THE FURTHER ORDERS OF THIS COURT."

AUG 2 1967

END PAGE ONE

MR. DELOACH FOR THE DIRECTOR

COPIES DESTROYED

21 JAN 12 1973

GE TWO

"THE DISTRICT JUDGE AND THE DISTRICT ATTORNEY ARE HEREBY

RDERED TO FILE IN THIS COURT RETURNS TO THE APPLICATION

F RELATOR ON OR BEFORE AUGUST EIGHT NEXT."

SI CONTINUES THAT ALBERT V. LABRICHE FOREMAN, ORLEANS

PARISH GRAND JURY HAD ORDERED THE JURY TO MEET AT TWO PM INSTANT TO HEAR TESTIMONY

OF SHERIDAN.

NO LHM FOLLOWS.

END

CORR PAGE ONE LINE ELEVEN WORD ONE SHOULD BE US

LINE FOURTEEN FIRST FOXXWORD SHOULD SAME

PAGE TWO NEXT TO LAST LINE SHOULD BE

PARISH GRAND JURY HAD ORDERED THE JURY TO MEET AT TWO PM INSTANT TO

HEAR THE TESTIMONY OF SHERIDAN.

END

BGM

FBI WASH DC

TU CLR

CC MR. SULLIVAN

5-113a (9-29-65)

Domestic Intelligence Division

INFORMATIVE NOTE

Date 7/28/67

Walter Sheridan is an NBC news investigator who was recently charged by Jim Garrison with bribery and intimidation of Garrison's star witness against Clay L. Shaw. The charges were brought after the NBC news program which exposed Garrison's highly unethical methods in attempting to convict Clay L. Shaw of conspiring to assassinate John F. Kennedy.

Sheridan's attorneys filed a five point motion in an effort to have a subpoena quashed which required Sheridan to appear before a local grand jury.

The information in attached will not be disseminated since it is taken from news media.

TJS:ts

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Bishop
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Branigan
1 - Mr. Lenihan

August 2, 1967

The Attorney General

Director, FBI

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963,
DALLAS, TEXAS

I have previously furnished to you information this Bureau has received concerning the investigation being conducted by New Orleans District Attorney James C. Garrison in connection with the assassination of the late President John Fitzgerald Kennedy.

There is attached a copy of a memorandum dated July 28, 1967, at New Orleans, Louisiana, which sets forth information which was volunteered to our New Orleans Office by Captain Roy Allemand, New Orleans Harbor Police Department. The information furnished by Captain Allemand concerns information he received from Mr. William H. Gurvich, who was formerly an investigator for New Orleans District Attorney James C. Garrison.

In my letter to you of June 27, 1967, I reported that Mr. Gurvich appeared on a New Orleans television station on the evening of June 26, 1967, and advised that he had resigned as Garrison's aide. At that time Gurvich stated he was dissatisfied with the way Garrison was conducting his investigation and that he saw no reason for an investigation by Garrison. He also added that during his association with Garrison, he saw no evidence of a conspiracy in the assassination of the late President John Fitzgerald Kennedy.

REC 32 62-109060-5607

Additional pertinent information concerning this matter that comes to our attention will be immediately furnished to you.

This information is also being furnished to Mrs. Mildred Stegall at the White House.

Enclosure

62-109060

REL:cls (13)

Tolson
DeLoach
Mohr
Bishop
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes

MAILED 3
AUG 2 - 1967
COMM-FBI

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO

67 AUG 8 1967

TELETYPE UNIT

The Attorney General

1 - The Deputy Attorney General (Enclosure)

1 - Mr. Carl Eardley (Enclosure)
Acting Assistant Attorney General

1 - Mr. Fred M. Vinson, Jr. (Enclosure)
Assistant Attorney General

1 - Mr. J. Walter Yeagley (Enclosure)
Assistant Attorney General

NOTE:

Data set forth herein was previously summarized in memorandum Branigan to Sullivan dated 7-27-67. We have now received complete details of the information concerned and such information is included in the letterhead memorandum being transmitted as an enclosure to this letter.

1 - D. DeLoach
1 - P. Mohr
1 - Mr. T. E. Bishop
1 - Mr. N. P. Callahan
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan

The Attorney General

August 2, 1967

Director, FBI

1 - Mr. W. A. Branigan
1 - Mr. R. E. Lenihan

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963,
DALLAS, TEXAS

Mr. Richard Burns, Assistant District Attorney for the Parish of Orleans, New Orleans, Louisiana, telephonically contacted Special Agent Regis L. Kennedy of our New Orleans Office July 31, 1967, and advised that Burns desires to subpoena Special Agent Kennedy to appear as a witness in the trial of Dean A. Andrews which is scheduled to begin in New Orleans August 9, 1967. Mr. Burns made reference to an interview report dated December 3, 1963, which reported the results of an interview of Dean Andrews by Special Agent Kennedy and Special Agent Reed W. Jensen who is also assigned to our New Orleans Office.

REC 40 62-109060-5608

Mr. Burns further informed Special Agent Kennedy that he has been in contact with the United States Attorney's Office in New Orleans for the purpose of obtaining clearance for Special Agent Kennedy to appear as a witness at the trial of Dean A. Andrews. Mr. Burns added that he was notifying both the United States Attorney's Office in New Orleans and the New Orleans FBI Office by letter regarding the general scope involved in Special Agent Kennedy's testimony.

For your information, Special Agent Kennedy interviewed Dean A. Andrews on three occasions in connection with our investigation of the assassination of President Kennedy. Special Agent Kennedy set forth results of each of his interviews with Mr. Andrews in an interview form (FD-302). These interview forms are identified as follows:

1. Interview of Mr. Andrews on November 25, 1963, is reported on pages 305 and 306 of the report of Special Agent Warren C. De Brueys dated December 2, 1963, at Dallas, Texas, entitled "Lee Harvey Oswald; IS - R - CUBA." This report is Warren Commission Document Number 75 and pages 305 and 306 are available to the public in the National Archives.

AUG 3 1967

MAILED 3
AUG 2 - 1967
COMM-FBI

51 AUG 3 1967
62-109060

Nelson
DeLoach
Mohr
Bishop
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

REL: ROOM TE(15) UNIT MAIL ROOM

SEE NOTE PAGE THREE

The Attorney General

2. Interview of Mr. Andrews on December 3, 1963, is reported on pages 21 through 25 of the report of Special Agent John T. Reynolds dated December 6, 1963, at New Orleans, Louisiana, entitled "Lee Harvey Oswald; Internal Security - R - CUBA." This report is Warren Commission Document Number 126 and pages 21 through 25 are available to the public in the National Archives.

3. Interview of Mr. Andrews on December 5, 1963, is reported on pages 30 through 33 of the report of Special Agent John T. Reynolds mentioned above in item 2. Pages 30 through 33 of Special Agent Reynolds' report are available to the public in the National Archives.

For your additional information in this matter, Mr. Louis C. Lacour, United States Attorney, New Orleans, Louisiana, is aware of Mr. Burns' contact with Special Agent Kennedy on July 31, 1967. Mr. Lacour informed our New Orleans Office that he would not render an opinion as to whether Special Agent Kennedy should testify at the trial of Dean A. Andrews until Mr. Lacour receives a letter from Mr. Burns' office as to the nature and scope of testimony expected of Special Agent Kennedy and until he has had the opportunity of reviewing the interview forms (FD-302s) which set forth results of Special Agent Kennedy's interviews with Mr. Andrews. Mr. Lacour also desires to review the testimony of Mr. Andrews before the Warren Commission prior to making a decision in this matter. Mr. Lacour informed our New Orleans Office that he planned to consult with the Department of Justice before reaching a final decision in this matter.

There are enclosed for your information in this matter, a copy of each of the three interview forms, mentioned herein, which report results of Special Agent Kennedy's interviews with Mr. Andrews.

The Attorney General

For your additional information, our New Orleans Office has made no comment to Mr. Burns as to whether Special Agent Regis L. Kennedy will or will not appear at the trial of Dean A. Andrews. Our New Orleans Office is maintaining contact with Mr. Lacour in New Orleans for further advice in this particular matter.

Enclosures - 3

1 - The Deputy Attorney General (Enclosures - 3)

1 - Mr. Carl Eardley (Enclosures - 3)
Acting Assistant Attorney General

1 - Mr. Fred M. Vinson, Jr. (Enclosures - 3)
Assistant Attorney General

1 - Mr. J. Walter Yeagley (Enclosures - 3)
Assistant Attorney General

NOTE:

Dean Andrews is the controversial New Orleans attorney who immediately following the assassination of President Kennedy claimed he was telephonically contacted by Clay Bertrand who requested Andrews to go to Dallas to defend Lee Harvey Oswald. Our investigation failed to establish there was an individual named Clay Bertrand. New Orleans District Attorney Garrison is claiming Clay Bertrand is identical to Clay Shaw. Garrison has had Andrews testify on at least two occasions before New Orleans Grand Jury and Andrews has been indicted by the Grand Jury for perjury twice. Andrews has told a number of conflicting stories in recent weeks concerning Clay Bertrand and recently told the press Bertrand was a fictitious person. Andrews obviously is lying and it appears quite probable Garrison will succeed in getting a conviction of Andrews for perjury. He apparently feels statements made by Andrews to Special Agent Kennedy during Kennedy's investigation of the assassination will assist him in getting his conviction.

FD-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

FBI

Date: 7/31/67

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____ (Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

REC 53

FROM: SAC, SAN ANTONIO (89-67)

RE: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, 11/22/63, DALLAS, TEXAS, MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING

OO: Dallas

Enclosed for the Bureau are six copies of an LHM suitable for dissemination. Two copies of this LHM are enclosed for the Dallas Division.

Investigation in this matter was conducted by SA WILLIAM D. MADDOX of the San Antonio Division at McDade, Texas, on 7/28/67.

1 cc LHM to USSS + Dept 8/2/67 6-tmc

(3) - Bureau (Encs. 6)
2 - Dallas (Encs. 2) (89-43)
1 - San Antonio
WDM:fes
(6)

ENCLOSURE

REC 53 62-109060-5609

EX 101

4 AUG 2 1967

cc Burk

Approved: _____ Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

55 AUG 8 1967

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

San Antonio, Texas

July 31, 1967

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, NOVEMBER 22, 1963, DALLAS, TEXAS

On July 28, 1967, [redacted] McDade, Texas, advised that on November 22, 1963, at approximately 6 p.m. he was patronizing Harvey's Bar, Austin, Texas, when he overheard an individual in the booth next to his state, "The people in the State of Texas did not want to pay but so much to get Kennedy assassinated." [redacted] stated that the individual whom he overheard was drinking beer, but did not sound intoxicated. [redacted] stated he wrote on his 1963 Chevrolet pickup the individual's name and license number with the erasure of his pencil. Mr. [redacted] stated he felt as if the license plate was out-of-state, perhaps Louisiana, since the color was different from that of the State of Texas. The Chevrolet pickup was examined by a Special Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and it was determined that the writing was illegible. The illegible writing could or could not have been identified as "Buddy Anal", possible license plate number VV705. Licensing state had not been written down by [redacted]

Chief of Police Elvin Hoskins, Elgin, Texas, advised on July 28, 1967, that [redacted] is known to him and further that [redacted] is a heavy drinker.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

COPIES DESTROYED
2 - JAN 12 1973

ENCLOSURE

FD-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

FBI

Date: 7/31/67

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL
(Priority)

TO : DIRECTOR FBI

FROM: SAC OKLAHOMA CITY (89-41) RUC

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963.
DALLAS, TEXAS

Enclosed to the Bureau are four copies of a self-explanatory letterhead memorandum, dated July 31, 1967, with information supplied by [redacted] Shell Oil Company, Tulsa, Oklahoma.

Copies of the letterhead memorandum have been directed to Dallas and New Orleans for information.

ENCLOSURE

3-Bureau (Enc.4)
2-New Orleans (Enc.2)
1-Dallas (Enc.1)
1-Oklahoma City

DHB:pwm
(7)

X-102

REC-40 5610

2 AUG 2 1967

cc Bishop

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Oklahoma City, Oklahoma
July 31, 1967

RE: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963
DALLAS, TEXAS

On July 27, 1967, [redacted] Credit Department, Shell Oil Company, Tulsa, Oklahoma, advised that New Orleans District Attorney James Garrison recently requested copies of the purchase record in the account of Clay Shaw, 1313 Dauphine, New Orleans, Louisiana. Mr. Garrison was furnished micro-film copies of all purchases made to Shaw's account (Number 351 033 733) from March, 1964, when it was opened, to the current date.

ENCLOSURE

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of any kind. It is the property of the FBI, and is a loan to your agency; it and/or its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

62-109060-5610

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATION SECTION

AUG 1 1967

TELETYPE

REC 61

Mr. Tolson
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Bishop
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

FBI WASH DC

909PM URGENT 8-1-67 CDC

TO DIRECTOR 62-109060 AND DALLAS 89-43

FROM NEW ORLEANS 89-69-

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FRITZGERALD KENNEDY, DALLAS TEXAS NOV, TWENTYTWO, SIXTYTHREE, MISCELLANEOUS-INFO CONCERNING, OO: DALLAS.

NEW ORLEANS STATES ITEM (SI), FINAL EDITION, AUG. ONE INSTANT, STATES THAT GORDON NOVEL "THE TALKATIVE FUGITIVE WITNESS" MAY BE RETURNING TO NEW ORLEANS TO TESTIFY. SI STATES DISTRICT COURT JUDGE BERNARD J. BAGERT ORDERED BOND REDUCTION IN THREE PENDING CASES AGAINST NOVEL.

AT THE SAME TIME NOVEL'S ATTORNEY STATED HE WILL RETURN TO FACE CHARGES AND TESTIFY BEFORE GRAND JURY.

THE CHARGES INCLUDE CONSPIRACY TO BURGLARIZE A MUNITIONS BUNKER AT HOUMA; DA'S OFFICE (District Attorney) CHARGES REGARDING FAILURE TO PAY OUTSTANDING PRINTING AND COMMERCIAL ARTIST BILLS.

BAIL ORGINALLY SET AT TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS IN THREE MATTERS REDUCED TO FIVE THOUSAND FIVE HUNDRED.

END PAGE ONE

EX-102
REC-61 62-109060-5611
14 AUG 3 1967

5

AUG 9 1967

MR. DELOACH FOR THE DIRECTOR

FD-36 (Rev. 3-2494)

FBI

Date: 7/31/67

Transmit the following in PLAIN TEXT
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL
(Priority)

REC 19

Mr. Tolson
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Bishop
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, NEW ORLEANS (89-69)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
DALLAS, TEXAS, 11/22/63
MISCELLANEOUS - INFO CONCERNING
OO: DALLAS

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are newspaper articles appearing in New Orleans newspapers concerning the assassination of President KENNEDY.

Also enclosed for Dallas and Miami are one copy each of these newspaper articles.

ENCLOSURE

(3) - Bureau (Encl. 6)
1 - Dallas (89-43) (Encl.6)
1 - Miami (Encl. 6)
1 - New Orleans

KSO:jab
(6)

REC-49

62-109060-5612

AUG 2 1967

AUG 10 1967

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Sheridan Granted Stay of Jury Quiz

High Court Wants More Study Time

The Supreme Court of Louisiana today temporarily halted Dist. Atty. Jim Garrison's attempt to bring television newsman Walter Sheridan before the Orleans Parish Grand Jury.

The stay order came literally at the 11th hour as Sheridan's subpena to appear before the grand jury had been stayed by Criminal District Court Judge Bernard J. Bagert only until noon today.

SHERIDAN'S attorneys received the news at 11 a.m.

Yesterday, Sheridan lost a lower court round in his legal battle, fought to prevent his appearing before the grand jury on accusations of trying to bribe key Kennedy assassination probe witness Perry R. Russo of Baton Rouge.

The high court's order read, in part:

"The exact ruling of the district judge has not yet been prepared and submitted to us for review.

"Under the circumstances, and in view of the showing made in the application, this court is unable to pass upon same before noon on this date:

"FOR THESE reasons, it is ordered that all proceedings involved in this application be, and they are hereby, ordered stayed until the further orders of this court."

"The district judge and the district attorney are hereby ordered to file in this court returns to the application of relator on or before Aug. 8, 1967."

Grand Jury foreman Albert V. LaBiche had called a jury meeting for 2 p. m. today to hear testimony from the National Broadcasting Co. reporter in the event the stay had not been granted.

Russo, the man Sheridan is accused of attempting to bribe, testified that he overheard Clay L. Shaw of New Orleans participate in plotting the murder of President John F. Kennedy. Shaw is free on $10,000 bond awaiting trial on conspiracy charges.

Sheridan, a former Senate Rackets Committee investigator and onetime Justice Department official under then Atty. Gen. Robert F. Kennedy, was arraigned in Judge Thomas Brahney's court yesterday on charges of public bribery.

Russo testified that he overheard 54-year-old Clay L. Shaw of New Orleans participate in plotting the murder of President John F. Kennedy. Shaw is free on $10,000 bond awaiting trial on conspiracy charges.

Sheridan entered a plea of innocence yesterday. He is free on $5,000 bond. Judge Brahney gave his attorneys 30 days to file special pleadings.

THE CHARGES AGAINST Sheridan grew out of a June 19 NBC program which charged that Garrison's case against Shaw is based in part on perjured testimony. The program said Russo failed a lie detector test before he went on the stand during a preliminary hearing.

Sheridan was subpenaed by the grand jury when he appeared here last week to answer the public bribery charges. His lawyers have charged the subpena constitutes harassment.

ENCLOSURE

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE 1

STATES ITEM

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Date: 7/28/67
Edition: RED FLASH
Author:
Editor:
Title: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEX. 11-22-63
Character: AFO
or
Classification: 89-
Submitting Office: N.O., LA.

☐ Being Investigated

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Probe Figure Cancler Gets 18-Year Term

John "the Baptist" Cancler, a figure in Dist. Atty. Jim Garrison's Kennedy death plot probe, today was sentenced by Criminal District Judge Oliver P. Schulingkamp to 18 years in prison as a multiple offender.

Cancler was convicted in February of simple burglary. Through his attorney, Milton Brener, he asked a new trial after producing a Parish Prison inmate who confessed to the burglary.

It was Cancler's third conviction.

~~On July~~ 17 Judge Schulingkamp denied the new trial motion and a plea to set aside a multiple-offender count lodged against Cancler by the district attorney's office.

Brener claimed significant new evidence, namely the confession by Donnell Carroll, who said he burglarized the house with a friend known to him only as "Wolf."

At the hearing on the new trial motion May 2, however, an eyewitness to the burglary, Dr. Morris Kloor, 7107 Maple, said Carroll was not the man seen entering the house.

LAST MONTH, Cancler, a Negro, ~~told a~~ nationwide television audience he was asked by two of Garrison's assistants to break into the home of accused Kennedy plot conspirator Clay L. Shaw and "put something there."

He said he refused to go through with the alleged scheme.

Earlier this month he was sentenced to six months' imprisonment, plus a $500 fine, after he refused to repeat his charges before the Orleans Parish Grand Jury.

He was brought before Judge Bernard J. Bagert and asked whether the televised statements were true. He refused to answer. Judge Bagert then cited him for contempt of court.

LA

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE 2
STATES ITEM
NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Date: 7/28/67
Edition: RED FLASH
Author:
Editor:
Title: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEX. 11-22-63
Character: AFO
or
Classification: 89-
Submitting Office: N.O., LA.

☐ Being Investigated

2
EX-101 TRG

5612

In three other rulings yesterday, Judge Bagert tossed out a Sheridan plea to have Garrison removed as legal adviser to the grand jury; refused to permit Sheridan's attorney to accompany him into the jury room, and said the foreman is not compelled to announce in advance what questions will be asked.

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Judge Rules Sheridan Must Testify

Criminal District Court Judge Bernard J. Bagert threw out television newsman Walter Sheridan's attempt to avoid testifying before the Orleans Parish Grand Jury in Dist. Atty. Jim Garrison's Kennedy death plot investigation.

Judge Bagert overruled Sheridan's motion to quash a grand jury subpena, but he stayed the subpena for 24 hours to give the newsman's lawyers an opportunity to appeal.

At the same time, the judge denied motions by Sheridan to oust Garrison as legal adviser to the grand jury. And he refused to permit the National Broadcasting Co. reporter's lawyer to accompany him into the jury room.

IN A FOURTH ruling, Judge Bagert said grand jury foreman Albert V. LaBiche is not compelled to announce in advance what questions will be asked Sheridan.

State's attorneys told Bagert they were ready to convene the grand jury, which had been subpenaed in a body to appear at the hearing on Sheridan's motions this morning.

However, an attorney for Sheridan announced he will appeal Judge Bagert's decisions to the State Supreme Court. The judge said he would stay the subpena until noon tomorrow so that the appeal could be made.

After the hearing, LaBiche said he has ordered the grand jury to meet at 2 p. m. tomorrow for the purpose of hearing Sheridan. Whether the newsman appears then will depend on what happens to the appeal.

JUDGE BAGERT'S rulings today followed a heated, one hour and 15 minutes hearing in which state and defense attorneys traded roundhouse verbal blows.

Even before the hearing began, the DA's office charged that Sheridan and his attorneys have abused "the use of legal process" by launching a "vitrolic diatribe" against Garrison.

Two DA's assistants leveled the accusation in a formal answer to a supplemental motion filed yesterday by the National Broadcasting Co. reporter's attorneys.

Their response to Sheridan's charges was filed a few minutes before Judge Bernard J. Bagert opened a hearing on Sheridan's move to



—States-Item Photo.
ALBERT V. LaBICHE



—States-Item Photo
WALTER SHERIDAN

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE 1

STATES ITEM

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Date: 7/27/67
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Character: AFO
or
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Submitting Office: W.O., LA.

☐ Being Investigated

4

5 6 12

avoid testifying before the Orleans Parish Grand Jury in Garrison's Kennedy death plot investigation.

In rapid fire order today:

1. Sheridan was arraigned before Judge Thomas M. Brahney on charges that he attempted to bribe Garrison's star witness, Perry R. Russo of Baton Rouge. Sheridan pleaded innocent.

2. Sheridan was served by Sheriff Louis J. Heyd Jr. with a federal subpena to appear before a U.S. district judge in Chicago Monday.

3. State's attorneys and Sheridan's lawyers clashed before Judge Bagert over whether the TV newsman should be made to face the grand jury.

Part of the Sheridan move was an attempt to have Garrison removed as legal adviser to the grand jury. In additional pleadings, filed yesterday, his lawyers charged that conflicting political and financial interests should cause the DA to be recused.

Asst. DA's James L. Alcock and Richard V. Byrnes answered this morning that Sheridan's pleadings consisted of "nothing more than a vitrolic diatribe couched in pseudo-legal language."

"The allegations contained therein are completely irrelevant and are solely designed to destroy the well-earned reputation of Jim Garrison as district attorney," the state declared.

Alcock and Burnes further asserted that Sheridan's legal maneuvers are aimed at insuring "that Clay L. Shaw does not come to trial."

SHAW, A 54-year-old retired New Orleans businessman, is free on $10,000 bond, awaiting trial on charges that he helped plot the assassination of Prseident John F. Kennedy.

The state answer asserted that an attorney for Sheridan expressed the opinion openly that it would be "too risky" to bring Shaw to trial and added:

"By . . . his counsel's statement about it being 'too risky' to try Clay L. Shaw before a petite jury made up of New Orleans citizens, mover and his counsel have expressed a total lack of confidence in the character and intelligence of the citizens of this city."

Later during the hearing, Burnes and Alcock locked horns with Brener over the Sheridan motions, and Burnes said Sheridan had no legal right to seek Garrison's removal as grand jury adviser.

THE MAIN issue, said Burnes is, "Can anyone on the street come in and ask for recusation? I think not."

Attorneys for two other figures in the Garrison probe were interested onlookers as Sheridan lawyer Milton Brener opened his pleadings at 10:45 a. m.

Both F. Irvin Dymond, leading defense counsel for Shaw, and Burton Klein, lawyer for Alvin Beauboeuf, listened as Brener attacked Garrison and his investigation.

Brener said the DA has refused to investigate "serious and documented charges" hurled against members of the Garrison staff, and he charged that taking Sheridan before the grand jury would violate his rights to constitutional protection.

AS SHERIDAN walked into the hearing chamber, he was handed a subpena to appear at 10 a. m. Monday before U.S. District Judge Richard R. Austin at Chicago. The subpena involves the government's bribery case against Teamster Union President James R. Hoffa.

Sheridan was one of the chief Justice Department investigators working on the U.S. effort to jail Hoffa for misuse of union funds and jury tampering. Hoffa was convicted.

Thirty minutes before the hearing on his motion to avoid grand jury testimony began, Sheridan pleaded innocent to charges that he tried to bribe Russo.

The accusation by Garrison grew out of Sheridan's investigative activities which led to a special documentary program aired on television by NBC.

Russo testified at a preliminary hearing for Shaw that he overheard the tall, white-haired defendant help the late David W. Ferrie and Lee Harvey Oswald plot Kennedy's murder.

FERRIE, A onetime airline pilot, died Feb. 22 of what the coroner called "natural causes." Oswald, the presumed assassin of the President, was shot to death by Jack Ruby.

Garrison has charged Sheridan with offering Russo financial help and legal protecton if the witness would recant his testimony and appear on the NBC program.

Judge Brahney heard Sheridan's not guilty plea and gave his lawyers 30 days in which to file special pleadings.

Sheridan's supplemental motion filed yesterday accused Garrison of suppressing evidence, refusing to investigate allegations of wrongdoing by members of his staff and using the grand jury to punish and harass persons who will not cooperate with him.

Sheridan said the DA's actions were the "result of a personal interest in the cause." At the same time, the motion questioned Garrison's "judicial temperament, his sense of responsibility and his reputation as a prosecutor and fair-minded public official." Sheridan's pleadings added:

"His keen personal interest in vindicating his positive public utterances, in which utterances he has staked his future and his reputation, and his keen personal interest in preserving his reputation . . . are at odds with and are inconsistent with a fair, impartial quest for justice or search for truth."

THE MOTION CHARGES that "financial gain and profit have resulted and continue to result to the district attorney in the form of funds donated by groups . . . and funds received from various newspapers, magazines and other publications for materials furnished by the district attorney for publication."

"The district attorney therefore has an additional personal interest in the cause other than the fair and impartial administration of justice," the newsman declared.

In another development yesterday, one-time Jefferson Parish Asst. DA Dean A. Andrews Jr. told the Jefferson Young Men's Business Club he is tired of being the DA's "whipping boy."

"If he messes with me one more time, I'm going to charge him with malfeasance in office and prove it," Andrews warned. He is charged with perjury in connection with the probe.

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Move to Get DA Recused Thrown Out

Judge Bernard J. Bagert today overruled television newsman Walter Sheridan's legal move to avoid testifying before the Orleans Parish Grand Jury.

At the same time, the judge threw out motions by Sheridan to recuse Garrison as legal adviser to the jury and to have his attorney accompany him into the jury chambers.

Judge Bagert, however, stayed Sheridan's grand jury subpena until noon tomorrow to give the National Broadcasting Co. reporter an opportunity to appeal to the state Supreme Court.

The District Attorney's office charged today that television newsman Walter Sheridan and his lawyers have abused the "use of legal process" by launching a "vitriolic diatribe" against DA Jim Garrison.

Two DA's assistants leveled the accusation in a formal answer to a supplemental motion filed yesterday by the National Broadcasting Co. reporter's attorneys.

Their response to Sheridan's charges were filed a few minutes before Judge Bernard J. Bagert opened a hearing on Sheridan's move to avoid testifying before the Orleans Parish Grand Jury in Garrison's Kennedy death plot investigation.

In rapid fire order today:

1. Sheridan was arraigned before Judge Thomas M. Brahney on charges that he attempted to bribe Garrison's star witness, Perry R. Russo of Baton Rouge. Sheridan pleaded innocent.

2. Sheridan was served by Sheriff Louis J. Heyd Jr. with a federal subpena to appear before a U.S. district judge in Chicago Monday.

3. State's attorneys and Sheridan's lawyers clashed before Judge Bagert over whether the TV newsman should be made to face the grand jury.

Part of the Sheridan move is an attempt to have Garrison removed as legal adviser to the grand jury. In additional pleadings, filed yesterday, his lawyers charged that conflicting political and financial interests should cause the DA to be recused.

Asst. DA's James L. Alcock and Richard V. Byrnes answered this morning that Sheridan's pleadings consisted of "nothing more than a vitrolic diatribe couched in pseudo-legal language."

"The allegations contained therein are completely irrelevant and are solely designed to destroy the well-earned reputation of Jim Garrison as district attorney," the state declared.

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Brener said the DA has refused to investigate "serious and documented charges" hurled against members of the Garrison staff, and he charged that taking Sheridan before the grand jury would violate his rights to constitutional protection.

AS SHERIDAN walked into the hearing chamber, he was handed a subpena to appear at 10 a. m. Monday before U.S. District Judge Richard R. Austin at Chicago. The subpena involves the government's bribery case against Teamster Union President James R. Hoffa.

Sheridan was one of the chief Justice Department investigators working on the U.S. effort to jail Hoffa for misuse of union funds and jury tampering. Hoffa was convicted.

Thirty minutes before the hearing on his motion to avoid grand jury testimony began, Sheridan pleaded innocent to charges that he tried to bribe Russo.

The accusation by Garrison grew out of Sheridan's investigative activities which led to a special documentary program aired on television by NBC.

Russo testified at a preliminary hearing for Shaw that he overheard the tall, white-haired defendant help the late David W. Ferrie and Lee Harvey Oswald plot Kennedy's murder.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE 1

STATES ITEM

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Date: 7/27/67
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Author:
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Title: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEX. 11-22-63
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or
Classification: 89-
Submitting Office: N.O., LA.

☐ Being Investigated

ENCLOSURE

5-12

FERRIE, A onetime airline pilot, died Feb. 22 of what the coroner called "natural causes." Oswald, the presumed assassin of the President, was shot to death by Jack Ruby.

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Judge Brahney heard Sheridan's not guilty plea and gave his lawyers 30 days in which to file special pleadings.

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Sheridan said the DA's actions were the "result of a personal interest in the cause." At the same time, the motion questioned Garrison's "judicial temperament, his sense of responsibility and his reputation as a prosecutor and fair-minded public official." Sheridan's pleadings added:

"His keen personal interest in vindicating his positive public utterances, in which utterances he has staked his future and his reputation, and his keen personal interest in preserving his reputation . . . are at odds with and are inconsistent with a fair, impartial quest for justice or search for truth."

THE MOTION CHARGES that "financial gain and profit have resulted and continue to result to the district attorney in the form of funds donated by groups . . . and funds received from various newspapers, magazines and other publications for materials furnished by the district attorney for publication."

"The district attorney therefore has an additional personal interest in the cause other than the fair and impartial administration of justice," the newsman declared.

IF GARRISON'S office chooses to answer the latest Sheridan motion and asks for time to study the pleadings and file a formal response, the scheduled hearing could be delayed for another week or more.

In another development yesterday, one-time Jefferson Parish Asst. DA Dean A. Andrews Jr. told the Jefferson Young Men's Business Club he is tired of being the DA's "whipping boy."

"If he messes with me one more time, I'm going to charge him with malfeasance in office and prove it," Andrews warned. He is charged with perjury in connection with the probe.

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Sheridan Takes Appeal to La. Supreme Court

Attorneys for television newsman Walter Sheridan have asked the State Supreme Court to block their client's appearance today before the Orleans Parish Grand Jury.

The appeal to the high court was made early last night after the National Broadcasting Co. reporter lost a lower court round in his legal fight to stay away from Dist. Atty. Jim Garrison's Kennedy death plot investigation.

Criminal District Court Judge Bernard J. Bagert overruled a motion by Sheridan to quash a grand jury subpena.

THE SUPREME COURT must act before 2 p. m. today if Sheridan is to escape testimony. Judge Bagert stayed his subpena until noon, and Grand Jury foreman Albert V. LaBiche called a jury meeting for 2 p. m.

Sheridan, a former Senate Rackets Committee investigator and onetime Justice Department official under then —Atty. Gen. Robert F. Kennedy, was arraigned in Judge Thomas Brahney's court yesterday on charges of public bribery.

Garrison has accused the NBC news department employe of attempting to bribe key assassination case witness Perry R. Russo of Baton Rouge.

Russo testified that he overheard 54-year-old Clay L. Shaw of New Orleans participate in plotting the murder of President John F. Kennedy. Shaw is free on $10,000 bond awaiting trial on conspiracy charges.

Sheridan entered a plea of innocence yesterday. He is free on $5,000 bond. Judge Brahney gave his attorneys 30 days to file special pleadings.

THE CHARGES AGAINST Sheridan grew out of a June 19 NBC program which charged that Garrison's case against Shaw is based in part on perjured testimony. The program said Russo failed a lie detector test before he went on the stand during a preliminary hearing.

Sheridan was subpenaed by the grand jury when he appeared here last week to answer the public bribery charges. His lawyers have charged the subpena constitutes harassment.

In three other rulings yesterday, Judge Bagert tossed out a Sheridan plea to have Garrison removed as legal adviser to the grand jury; refused to permit Sheridan's attorney to accompany him into the jury room, and said the foreman is not compelled to announced in advance what questions will be asked.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

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STATES ITEM

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or

Classification: 89-

Submitting Office: N.O., LA.

☐ Being Investigated

5612

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

ALL SHERIDAN PLEAS DENIED

Newsman Is Ordered to Give Testimony

A legal attempt by television newsman Walter Sheridan to avoid appearing before the Orleans Parish Grand Jury was overruled Thursday by Criminal District Court Judge Bernard J. Bagert.

The ruling was made amid charges by District Attorney Jim Garrison's office that Sheridan and his lawyers were launching a smear campaign to mar Garrison's investigation into President Kennedy's assassination.

In denying all motions filed by Sheridan's lawyers to quash the newsman's subpena to appear before the Grand Jury, Bagert also threw out a move to recuse Garrison as legal adviser to the jury.

A request to have Sheridan's attorney present at the Grand Jury proceedings also was turned down by the judge.

Bagert did agree to stay Sheridan's subpena until noon Friday to allow an opportunity for appeal to the Louisiana Supreme Court.



—Photo by The Associated Press.

WALTER SHERIDAN (left), television network newsman, arrives at the Criminal Courts building Thursday with one of his lawyers, Ed Baldwin. Judge Bernard J. Bagert overruled Sheridan's legal move to avoid testifying before the Orleans Parish Grand Jury. Sheridan has been charged with attempting to bribe a witness in District Attorney Jim Garrison's probe of the assassination of President John F. Kennedy.

PLEADS INNOCENT

Earlier Thursday, Sheridan was arraigned before Judge Thomas M. Brahney on charges that he attempted to bribe Perry R. Russo, a key witness in Garrison's probe. Sheridan pleaded innocent.

Later at the Bagert hearing, Sheridan's lawyers and state's attorneys argued whether or not Sheridan, a National Broadcasting Co. newsman, should testify before the Grand Jury.

Two district attorney's assistants — James L. Alcock and Richard V. Burnes — leveled smear charges at the Sheridan group. They asserted that allegations made against Garrison were designed to "destroy the well-earned reputation of Jim Garrison as district attorney," is contrary to justice.

Terming such charges "malicious" in nature, Alcock and Burnes said that Sheridan has many protections available to avoid any so-called harassment by the district attorney.

Milton Brener, Sheridan's attorney, argued at the hearing that Garrison put his personal reputation on the line in the Kennedy death probe, "something he should not have done."

Brener contended that Garrison is using the power of his office to further his own stake in the probe. "In his official capacity," he said, "he must avoid even the appearance of personal gain." He added that the district attorney has a personal interest in the case which

RECUSAL ASKED

In pleadings filed Wednesday, Sheridan's lawyers charged that conflicting political and financial interests should cause the district attorney to be recused. A supplemental motion filed the same day accused Garrison of supressing evidence, refusing to investigate allegations of wrongdoing by his staff and using the Grand Jury to punish and harass persons who will not cooperate with him.

Charges against Sheridan arose from an hour-long documentary program televised nationally by NBC. The program was critical of Garrison's methods in conducting the investigation.

62-109060-

9 ENCLOSURE

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE 3

SECTION 1

Date: 7/28/67
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☐ Being Investigated

62-109060-5612

Garrison later charged that Sheridan offered Russo financial help and legal protection if he would appear on the program and refute his previous testimony. Russo, of Baton Rouge, testified earlier this year that he overheard President Kennedy's death being plotted by the late Lee Harvey Oswald, the late David W. Ferrie and New Orleans businessman Clay L. Shaw.

Shaw is awaiting trial on the plot charges.

At the arraignment Thursday, Judge Brahney gave Sheridan's lawyers 30 days in which to file special pleadings.

Shortly before the hearing, Sheridan was given a subpena to appear Monday before U.S. District Judge Richard B. Austin in Chicago. The subpena involves the government's bribery case against Teamster Union president James R. Hoffa.

Sheridan was one of the chief Justice Department investigators working to jail Hoffa for misuse of funds and jury tampering.

After the hearing, Grand Jury foreman Albert V. LaBiche said he ordered the Grand Jury to meet at 2 p.m. Friday to hear testimony from Sheridan, whose appearance will depend on the outcome of an appeal to the State Supreme Court.

5-113a (9-29-65)

Domestic Intelligence Division

INFORMATIVE NOTE

Date 8/1/67

Gordon Novel has made several public statements accusing Jim Garrison of perpetrating a fraud against citizens of Louisiana in connection with Garrison's so-called probe of the Kennedy assassination.

Novel was subpoenaed to testify before a local grand jury; however, he fled the State of Louisiana to avoid appearing before the grand jury. Efforts by Garrison to date to have Novel extradited back to the State of Louisiana have been unsuccessful.

Inasmuch as information in attached was taken from news media, it will not be disseminated.

TJS:chs

WFSL:6

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Bishop
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Branigan
August 2, 1967

BY LIAISON
1 - Mr. Lenihan

Mrs. Mildred Stegall
The White House
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mrs. Stegall:

I have previously furnished to you information this Bureau has received concerning the investigation being conducted by New Orleans District Attorney James C. Garrison in connection with the assassination of the late President John Fitzgerald Kennedy.

There is attached a copy of a memorandum dated July 28, 1967, at New Orleans, Louisiana, which sets forth information which was volunteered to our New Orleans Office by Captain Roy Allemand, New Orleans Harbor Police Department. The information furnished by Captain Allemand concerns information he received from Mr. William H. Gurvich, who was formerly an investigator for New Orleans District Attorney James C. Garrison.

In my letter to you of June 27, 1967, I reported that Mr. Gurvich appeared on a New Orleans television station on the evening of June 26, 1967, and advised that he had resigned as Garrison's aide. At that time Gurvich stated he was dissatisfied with the way Garrison was conducting his investigation and that he saw no reason for an investigation by Garrison. He also added that during his association with Garrison, he saw no evidence of a conspiracy in the assassination of the late President John Fitzgerald Kennedy.

62-109060-5613

ST-109 REC 49

62-109060

19 AUG 3 1967

REL:cls (8)

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO

Delivered to Mildred Stegall
on 8-2-67 am

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

Mrs. Mildred Stegall

I thought this information would be of interest to the President. Additional pertinent information concerning this matter that comes to our attention will be immediately furnished to you.

This information is also being furnished to the Attorney General.

Sincerely yours,

Enclosure

NOTE:

Data set forth herein was previously summarized in memorandum Branigan to Sullivan dated 7-27-67. We have now received complete details of the information concerned and such information is included in the letterhead memorandum being transmitted as an enclosure to this letter.

1 - Mr. D. DeLoach
1 - Mr. E. Bishop
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan
1 - Mr. W. A. Branigan
1 - Mr. R. E. Lenihan

The Attorney General

August 4, 1967

Director, FBI

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963,
DALLAS, TEXAS

Dean A. Andrews is the New Orleans Attorney who has been indicted by the Orleans Parish Grand Jury, New Orleans, Louisiana, for perjury in connection with New Orleans District Attorney James C. Garrison's investigation of the assassination of President John Fitzgerald Kennedy. Mr. Andrews' trial is scheduled to begin August 9, 1967.

In reviewing our records concerning Dean A. Andrews, we noted he was confined to the Hotel Dieu Hospital, New Orleans, Louisiana, from November 20, 1963, to November 29, 1963, for treatment of pneumonia. From November 20 through November 24, 1963, Andrews was seriously ill and was kept under heavy sedation by Dr. J. P. Andrews. Dr. Andrews doubted that Dean Andrews was capable of using the telephone in his room during this four-day period.

REC 33 62-109060-5614

On November 25, 1963, Dean A. Andrews informed Special Agents of our New Orleans Office that he had received a telephone call on the evening of November 23, 1963, the day following the assassination of President Kennedy, from a Clay Bertrand who requested Andrews to go to Dallas, Texas, and defend Lee Harvey Oswald. Andrews told our interviewing Agents that Oswald had visited Andrews' law office on several occasions during June and July, 1963, seeking legal advice regarding his citizenship status and the citizenship status of his wife, Marina Oswald. He also discussed with Andrews his dishonorable discharge from the United States Marine Corps. Extensive investigation by this Bureau immediately following the assassination of President Kennedy, failed to locate an individual by the name of Clay Bertrand. On December 5, 1963, Dean Andrews informed Special Agent Regis L. Kennedy of this Bureau that Andrews' contact with Clay Bertrand must have been a figment of his imagination when he was under heavy sedation at Hotel Dieu Hospital.

AUG 7 1967

62-109060

SENT DIRECT FOR APPROVAL 8-4-67

1 - New Orleans (89-69)

REL:as (14)

SEE NOTE FOR SAC, NEW ORLEANS, PAGE THREE

SEE NOTE PAGE THREE

37 AUG 9 1967

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

AUG - 7 1967 COMM-FBI

The Attorney General

On July 11, 1967, we received information from a confidential source who has furnished reliable information in the past that there is an unlisted telephone number, 835-2283, for a C. A. Bertrand, 403 Gatehouse Drive, New Orleans, Louisiana. This number was originally assigned to Miss Jane C. Baker on September 20, 1964, and since that date C. A. Bertrand and two other individuals have been added as subscribers. Our inquiries have disclosed that C. A. Bertrand is identical to Miss Carol A. Bertrand, an anesthetist at the Hotel Dieu Hospital in New Orleans, Louisiana. Dates of her employment at this hospital are not known.

We do not know if Carol A. Bertrand, an anesthetist at the Hotel Dieu Hospital, was employed by such hospital during the period Andrews was a patient there from November 20 through November 29, 1963. However, in speculation, if Carol A. Bertrand was at this hospital at the same time Andrews was a patient there, she may have had contact with Andrews in her professional duties or her name may have been broadcast over the hospital loudspeaker system, for example, "Will C. A. Bertrand (or Carol A. Bertrand) please report immediately to surgery." To a semiconscious Dean Andrews, such contact or message could have made a strong impression upon his mind. Thereafter, in his heavily sedated condition, he may have hallucinated and actually dreamed he had contacts with Lee Harvey Oswald and Clay Bertrand. The whole episode may have been so vivid to Andrews that he may not be certain, even today, whether the episode is fact or fancy.

To determine if our speculation, as set out above, has any basis in fact, would necessitate our making inquiries concerning Carol A. Bertrand, including possible interview of her or other hospital personnel. In view of the forthcoming perjury trial of Andrews in New Orleans, we do not feel it is desirable that we make further inquiries in this particular matter.

This letter is being furnished for your information and this Bureau contemplates conducting no further investigation in this particular matter in the absence of a specific request from the Department.

The Attorney General

1 - The Deputy Attorney General

1 - Mr. Carl Eardley
Acting Assistant Attorney General

1 - Mr. Fred M. Vinson, Jr.
Assistant Attorney General

1 - Mr. J. Walter Yeagley
Assistant Attorney General

NOTE FOR SAC, NEW ORLEANS:

A copy of instant Bureau letter to the Attorney General is being furnished to your office for information purposes only. No investigation should be initiated by your office concerning the information set out in this communication.

NOTE:

See memorandum Mr. W. A. Branigan to Mr. W. C. Sullivan dated August 3, 1967, same caption, prepared by REL:as.

FD-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

FBI

Date: 8/3/67

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____ (Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, DALLAS (89-43)(P)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
DALLAS, TEXAS,
11/22/63
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING

OO - DALLAS

Re Dallas airtel to Bureau dated 7/28/67.

Enclosed for Houston is one copy of Dallas airtel to Bureau dated 5/31/67, as background assistance in this phase of the investigation.

The following investigation was conducted by SA RICHARD J. BURNETT:

AT SAN ANGELO, TEXAS

On 8/2/67, J. WAYNE COCHRAN, Chief Radio Dispatcher, Texas Department of Public Safety, advised that he vaguely recalls a radio station announcer in the past in the San Angelo area by the name of PHIL BURNS, but does not know him personally or know where he might be presently located. He stated that the names of JOHN SUTTON and PAUL BRIDEWELL are unfamiliar to him in the radio broadcasting field in the San Angelo area.

WELDON KIDD, announcer, KGKL Radio Station, advised on 8/2/67, that PHIL BURNS was formerly the general manager

3 - Bureau
2 - Houston (Enc. 1)
2 - Dallas
RJB:pw
(7)

FX-113 REC-59 89-43-5615

4 AUG 5 1967

C. E. BISHOP

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____

Special Agent in Charge

62 AUG 9 1967

of Radio Station KTEO in San Angelo until approximately a year ago, but left San Angelo for Abilene, Texas, where he had a girl friend. KIDD stated that he does not know the present whereabouts of BURNS. He stated that the names of PAUL BRIDEWELL and JOHN SUTTON are unfamiliar to him.

On 8/2/67, TOM MULLINS, General Manager, Radio Station KTEO, Holiday Inn Motel, advised that PHIL BURNS was formerly the General Manager of this radio station from late 1965 to a change in management of the station in late 1966. MULLINS stated that he does not know the present address or employment of BURNS, except that he is in Houston, Texas. MULLINS noted that the local Texas State Bank had to repossess a car from BURNS several months ago, and the bank might have a current address for BURNS.

On 8/2/67, [redacted] Texas State Bank, 2201 Sherwood Way, (protect identity), advised that his records indicate that this bank had to take action on a repossession of a 1965 Chevrolet and accomplished this purpose in April, 1967. [redacted] stated that while his records do not contain an exact address for BURNS, the following companies and individuals might be able to furnish such data:

1. Oak Forest State Bank, Houston, Texas, DONALD HARDING.

2. Downy Brothers Construction Company, telephone MI 4-5317, Houston. Texas, Mr. ANDERSON.

3. Credit Plan Corporation, 1221 Sanmie (illegible) Street, Houston, Texas.

4. Address of 6001 Main Street, Houston, Texas, (possibly residence address).

5. Box 1936, Houston, Texas.

On 8/2/67, [redacted] San Angelo Credit Bureau, 221 South Chadbourne, advised that PHILLIP G. BURNS has been known to this agency since December, 1965. BURNS was 31 years of age in December, 1965, single, and employed as General Manager of Radio Station KTEO, San Angelo, at that time. He was previously employed as News Director for Radio Station KNIT, Abilene, Texas, from June, 1964, to December, 1965, at which time he resided at 1834 Hickory Street, Abilene. BURNS resided at 216 Fillmore Street in San Angelo.

[redacted] stated that her file contains no current information regarding BURNS' whereabouts or employment.

She further advised that a JOHN F. SUTTON, JR., attorney, formerly of San Angelo, as of September, 1957, resided at 4524 Highland Terrace, Austin, Texas, and was employed as a professor at the University of Texas, Austin. No subsequent information appears in this file on SUTTON since 1957.

[redacted] added that her files contain no reference to a PAUL BRIDEWELL or person of similar sounding surname.

On 8/2/67, R. JACK JONES, Identification Officer, Police Department, advised that his files contain no references to PHIL BURNS, PAUL BRIDEWELL or JOHN SUTTON.

LEADS

HOUSTON

AT HOUSTON, TEXAS. Will, after thorough review of enclosed airtel, especially pages 2-4, attempt to locate and interview PHIL G. BURNS through banks and business establishments set out above during investigation at San Angelo.

FD-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

FBI

Date: 8/2/67

REC 33

Transmit the following in PLAIN TEXT
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, NEW ORLEANS (89-69)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
DALLAS, TEXAS, 11/22/63
MISCELLANEOUS - INFO CONCERNING
OO: DALLAS

Enclosed herewith are newspaper articles appearing in New Orleans newspapers concerning the assassination of President JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY.

Enclosed for Dallas and Miami are one copy each of these newspaper articles.

3 - Bureau (Encl. 3)
1 - Dallas (89-43) (Encl. 3)
1 - Miami (Encl. 3)
1 - New Orleans

ENCLOSURE

KSO:jab
(6)

62-109060-5616

REC 33

AUG 4 1967

62 AUG 10 1967

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Judge Reduces Novel Bail, Expects Return for Trial

LA
OHIO

Gordon Novel, a fugitive witness from Dist. Atty. Jim Garrison's Kennedy death plot investigation, may be coming home.

Senior Criminal District Court Judge Bernard J. Bagert yesterday reduced bail in three cases pending against the 29-year-old former New Orleans Bar owner to $5,500.

At the same time, he specified that Novel could be released under his own recognizance.

JUDGE BAGERT QUOTED Novel's lawyer, Steven Plotkin, as saying his client would return to face the charges and would testify before the Orleans Parish Grand Jury.

Garrison has tried unsuccessfully to extradite Novel from Columbus, Ohio, where the wanted witness took refuge in mid-March. In addition to a fugitive witness count, Garrison has charged Novel with conspiracy to burglarize a munitions dump at Houma in 1961 and two counts of theft.

Bagert said Novel was told the material witness warrant would be dropped if Novel returns voluntarily.

Meanwhile, the DA's office has subpenaed 18 witnesses for the trial of Dean A. Andrews Jr. scheduled to begin Aug. 9.

ANDREWS, WHO TOLD the Warren Commission someone named Clay Bertrand called him after President John F. Kennedy's murder and asked him to represent accused assassin Lee Harvey Oswald, is charged with perjury.

Garrison claims Bertrand is Clay L. Shaw, the 54-year-old retired New Orleans businessman whom the DA's office has accused of conspiring to kill the President.

Andrews told the grand jury he could not connect Bertrand and Shaw with any certainty. Lately, he has stated publicly, "Bertrand ain't Clay Shaw. Amen."

Shaw is free on $10,000 bond awaiting trial. No date has been set.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE 2
STATES-ITEM
NEW ORLEANS, LA

Date: 8-2-67
Edition: RED COMET
Author:
Editor:
Title: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEX. 11-22-63
Character: AFO
or
Classification: 89-
Submitting Office: N.O., LA.

☐ Being Investigated

1 ENCLOSURE

5/0/6

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Andrews Trial Calls Given 18

Eighteen persons have been subpenaed as state witnesses in the Aug. 9 trial in Criminal District Court of Dean A. Andrews, attorney accused of perjury before the grand jury investigating an alleged conspiracy to kill President John F. Kennedy.

The trial is scheduled before Judge Frank J. Shea beginning Aug. 9.

Among those called by the state are:

Albert V. LaBiche, grand jury foreman.

Andrew Sciambra, assistant district attorney.

William Gurvich, former chief investigator for Dist. Atty. Jim Garrison.

Regis L. Kennedy and Reed W. Jensen, agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

Three state police officers, Lt. Benny Casso, Sgt. John Buccola, and Trooper Thomas L. Clark.

Gene Davis, 704 Iberville, a French Quarter nightclub operator.

Frank Caracci, operator of the 500 Club in the Quarter.

Mrs. Maureen Thiel, stenographer for the grand jury.

Daniel Haggerty, clerk of Criminal District Court.

Prentiss M. Davis, Chalmette.

Monya Gray Super, care of Margie Witt and Associates, Carondelet Bldg.

Nick Karno, 5230 Camp.

Margaret Tannebaum, 318 Ridgelake dr., Metairie.

Anthony Mardin, Box 2182, Baton Rouge.

Herman Michelas, 1438 St. Mary.

No subpenaes have as yet been issued for defense counsel for Andrews, former Jefferson Parish assistant district attorney.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE 1

STATES-ITEM

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Date: 8-1-67
Edition: FINAL
Author:
Editor:
Title: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEX. 11-22-63
Character: AFO
or
Classification: 89-
Submitting Office: N.O., LA.

☐ Being Investigated

5616

ENCLOSURE

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

18 Witnesses Subpenaed for Dean Andrews Trial

Perjury Proceedings to Begin Aug. 9

The District Attorney's office has subpeanaed 18 witnesses for the Aug. 9 trial of Dean A. Andrews Jr., charged with perjury in Kennedy assassination investigation testimony before the Orleans Parish grand jury.

One of the witnesses is Gene Davis, 704 Iberville, French Quarter bar owner whom Andrews has identified as the man he knew as "Clay Bertrand," an alias which District Attorney Jim Garrison claims was used by conspiracy defendant Clay L. Shaw. Davis and Shaw have both denied ever using the name.

Others subpenaed by Tuesday were:

Albert V. Labiche, grand jury foreman.

Andrew Sciambra, assistant district attorney.

William Gurvich, former chief investigator for Garrison.

Regis L. Kennedy and Reed W. Jensen, agents of the federal bureau of investigation.

Three state police officers, Lt. Benny Casso, Sgt. John Buccola, and trooper Thomas L. Clark.

Frank Caracci, operator of the 500 Club in the Quarter.

Mrs. Maureen Thiel, stenographer for the grand jury.

Daniel Haggerty, Clerk of Criminal District Court.

Prentiss M. Davis, Chalmette.

Monya Gray Super, care of Margie Witland associates, Carondelet Bldg.

Nick Karno, 5230 Camp.

Margaret Tannebaum, 318 Ridgelake Dr., Metairie.

Anthony Mardin, Box 2182, Baton Rouge.

Herman Michaels, 1438 St. Mary.

No subpenaes had been issued on behalf of Andrews by Tuesday.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE 17
SECTION 1
TIMES PICAYUNE
NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Date: 8-2-67
Edition:
Author:
Editor:
Title: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEX. 11-22-63
Character: AFO
or
Classification: 89-
Submitting Office: N.O., LA.

☐ Being Investigated

3

62-109060-5616

ENCLOSURE

TD-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

FBI

Date: 7/28/67

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____ (Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, Dallas (89-43)(P)

RE: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
DALLAS, TEXAS, 11/22/63
MISCELLANEOUS -
INFORMATION CONCERNING

OO: DALLAS

Re Dallas airtel to Bureau, 5/31/67 and Portland airtel to Bureau, 6/23/67.

For information of Los Angeles, in reference to letter received from a Mr. LAWRENCE SCHILLER, Alskog, Inc., Los Angeles, California, dated 3/15/67, to the Bureau, concerning SCHILLER's information that he is in possession of the name and location of MARK LANE's informant, who allegedly furnished LANE information about an alleged meeting between JACK RUBY, Dallas Police Officer J. D. TIPPITT, and BERNARD WEISSMAN, on 11/14/63, it is noted that THAYER WALDO, a former reporter with the Fort Worth, Texas, newspaper "Sun Telegraph", has been located and interviewed at Mexico City on 4/3/67, but was unable to furnish definite information as to the present location of either PAUL BRIDEWELL, aka Phil Burns, or a JOHN SUTTON, who supposedly knew BRIDEWELL. Extensive investigation has been conducted at El Paso, Philadelphia, Portland and Dallas to develop any leads which would reflect present location of SUTTON or BRIDEWELL, so that they may be interviewed concerning this matter. In referenced Portland airtel, it is pointed out that SCHILLER does not indicate how he came into knowledge of Rainier, Washington, a small community little known outside of the Oregon area, and what connection BRIDEWELL had with this community.

PLG-41 62-109060-5617

Extensive investigation conducted at Dallas to develop any information regarding present location of either JOHN SUTTON

3 - Bureau (AM)
2 - Los Angeles (89-75)(AM)
3 - Dallas
JWA:jeg

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
(8) Special Agent in Charge

or PAUL BRIDEWELL, aka Phil Burns, through numerous advertising and radio media during the period 6/12 thru 7/21/67, has failed to develop any positive information. These companies and individuals contacted at Dallas, Texas, are as follows:

[redacted] Avery Knodel Advertising Agency, Fidelity Union Tower;
[redacted] John Blair and Company, Southland Center;
[redacted] Commercial Recording Company, 3103 Routh Street;
[redacted] Commercial Recording Company, 3103 Routh Street;
[redacted] Robert E. Eastman Company, 211 North Ervay Street;
[redacted] Gibsnn Advertising Agency, 6300 North Central Expressway;
[redacted] H.-R. Representatives, 211 North Ervay Street;
[redacted] Hollingberry Company, 211 North Ervay Street;
[redacted] Katz Advertising Agency, 3505 Turtle Creek;
[redacted] Vernard Torbet and Company, Dallas Federal Savings Building;
[redacted] Masla and Company, 1407 Main Street;
[redacted] McGovern Guild Company, Fidelity Union Building;
[redacted] Mexxina - Mario Company, Fidelity Union Building;
[redacted] Music Productions, 2102 Jackson Street;
[redacted] Musicreations, Inc., 2518 Farrington;
[redacted] NBC Spot Sales, First National Bank Building;
[redacted] Griffin Advertising Agency, Southland Center;
[redacted] Petry, Edward and Company, 211 North Ervay Street;
[redacted] Roper Advertising Company, 6200 North Central Expressway;
[redacted] Savilli - Gates Advertising Agency, [redacted] North Akard;
[redacted] Teddlie - Oakes Advertising Agency, 6211 Denton Drive.

It is noted that all of the above individuals advised they would review their old correspondence, and if any pertinent information came to their attention regarding either JOHN SUTTON or PAUL BRIDEWELL they would call the FBI. None of them could recall anyone by those names as being in the Dallas area during the period 1963-64, but most stated that frequently "time salesmen" for radio media adopt entirely different names, and are known to be transient in nature.

In connection with contacts with above-listed firms in the Southland Center, it was ascertained that during the pertinent period 1963-64, there was an advertising agency operated by a Mr. RUSSELL BIRDWELL (not BRIDEWELL), but that this individual, described as a white male, age about 60, moved to California during 1964. Investigation at the Management Office of the Southland Center Building on July 19, 1967, with a [redacted] reflects that this individual now operates the Birdwell Agency, 9520 Wilshire Boulevard, Beverley Hills, California, Suite No. 142.

On 7/27/67 [redacted] telephonically recontacted SA JAMES W. ANDERTON, stating that he was the [redacted] of the Advertising League of Dallas, and that he is now the [redacted] for the Advertising Club of America; he indicated that he had reviewed several old directories for this league, as well as the current one, without locating any reference to a JOHN SUTTON, PAUL BRIDEWELL or PHIL BURNS.

On 7/27/67, [redacted] Masla and Company, telephonically recontacted the Dallas Office, stating that he vaguely recalled there was a radio announcer formerly with radio station KTEO, San Angelo, Texas, but he could not recall the exact time period, but believed it was around 1960 or 1962. He stated he had no further information about this individual, but seemed to recall that name connected with that radio station KTEO, San Angelo, Texas.

REQUEST OF BUREAU:

The Bureau is requested to instruct Legat, Mexico City, to recontact THEODORE (THAYER) WALDO, and in reinterview determine from him any background information concerning SUTTON or BRIDEWELL not previously furnished specifically as to other associates they may have had while allegedly in Dallas; also point out to THAYER

that extensive investigation at Dallas has failed to reflect any information concerning these individuals, and that contacts through radio and advertising media has failed to locate anyone even recalling them, with possible exception of above [redacted] Masla Co., Dallas, Texas. Ascertain from THAYER any other information, specifically how he knew that BRIDEWELL was allegedly from Oregon, and SUTTON from Pennsylvania, and the source of his information in this regard. Also point out to THAYER that investigation at Ft. Bliss has failed to reflect any indication that JOHN SUTTON was ever there.

LOS ANGELES

AT LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA. 1. Will locate and interview MR. RUSSELL BIRDWELL, Suite #142, 9250 Wilshire Boulevard, Beverly Hills, and ascertain if he may have any knowledge (while at Dallas,Texas) of BRIDEWELL or SUTTON.

2. Will consider reinterview of MR. LAWRENCE SCHILLER, Alskog, Inc., for information he may have as to the source of information that BRIDEWELL was formerly from Rainier, Washington, a relatively small community, little known outside of the State of Oregon; also what connection or employment BRIDEWELL had in this community.

DALLAS

AT SAN ANGELO, TEXAS. 1. Will, at radio station KTEO, ascertain if they have ever had an announcer employed there by the name of PHIL BURNS. Will also check for the names of PAUL BRIDEWELL and JOHN SUTTON.

2. Will, if above lead is unproductive, check usual sources for above names.

The Bureau has instructed that this phase of this case is to receive continuous investigative attention until it is logically resolved, and that every effort must be made to locate and interview JOHN SUTTON as well as PAUL BRIDEWELL regarding this matter.

FBI

Date: 7/31/67

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____ (Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

REC 54

FROM: SAC, SAN ANTONIO (89-67)

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
NOVEMBER 22, 1963,
DALLAS, TEXAS
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING

OO: DALLAS

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are six copies of an LHM dated and captioned as above.

Enclosed for the information of the Dallas, Houston, and San Francisco Offices are two copies each of enclosed LHM.

It is to be noted that SAM H. BURRIS mentioned in enclosed LHM was interviewed in the case entitled, "LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka, IS - R - CUBA" by the Houston Division and results set forth by Houston airtel to Bureau and accompanying LHM dated 2/28/64.

It should be further noted that one GEORGE B. PARR is mentioned in instant LHM, who would appear to be a

1 ENCLOSURE

(3) Bureau (Enc-6)
2-Dallas (Info)(Enc-2)
2-Houston (Info)(Enc-2)
2-San Francisco (Info)(Enc-2)
1-San Antonio
JMK:iat
(10)

8-Saint Louis (Info)(Enc-2)
5-Boston

REC 54 62-109060-5618

4 AUG 2 1967

62 AUG 10 1967

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

SA 89-67

identical with GEORGE BERHAM PARR, [redacted]

In view of the contents of the LHM, San Antonio is recommending that no investigation be conducted concerning the data received as set forth in LHM.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

San Antonio, Texas
July 31, 1967

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, NOVEMBER 22, 1963, DALLAS, TEXAS

At 1:10 a.m., Central Daylight Savings Time, July 31, 1967, an individual identifying herself as [redacted] phonetic), Los Altos, California, telephoned the San Antonio Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation to advise that she had information concerning the assassination of President Kennedy.

[redacted] said that she had a friend by the name of [redacted] Sam H. Burris, and that she had received information that Sam H. Burris was being held in the Spohn Hospital, Corpus Christi, Texas, against his will because he has learned something important concerning the killing of President Kennedy. [redacted] said that also being held there is the present District Attorney, a man known to her only as "Lester". She explained that these men are kept under narcotics and are "hidden" away at the hospital under the care of one Doctor Fitelli, and one Dr. Paul Gutman (phonetic). According to Luby, these men are being paid by one George B. Parr to keep them quiet and from telling what they know.

[redacted] said that she understands that this is all part of a political matter headed up by President Johnson and is directed through the George Parr machine. She also stated that these men must be found and gotten away from the hospital at once as their lives are in danger. She also said that hospital personnel will try and conceal their location from any inquiry.

[redacted] advised that she is an heiress to the [redacted] fortune and that she had notified the San Francisco FBI Office and was going to call FBI Headquarters in Washington concerning this matter.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

ENCLOSURE

63-107060-5618

COPIES DESTROYED
21 JAN 12 1973

August 3, 1967

Airtel

1 - G. A. Day (Room 1012 9th & D - Cleared telephonically)
1 - Mr. Raupach

To: Legat, Mexico City (89-6)

From: Director, FBI (62-109060) REC-44 5617

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
DALLAS, TEXAS, 11/22/63
MISCELLANEOUS -
INFORMATION CONCERNING EX 105

Re Legat Mexico City letter dated 4/4/67 and Dallas airtel 7/28/67.

Enclosed for Legat Mexico City are two Xerox copies of referenced Dallas airtel which are self-explanatory.

Legat Mexico City should arrange to reinterview Thayer Waldo and ascertain from him the information requested by the Dallas Office as set forth in the enclosures.

The results of the interview with Waldo are to be incorporated into a letterhead memorandum suitable for dissemination by the Bureau.

Enclosures (2)

1 - Dallas (89-43)

KMR:jdb
(6)

MAILED 8
AUG 4 1967
COMM-FBI

(SEE NOTE PAGE 2)

Tolson
DeLoach
Mohr
Bishop
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

54 AUG 10 1967

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

NOTE:

Mr. Lawrence Schiller, Los Angeles, California, identified Paul Bridewell, aka, Phil Burns as Mark Lane's confidential informant who allegedly overheard a conversation of a meeting between Jack Ruby, Dallas Police Officer J. D. Tippitt, and Bernard Weissman on 4/13/67. In addition, Schiller indicated one John Sutton was aware of Bridewell's location. Schiller allegedly received his information from Thayer Waldo who was located and interviewed in Mexico City. Extensive efforts have been made to locate Paul Bridewell and John Sutton to interview them regarding this matter. Since the information concerning Bridewell originated with Thayer Waldo, Dallas has requested Waldo be reinterviewed for additional specific information so that this matter can be logically resolved.

Mexico City can adequately handle the interview with Waldo and the interview should be conducted. This matter has been coordinated with the Liaison Section of the Domestic Intelligence Division. It is noted Thayer Waldo, Director of Public Relations, University of the Americas, was previously interviewed regarding this matter on April 3, 1967, by Legat Mexico when Waldo was invited to the American Embassy. The reinterview of Waldo will be handled by Legat Mexico in the same manner.

FD-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

FBI

Date: 8/3/67

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____ (Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, RICHMOND (89-43) - RUC -

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN F. KENNEDY, NOVEMBER 22, 1963,
DALLAS, TEXAS

Reairtel from Boston to Bureau, 7/19/67.

No information in Richmond files identifiable with instant letter.

For the information of the Bureau, the Veterans Administration maintains a large mental hospital at Salem, Virginia, and instant letter might have originated from this institution.

Upon the Laboratory's examination of instant document, if it is felt any possible value could come from investigation at the hospital to determine the writer of instant letter, inquiry will then be made.

(3) - Bureau
2 - Dallas (89-43)
1 - Boston (Info)
2 - Richmond
HPS/bcm
(8)

REC-57 62-109060-5619

SI-106

15 AUG 5 1967

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____

Special Agent in Charge

53 AUG 1 1967

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATION SECTION

JUL 31 1967

TELETYPE

FBI WASH DC

FBI NEW ORLS

4-13 PM 7-31-67 URGENT LWH

TO DIRECTOR 62-109060 AND DALLAS 89-43

FROM NEW ORLEANS 89-69

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY.

DALLAS, TEXAS, NOV. TWENTYTWO, SIXTYTHREE, MISCELLANEOUS -

INFO CONCERNING, OO: DALLAS

ASSISTANT DISTRICT ATTORNEY RICHARD BURNS, PARISH OF ORLEANS, TODAY TELEPHONICALLY CONTACTED SA REGIS L. KENNEDY AND ADVISED THAT BURNS DESIRES TO SUBPOENA SA KENNEDY TO APPEAR AS A WITNESS IN THE TRIAL OF DEAN A. ANDREWS WHICH TRIAL WILL BEGIN AUG. NINE NEXT AT NEW ORLEANS. ASSISTANT DISTRICT ATTORNEY BURNS PARTICULARLY REFERRED TO AN INTERVIEW REPORT DATED DEC. THREE, SIXTYTHREE OF SA REGIS L. KENNEDY AND SA REED W. JENSEN.

INSTANT THREE ZERO TWO APPEARS IN THE REPORT OF SA JOHN I. REYNOLDS, NEW ORLEANS DEC. SIX, SIXTYTHREE IN CASE ENTITLED LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA., IS - R - CUBA, BUFILE ONE ZERO FIVE - EIGHT TWO FIVE FIVE FIVE, PAGE TWENTYONE.

END PAGE ONE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Bishop
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

REC 57 62-109060 5620

AUG 7 1967

57 AUG 11 1967

MR. DELOACH FOR THE DIRECTOR

PERS. REC/UNIT

AN ADDITIONAL INTERVIEW ON DECEMBER 5, 1963 APPEARS ON PAGE THIRTY OF ABOVE MENTIONED REPORT. DEAN ANDREWS WAS ORIGINALLY INTERVIEWED NOV. TWENTYFIVE, SIXTYTHREE WHICH INFORMATION APPEARS IN THE REPORT OF SA WARREN C. DEBRUEYS, DATED DECEMBER TWO, NINETEEN SIXTY THREE, DALLAS, TEXAS, IN THE CASE ENTITLED LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA., IS - R - CUBA, PAGE THREE ZERO FIVE. THESE TWO INTERVIEWS WERE NOT MENTIONED BY BURNS.

ASSISTANT DISTRICT ATTORNEY BURNS ADVISED THAT HE HAS BEEN IN CONTACT WITH THE USA'S OFFICE , NEW ORLEANS, LA. RE OBTAINING CLEARANCE FOR SA KENNEDY TO APPEAR. HE ADVISED HE WAS NOTIFYING BOTH THE USA'S OFFICE AND THE FBI OFFICE BY LETTER OF THE GENERAL SCOPE OF SA KENNEDY'S TESTIMONY.

USA, ~~EDLA~~, Eastern District, Louisiana LOUIS C. LACOUR, ADVISED THAT HE WOULD NOT RENDER AN OPINION AS TO WHETHER SA KENNEDY SHOULD TESTIFY UNTIL HE RECEIVES THE LETTER FROM THE DA'S OFFICE AS TO THE NATURE AND SCOPE OF TESTIMONY EXPECTED AND UNTIL HE HAS HAD THE OPPORTUNITY OF REVIEWING THE THREE ZERO TWO'S OF ANDREWS' INTERVIEWS AND REVIEWED THE TESTIMONY OF ANDREWS BEFORE THE WARREN COMMISSION. UPON RECEIPT OF THIS INFORMATION HE ADVISED HE WILL CONSULT THE DEPARTMENT.

END PAGE TWO

PAGE THREE

SA KENNEDY IS ASSIGNED AT NEW ORLEANS AND THE TRIAL WILL BE HELD AT NEW ORLEANS. NO COMMENT WAS MADE TO ASSISTANT DA BURNS (District Attorney) RELATIVE TO WHETHER SA KENNEDY WOULD OR WOULD NOT APPEAR. CONTACT WILL BE MAINTAINED WITH THE USA'S OFFICE AND THE BUREAU KEPT ADVISED.

DALLAS ADVISED AIRMAIL.

END

WRD

FBI WASH DC

CC- MR. SULLIVAN

5-113a Y(9-29-65)

Domestic Intelligence Division

INFORMATIVE NOTE

Date 7/31/67

Dean Andrews is the controversial New Orleans attorney who immediately following the assassination of President Kennedy claimed he was telephonically contacted by Clay Bertrand who requested Andrews to go to Dallas to defend Lee Harvey Oswald. Our investigation failed to establish there was an individual named Clay Bertrand, and Andrews subsequently informed our Special Agents that he must have dreamed of this telephone call from Bertrand.

Garrison has since claimed that Clay Bertrand is identical to Clay Shaw. Garrison has had Andrews testify on at least two occasions before New Orleans grand jury and Andrews has been indicted twice by the grand jury for perjury.

The Department has advised that it is aware of the fact that Special Agent Regis L. Kennedy might be subpoenaed to testify at the perjury trial of Dean Andrews as indicated in attached. The Department indicated that it is studying the request referred to in attached.

Reports of interviews referred to in attached are available to the public in the National Archives.

REL:TJS/cls:chs

FBI NEW ORLS

626PM URGENT RDC

FEDERAL BUREAU OF I
U. S. DEPARTMENT C
COMMUNICATION

AUG 1 1967

TELETYPE

TO DIRECTOR (62-109060) AND DALLAS (89-43)

FROM NEW ORLEANS (89-69)

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEXAS, NOVEMBER TWENTYTWO, SIXTYTHREE. MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING.

REMYTEL JULY THIRTYONE LAST, FIVE FIFTEEN P.M.

SPECIAL AGENT REED W. JENSEN HAS ADVISED THAT HIS SON, AGE FOURTEEN, WHO WAS AT THE JENSEN RESIDENCE, ONE TWO ZERO EIGHT MILAN STREET, AT APPROXIMATELY FOUR THIRTY PM TODAY WAS HANDED A SUBPOENA AND WAS TOLD TO GIVE THE DOCUMENT TO HIS FATHER.

THE SUBPOENA IS DATED AUGUST ONE, NINETEEN SIXTY SEVEN, AND IS IDENTIFIED AS A SECTION G SUBPOENA AND IDENTIFIES THE STATE CASE AS NUMBER ONE NINE EIGHT FOUR EIGHT THREE. THIS SUBPOENA COMMANDS REED W. JENSEN TO APPEAR IN THE CRIMINAL DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH OF ORLEANS, SECTION G, ON THE NINTH DAY OF AUGUST, NINETEEN SIXTY SEVEN, TO TESTIFY TO THE TRUTH ACCORDING TO HIS KNOWLEDGE IN THE CASE OF THE STATE OF LOUISIANA VS. DEAN A. ANDREWS, JR., DEFENDANT. THIS SUBPOENA WAS ISSUED BY EDWARD A. HAGGERTY, CLERK.

END PAGE ONE

ST-109 REC-3 62-109060-5621 REC 32 EFS

AUG 8 1967

included in note on previous teletype 8/1/67 JCD

MR. DEGACH FOR THE DIRECTOR

PERS. REC. UNIT

Mr. Tolson
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Bishop
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

1-AAG Union 1-AAG Yeagley

SA REGIS KENNEDY, UPON CHECKING HIS RESIDENCE, HAD NO SIMILAR SUBPOENA. IT WAS NOTED BY SA KENNEDY THAT NO ONE WAS HOME AT HIS RESIDENCE TODAY.

USA LACOUR BEING ADVISED OF THE RECEIPT OF THE SUBPOENA BY SA JENSEN.

END

MXS

FBI WASH DC

C. MR. SULLIVAN

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Mohr
1 - Mr. T. E. Bishop
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. N. P. Callahan
1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan

The Attorney General

August 2, 1967

1 - Mr. W. A. Branigan
1 - Mr. R. E. Lenihan

Director, FBI

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963,
DALLAS, TEXAS

Reference is made to my previous letter of August 2, 1967, wherein I advised that Mr. Richard Burns, Assistant District Attorney for the Parish of Orleans, New Orleans, Louisiana, telephonically contacted Special Agent Regis L. Kennedy of our New Orleans Office July 31, 1967, and advised that Burns desires to subpoena Special Agent Kennedy to appear as a witness in the trial of Dean A. Andrews which is scheduled to begin in New Orleans August 9, 1967. Mr. Burns made reference to an interview report dated December 3, 1963, which reported the results of an interview of Dean Andrews by Special Agent Kennedy and Special Agent Reed W. Jensen who is also assigned to our New Orleans Office.

MAILED 5
AUG 2 - 1967
COMM-FBI

For your information, at approximately 4:30 p.m., August 1, 1967, an individual contacted the 14-year-old son of Special Agent Reed W. Jensen at the Jensen residence. This individual handed Special Agent Jensen's son a subpoena and told him to give the document to his father.

The subpoena delivered to Special Agent Jensen's son is dated August 1, 1967, and commands Special Agent Jensen to appear in the Criminal District Court for the Parish of Orleans, Section G, New Orleans, Louisiana, on August 9, 1967, to testify to the truth, according to his knowledge in the case of the State of Louisiana v. Dean A. Andrews, Jr., defendant. This subpoena was issued by Edward A. Haggerty, Clerk of the Criminal District Court.

For your added information, Special Agent Regis L. Kennedy was served with a subpoena at his residence at approximately 8 a.m., August 2, 1967, to testify in the case of the State of Louisiana vs Dean A. Andrews, Jr., defendant. The details reported on the subpoena are identical to those which were reported on the subpoena of Special Agent Reed W. Jensen.

Tolson
DeLoach
Mohr
Bishop
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Walters
ST-109

62-109060 5621

REL:as (15)

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO

The Attorney General

United States Attorney Louis C. Lacour, New Orleans, Louisiana, has been advised of the receipt of the subpoenas by Special Agents Reed W. Jensen and Regis L. Kennedy. Our New Orleans Office is maintaining contact with Mr. Lacour for further advice in this particular matter.

1 - The Deputy Attorney General

1 - Mr. Carl Eardley
Acting Assistant Attorney General

1 - Mr. Fred M. Vinson, Jr.
Assistant Attorney General

1 - Mr. J. Walter Yeagley
Assistant Attorney General

NOTE:

Dean Andrews is the New Orleans Attorney who interjected the name Clay Bertrand into the assassination investigation. We have located no such individual but New Orleans District Attorney Garrison claims Bertrand is identical to Clay Shaw. Andrews has testified before the Orleans Parish Grand Jury on at least two occasions and has been indicted twice for perjury. His trial is scheduled to begin August 9, 1967. Special Agents Regis Kennedy and Reed W. Jensen interviewed Dean Andrews December 3, 1963, and results of such interview were reported to Warren Commission and are available to public at National Archives.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATION SECTION

AUG 1 1967

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Bishop
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

BBI WASH DC

FBI NEW ORLS

5-15 PM URGENT 8-1-67 LAN 5 PAGES

TO DIRECTOR (62-109060) AND DALLAS (89-43)

FROM NEW ORLEANS (89-69)

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEXAS, NOVEMBER TWENTYTWO, SIXTYTHREE. MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION CONCERNING.

REMYTEL JULY THIRTYONE LAST.

THE RED FLASH EDITION OF THE NEW ORLEANS STATES ITEM FOR TODAY REFLECTS THE FOLLOWING :

EIGHTEEN PERSONS HAVE BEEN SUBPOENAED AS STATE WITNESSES IN THE AUGUST NINE TRIAL IN CRIMINAL DISTRICT COURT OF DEAN A. ANDREWS, ATTORNEY ACCUSED OF PERJURY BEFORE THE GRAND JURY INVESTIGATING AN ALLEGED CONSPIRACY TO KILL PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY.

THE TRIAL IS SCHEDULED BEFORE JUDGE FRANK J. SHEA BEGINNING AUGUST NINE.

REQ 27 62-109060-5622

AMONG THOSE CALLED BY THE STATE ARE:

ALBERT V. LABICHE, GRAND JURY FOREMAN; ST-116 11 AUG 8 1967

ANDREW SCIAMBRA, ASSISTANT DISTRICT ATTORNEY;

WILLIAM GURVICH, FORMER CHIEF INVESTIGATOR FOR DISTRICT ATTORNEY JIM GARRISON;

REGIS L. KENNEDY AND REED W. JENSEN, AGENTS OF THE FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION;

END PAGE ONE

57 AUG 1 1967

MR. DELOACH FOR THE DIRECTOR

PERS. REC. UNIT

THREE STATE POLICE OFFICERS, LT. BENNY CASSO, SGT. JOHN BUCCOLA, AND TROOPER THOMAS L. CLARK;

GENE DAVIS, SEVEN ZERO FOUR IBERVILLE, A FRENCH QUARTER NIGHTCLUB OPERATOR;

FRANK CARACCI, OPERATOR OF THE FIVE HUNDRED CLUB IN THE QUARTER;

MRS. MAUREEN THIEL, STENOGRAPHER FOR THE GRAND JURY;

DANIEL HAGGERTY, CLERK OF CRIMINAL DISTRICT COURT;

PRENTISS M. DAVIS, CHALMETTE;

MONYA GRAY SUPER, CARE OF MARGIE WITT AND ASSOCIATES, CARONDELET BLDG.;

NICK KARNO, FIVE TWO THREE ZERO CAMP;

MARGARET TANNEBAUM, THREE ONE EIGHT RIDGELAKE DR., METAIRIE;

ANTHONY MARDIN, BOX TWO ONE EIGHT TWO, BATON ROUGE;

HERMAN MICHELAS, ONE FOUR THREE EIGHT ST. MARY.

NO SUBPOENAES HAVE AS YET BEEN ISSUED FOR DEFENSE COUNSEL FOR ANDREWS, FORMER JEFFERSON PARISH ASSISTANT DISTRICT ATTORNEY.

U.S. Attorney
USA LOUIS C. LACOUR ADVISED AT FOUR P.M. THIS DATE THAT NO SUBPOENAES HAD BEEN LEFT AT HIS OFFICE FOR EITHER ASA KENNEDY OR JENSEN.

HE ADVISED THAT THERE HAD BEEN HAND DELIVERED TO HIM LATE THIS AFTERNOON THE FOLLOWING LETTER FROM RICHARD V. BURNES, EXECUTIVE ASSISTANT, DISTRICT ATTORNEY:

"RE: DEAN A. ANDREWS, JR., VIOLATION RS 14:123

"DEAR MR. LACOUR:

"DEAN A. ANDREWS, JR. IS CHARGED WITH COMMITTING PERJURY IN THE ABOVE CAPTIONED MATTER WHICH IS SET FOR TRIAL IN SECTION G OF THE CRIMINAL DISTRICT COURT FOR ORLEANS PARISH ON AUGUST NINE, SIXTYSEVEN.

"IN PRESENTING ITS EVIDENCE OF PERJURY BY THE DEFENDANT OUR OFFICE REQUIRES THE TESTIMONY OF EITHER ONE OR TWO FBI AGENTS, SPECIAL AGENT REGIS KENNEDY AND SPECIAL AGENT REED W. JENSEN,

ACCORDINGLY, SUBPOENAES SHALL BE ISSUED REQUESTING THEIR PRESENCE IN COURT ON AUGUST NINE, SIXTYSEVEN. BY THIS LETTER OUR OFFICE IS REQUESTING THAT THESE OFFICERS BE AUTHORIZED, DIRECTED AND PERMITTED TO TESTIFY IN THIS PROCEEDING, PURSUANT TO REGULATIONS IN EFFECT IN YOUR OFFICE. THE PRINCIPAL TESTIMONY TO BE SOUGHT BY THE STATE DEALS WITH DEAN A. ANDREW' STATEMENTS TO THESE AGENTS RELATIVE TO HIS HAVING RECEIVED A TELEPHONE CALL FROM A PERSON IDENTIFIED AS CLAY BERTRAND REGARDING DEAN ANDREWS' REPRESENTATION OF LEE HARVEY OSWALD AND THE SURROUNDING FACTS OF DEAN ANDREWS' ASSOCIATION WITH CLAY BERTRAND AS REVEALED BY DEAN ANDREWS TO THESE TWO SPECIAL AGENTS.

"MUCH OF THIS MATERIAL IS COVERED IN TWO REPORTS BY THE FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION RELATING TO INTERVIEWS OF DEAN ANDREWS ON DECEMBER THREE, NINETEEN SIXTYTHREE AND DECEMBER FIVE, NINETEEN SIXTYTHREE. THE FIRST SUCH REPORT BEARS FILE NO. EIGHT NINE DASH SIX NINE AND THE SECOND SUCH REPORT BEARS FILE NO. ONE ZERO ZERO DASH ONE SIX SIX ZERO ONE. BOTH OF THESE REPORTS HAVE BEEN

MADE PUBLIC IN THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES AND BEAR COMMISSION DOCKET NO. 126 (CODED CD-126)."

COPY OF THIS LETTER WAS DESIGNATED FOR REGIS KENNEDY, FBI, NEW ORLEANS.

USA LACOUR ADVISED HE HAD DISCUSSED THIS MATTER WITH THE DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE AND IS SENDING A LETTER TO MR. BURNS ADVISING THAT ANY AUTHORITY FOR DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE EMPLOYEES TO TESTIFY LIES SOLELY WITH THE ATTORNEY GENERAL AND HE IS FORWARDING MR. BURNS' REQUEST TO THE ATTORNEY GENERAL.

COPY OF ABOVE MENTIONED LETTER TO USA LACOUR NOT RECEIVED BY SA KENNEDY, FBI, NEW ORLEANS, AND AS OF THIS TIME SA KENNEDY AND JENSEN HAVE NOT RECEIVED A SUBPOENA.

END

BGM

FBI WASH DC

TU CLP

CC- MR. SULLIVAN

5-113a ((9-29-65)

Domestic Intelligence Division

INFORMATIVE NOTE

Date 8/1/67

The New Orleans Office previously advised that the District Attorney's office in New Orleans plans to subpoena Special Agent (SA) Regis L. Kennedy as a witness for the state in the forthcoming perjury trial against Dean Andrews.

New Orleans subsequently advised that SA Reed W. Jensen, mentioned in attached, learned that a subpoena was delivered at his home on the afternoon of 8/1/67 commanding him to appear in criminal court 8/9/67 in the case of Dean A. Andrews, Jr. No subpoena was received at the Regis L. Kennedy residence; however, there was no one at Kennedy's residence during the day. The U.S. Attorney was advised of the receipt of the subpoena by Jensen.

We are sending a letter to the Attorney General advising him of the desire of the District Attorney to have SAs Jensen and Kennedy testify in this case. The Department has previously advised they are aware of the possibility of subpoenas being issued and they are studying the matter to determine whether the Agents will be permitted to testify.

TJS:chs

WEST

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson
Delo...
Mohr
Bishop
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO : Mr. DeLoach

DATE: August 1, 1967

FROM : T. E. Bishop

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963
DALLAS, TEXAS

Mr. Jan Rups, representative for the Dutch newspaper "Der Telegram" in Amsterdam, stopped by my office to see Leinbaugh. Rups said he had just returned to his home in Charlottesville, Virginia, after spending several days in New Orleans, and said he had been able to talk with Jim Garrison for about four hours this past week. Rups advised that he found Garrison to be very articulate and persuasive and said he came away from the interview believing, against his better judgment, that Garrison really might have something. Rups said that Garrison showed him extracts from various affidavits he had collected and seemed to be supremely confident that he could "make his case."

Rups did have one bit of information that apparently has not come to the Bureau's attention previously. He said that Garrison had shown him a small green notebook, approximately 4" x 5", which Garrison described as most significant evidence. Garrison claimed that this was a notebook of Oswald's that had recently been found in a New Orleans house where Oswald had lived in 1963. According to Garrison, a Negro member of a wrecking crew which is demolishing this house found the notebook and eventually it came into Garrison's hands. Garrison claimed this alleged notebook of Oswald's contained pertinent data regarding the assassination and allowed Rups to glance briefly at several pages. Rups said he saw only jotted notations that were meaningless to him; however, he said he gained the distinct impression that Garrison considered this "new find" to be of great importance.

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. M. A. Jones

ST-109 REC-63 5623

HPL:mls
(6)

CONTINUED - OVER

11 AUG 8 1967

SOVIET SECTION

Rups was shown photographs of Oswald's notebooks that appeared in the Warren Commission Report. He said unfortunately he was not able to tell whether or not the handwriting appeared to be similar.

Leinbaugh has known Rups for several years. Rups became a naturalized American after fighting with the Dutch Brigade in the Korean War, where, incidentally, he lost his left hand. Rups is an intelligent and conscientious reporter, has written favorable articles about the Bureau for European outlets, and is believed to be completely reliable.

RECOMMENDATION

That this memorandum be routed to the Domestic Intelligence Division for information and any dissemination deemed appropriate.

1 - Mr. Lenihan

8-7-67

Airtel ST-109

To: SAC, New Orleans (89-69)

From: Director, FBI (62-109060) REC-63 5623

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
11-22-63, DALLAS, TEXAS

Mr. Jan Rups, a representative for the Dutch newspaper "Der Telegram" in Amsterdam, recently contacted the Bureau and informed a Bureau official that he had recently returned from New Orleans where he had been in contact with New Orleans District Attorney James C. Garrison for approximately four hours. Mr. Rups advised that he found Garrison to be very articulate and persuasive and stated that he came away from the interview believing, against his better judgment, that Garrison might have something. Mr. Rups stated that Garrison showed him extracts from various affidavits he had collected and seemed to be supremely confident that he could "make his case."

Mr. Rups further advised that Garrison had shown him a small green notebook, approximately four inches by five inches, which Garrison described as most significant evidence. Garrison claimed that this was a notebook of Lee Harvey Oswald's that had recently been found in a New Orleans house where Oswald had lived in 1963. Garrison informed Mr. Rups that a Negro member of a wrecking crew which is demolishing this house found the notebook and eventually it came into Garrison's hands. Garrison claimed this alleged notebook of Oswald's contained pertinent data regarding the assassination and he allowed Mr. Rups to glance briefly at several pages. Mr. Rups said he saw only jotted notations that were meaningless to him; however, he said he gained the distinct impression that Garrison considered this "new find" to be of great importance.

Bufiles in captioned matter disclosed that Oswald, in 1963, lived in New Orleans, Louisiana, from late April until 9-25-63.

1 - Dallas (89-43)

REL:cls (5)

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO

AUG 7 1967

AUG 17 1967

59 AUG 22 1967

Tolson
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Mohr
Bishop
Casper
Callahan
Walters
Mrs. Rose
Holmes
Gandy

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

He spent from three to five nights at the residence of Charles F. Murret, 757 French Street, New Orleans, Louisiana. Thereafter he moved to a residence at 4905 Magazine Street, New Orleans, Louisiana, where he resided until he left New Orleans 9/25/63.

Bufiles also reflect that Oswald resided in New Orleans with his mother during a period preceding the Spring of 1956, when he and his family moved to Ft. Worth, Texas, shortly before his enlistment in the U. S. Marine Corps in October, 1956. The files of your office contain the addresses where Oswald resided during these early years of his life.

A check of Bureau files disclosed no information identifiable with the notebook described by Mr. Rups. Each office should check its records in captioned matter and advise Bureau whether any information is available concerning this notebook.

Bureau desires that the New Orleans Office conduct discreet inquiries to determine whether the residence at 757 French Street, New Orleans, or 4905 Magazine Street, New Orleans, is being demolished or has been recently demolished. In the event you determine neither residence is being demolished or has been demolished, you should check the other residences where Oswald resided during the period he lived in New Orleans prior to his move to Ft. Worth, Texas, in the Spring of 1956. Determine if any of these residences have been recently demolished.

This matter should be given your prompt attention and results furnished to the Bureau by airtel.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATION SECTION
AUG 2 1967

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Bishop
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

FBI WASH DC

8:38 AM URGENT 8-2-67 2PS MMW

TO DIRECTOR 62-109060 AND DALLAS 89-43

FROM NEW ORLEANS 89-69

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEXAS, NOVEMBER TWENTYTWO, SIXTYTHREE. MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION CONCERNING.

RE NEW ORLEANS TELETYPES FIVE FIFTEEN P.M. AND SIX TWENTYSIX P.M., AUGUST ONE LAST.

SA REGIS L. KENNEDY WAS SERVED WITH A SUBPOENA AT HIS RESIDENCE AT APPROXIMATELY EIGHT A.M. THIS DATE TO APPEAR AUGUST NINE, SIXTYSEVEN, TO TESTIFY IN THE CASE OF THE STATE OF LOUISIANA VS. DEAN A. ANDREWS, JR., DEFENDANT. THE DETAILS REFLECTED ON THE SUBPOENA ARE IDENTICAL TO THOSE ON AS REED W. JENSEN'S SUBPOENA, WHICH IS SET FORTH IS DETAIL IN REFERENCED TELETYPE SIX TWENTYSIX. P.M., AUGUST ONE LAST.

REFERENCED TELETYPE FIVE FIVTEEN P.M., QUOTED A LETTER WHICH USA LOUIS C. LA COUR HAD RECEIVED FROM RICHARD V. BURNES, EXECUTIVE ASSISTANT OF THE DISTRICT ATTORNEY'S OFFICE. THE

END PAGE ONE

177 XEROX AUG 16 1967

REC 45 62-109060-5624

AUG 8 1967

MR. DELOACH FOR THE DIRECTOR

54 AUG 18 1967

FBI-S. REC. UNIT

NO 89-69

ORIGINAL OF THIS LETTER INDICATED A COPY HAD BEEN DESIGNATED FOR SA KENNEDY. THIS COPY WAS RECEIVED IN THE NEW ORLEANS OFFICE THIS MORNING. COPIES ARE BEING MADE AND WILL BE FROWARDED TO THE BUREAU BY AIRTEL TODAY.

USA ATTORNEY LOCOUR BEING ADVISED OF THE RECEIPT OF THIS SUBPOENA BY SA KENNEDY.

END

SAA

FBI WASH DC

P

CC- MR. SULLIVAN

5-113a ((9-29-65)

Domestic Intelligence Division

INFORMATIVE NOTE

Date 8/2/67

Dean Andrews is the New Orleans attorney who alleged he received a telephone call from a Clay Bertrand on the evening of 11/23/63 requesting Andrews to go to Dallas to defend Lee Harvey Oswald. Andrews, according to his doctor, was critically ill during period 11/20-24/63 and was under heavy sedation.

Andrews was interviewed in the hospital 12/3/63 by SAs Regis L. Kennedy and Reed W. Jensen. Results of such interview furnished to Warren Commission and are available to public at National Archives.

New Orleans District Attorney Garrison has recently had Andrews indicted on two counts of perjury. Andrews' trial commences 8/9/67. SA Jensen received subpoena 8/1/67 to testify at trial. Attached teletype reports SA Kennedy has also received subpoena to testify. This data is being furnished to the Department.

REL:amr

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JUL 31 1967

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Bishop
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

FBI WASH DC

742 PM URGENT 7-31-67 CDC

TO DIRECTOR 62-109060 AND DALLAS 89-43

FROM NEW ORLEANS 89-69

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FRITZGERALD KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEXAS, NOV. TWENTYTWO, SIXTYTHREE, MISCELLANEOUS INFO CONCERNING, OO: DALLAS.

THE NEW ORLEANS STATES-ITEM, (SI) FINAL EDITION, JULY THIRTYONE INSTANT REPORTED THAT JOHN "THE BAPTIST" CANCLER, A FIGURE IN THE GARRISON PROBE, APPEALED TODAY TO LOUISIANA LA. SUPREME COURT TO SET ASIDE HIS SIX MONTH SENTENCE AND FIVE HUNDRED DOLLAR FINE. SENTENCE IMPOSED ON CANCLER FOR CONTEMPT OF CRIMINAL DISTRICT COURT. SI FURTHER CONTINUES THE SENTENCE CARRIES AN ADDITIONAL YEAR IN THE EVENT OF FAILURE TO PAY THE FINE. THE SIX-MONTH TERM AND FINE ARE IN ADDITION TO AN EIGHTEEN YEAR SENTENCE IMPOSED BY CRIMINAL DISTRICT JUDGE OLIVER P. SCHULINGKAMP, FOLLOWING CONVICTION AS A THIRD OFFENDER, CRIME OF SIMPLE BURGLARY.

NO LHM FOLLOWS.

END

BGM

FBI WASH DC

REC 45 62-109060-5625

EX 101

9 AUG 18 1967

56 AUG 15 1967

CC- MR. SULLIVAN

MR. DELOACH FOR THE DIRECTOR

S-113a ((9-29-65)

Domestic Intelligence Division

INFORMATIVE NOTE

Date 7/31/67

John Cancler is a New Orleans burglar who has publicly stated that a member of Jim Garrison's staff requested him to enter the residence of Clay L. Shaw and plant incriminating evidence there. When later subpoenaed before a New Orleans grand jury, Cancler refused to repeat the same story. He was then held in contempt of court.

A criminal district court on 7/17/67 overruled a motion by Cancler for a new trial on a burglary charge and also refused to set aside a multiple offender bill filed against Cancler. The judge gave Cancler's attorney until 7/28/67 to prepare and file exceptions taken to the ruling by the court.

Inasmuch as the information in attached is from news media, it will not be disseminated.

TJS:chs

FD-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

FBI

Date: 8/1/67

Transmit the following in PLAIN TEXT
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL
(Priority)

REC-25 EFS

Mr. Tolson
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Wannall
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, NEW ORLEANS (89-69)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
DALLAS, TEXAS, 11/22/63
MISCELLANEOUS - INFO CONCERNING
OO: DALLAS

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are newspaper articles appearing in New Orleans newspapers concerning the assassination of President KENNEDY.

Also enclosed are one copy each for Dallas and Miami.

(3) - Bureau (Encl. 6)
1 - Dallas (89-43) (Encl. 6)
1 - Miami (Encl. 6)
1 - New Orleans

KSO:jab
(6)

ENCLOSURE

REC-25 62-109060-5626

11 AUG 4 1967

56 AUG 4 0557

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Judge Reduces Bond

Novel May Return To Face N.O. Jury

Gordon Novel, the talkative fugitive witness who has thwarted Dist. Atty. Jim Garrison's attempts to return him here for questioning in the Kennedy death plot investigation, may be coming home.

Criminal District Court Judge Bernard J. Bagert today ordered bond reductions in three cases pending against the 29-year-old one-time New Orleans night club owner.

At the same time, the judge said Novel's attorney indicated that the loquacious electronics expert will return to face the charges and testify before the Orleans Parish Grand Jury.

GARRISON'S OFFICE has charged Novel with conspiracy to burglarize an oil well service company's munitions bunker at Houma in 1961.

Two other accusations pending against Novel involve what the DA's office charges were failures by Novel to pay outstanding bills owed a local printing firm and commercial artist.

Bail in the three cases amounted to $10,000. Today, Judge Bagert ordered the bonds lowered to $5,500.

In addition to the criminal charges, Garrison had a fugitive witness warrant sworn out against Novel. Bagert said the DA's office has agreed to drop this count if Novel returns voluntarily.

THE JUDGE QUOTED Steven Plotkin, Novel's New Orleans lawyer, as saying his client would post bond in the three cases if his bail reduction motion is granted.

Judge Bagert said Plotkin told him Novel would also be willing to face the grand jury and testify in Garrison's inquiry into the murder of the late President John F. Kennedy.

Novel, who admitted serving as an "intermediary" for the Central Intelligence Agency prior to the CIA-sponsored Bay of Pigs invasion, left New Orleans in mid-March.

The DA's office has attempted repeatedly to have him returned from Columbus, Ohio, where Novel sought refuge. However, Ohio Gov. James Rhodes' office several times rejected extradition requests because of what it said were "technical deficiencies."

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE 1

STATES-ITEM

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Date: 8-1-67
Edition: FINAL
Author:
Editor:
Title: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEX. 11-22-63
Character: AFO
or
Classification: 89-
Submitting Office: N.O., LA.

☐ Being Investigated

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

State Subpenas 18 For Andrews Trial

Eighteen persons have been subpenaed as state witnesses in the Aug. 9 trial in Criminal District Court of Dean A. Andrews, attorney accused of perjury before the grand jury investigating an alleged conspiracy to kill President John F. Kennedy.

The trial is scheduled before Judge Frank J. Shea beginning Aug. 9.

Among those called by the state are:

Albert V. LaBiche, grand jury foreman.

Andrew Sciambra, assistant district attorney.

William Gurvich, former chief investigator for Dist. Atty. Jim Garrison.

Regis L. Kennedy and Reed W. Jensen, agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

Three state police officers, Lt. Benny Casso, Sgt. John Buccola, and Trooper Thomas L. Clark.

Gene Davis, 704 Iberville, a French Quarter nightclub operator.

Frank Caracci, operator of the 500 Club in the Quarter.

Mrs. Maureen Thiel, stenographer for the grand jury.

Daniel Haggerty, clerk of Criminal District Court.

Prentiss M. Davis, Chalmette.

Monya Gray-Super, care of Margie Witt and Associates, Carondelet Bldg.

Nick Karno, 5230 Camp.

Margaret Tannebaum, 318 Ridgelake dr., Metairie.

Anthony Mardin, Box 2182, Baton Rouge.

Herman Michelas, 1438 St. Mary.

No subpenaes have as yet been issued for defense counsel for Andrews, former Jefferson Parish assistant district attorney.

62-109-9-5422

ENCLOSURE

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE 1

STATES-ITEM

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Date: 8-1-67

Edition: RED FLASH

Author:

Editor:

Title: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEX. 11-22-63

Character: AFO

or

Classification: 89-

Submitting Office: N.O., LA.

☐ Being Investigated

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Cancler Asks Sentence Be Set Aside

John "the Baptist" Cancler, figure in the Garrison probe of an alleged Kennedy death plot, today appealed to the Louisiana Supreme Court to set aside a six-month sentence and a $500 fine, imposed for contempt of Criminal District Court.

Cancler was sentenced by Criminal District Judge Bernard J. Bagert, for refusing to repeat before the Orleans Parish Grand Jury a charge that two aides of DA Garrison attempted to get him to break into the apartment of Clay L. Shaw, and "put something there." The sentence carries an additional year in the event of failure to pay the fine.

Shaw is under indictment as a conspirator in a plot to kill President John F. Kennedy. Cancler had made his charge before a nationwide television audience.

The six-month term and fine are in addition to an 18-year sentence imposed Friday by Judge Oliver P. Schulingkamp following Cancler's conviction as a third offender, on a crime of simple burglary.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE 5
STATES-ITEM
NEW ORLE'NS, LA.

Date: 7-31-67
Edition: FINAL
Author:
Editor:
Title: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEX. 11-22-63
Character: AFO
or
Classification: 89-
Submitting Office: N.O., LA.

☐ Being Investigated

3

5626

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

COURT GRANTS SHERIDAN STAY

Halts All Proceedings in Newsman's Case

Television newsman Walter Sheridan was granted a last minute reprieve from appearing before the Orleans Parish Grand Jury Friday when the State Supreme Court stayed all proceedings in his case.

The action came on an appeal filed by Sheridan's lawyers Thursday night after Criminal District Court Judge Bernard J. Bagert overruled motions to quash a subpena ordering Sheridan to appear before the grand jury.

Sheridan is sought for questioning by District Attorney Jim Garrison, who claims the newsman tried to bribe a key witness in Garrison's probe of President Kennedy's assassination.

An investigative reporter for the National Broadcasting Company, Sheridan became involved in the case while preparing a documentary on the DA's probe which was aired June 15 by NBC. The documentary was critical of the Garrison investigation.

The stay order by the Supreme Court came at 11 a. m. Friday only three hours before the grand jury was scheduled to meet and hear testimony by Sheridan. All proceedings were stayed until further orders of the court.

The court also gave Garrison and Bagert until Aug. 8 to file answers to Sheridan's plea for dismissal of the subpena.

The court's order noted that the exact ruling of the district court had not been received as of Friday morning, and therefore the judges were unable to pass on the issue before the scheduled 2 p. m. grand jury meeting.

Garrison has charged Sheridan with the attempted bribery of Perry R. Russo of Baton Rouge.

Russo has figured prominently in Garrison's probe as the man who claims to have overheard a New Orleans plot to kill President Kennedy shortly before he was slain in Dallas by Lee Harvey Oswald. Russo maintained that the plot participants included Oswald; a late aircraft pilot, David W. Ferrie, and New Orleans businessman, Clay L. Shaw.

Shaw is under indictment on the plot charges and is scheduled for trial perhaps later this year.

The NBC program in which Sheridan participated alleged that Garrison's case against Shaw is based in part on perjured testimony by Russo.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE 1
SECTION 1
TIMES PICAYUNE
NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Date: 7-29-67
Edition:
Author:
Editor:
Title: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEX. 11-22-63
Character: AFO
or
Classification: 89-
Submitting Office: N.O., LA.

☐ Being Investigated

4/

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

SHERIDAN GAINS JURY REPRIEVE

The Supreme Court of Louisiana today temporarily halted Dist. Atty. Jim Garrison's attempt to bring television newsman Walter Sheridan before the Orleans Parish Grand Jury.

The stay order came literally at the 11th hour as Sheridan's subpena to appear before the grand jury had been stayed by Criminal District Court Judge Bernard J. Bagert only until noon today.

SHERIDAN'S attorneys received the news at 11 a.m.

Yesterday, Sheridan lost a lower court round in his legal battle, fought to prevent his appearing before the grand jury on accusations of trying to bribe key Kennedy assassination probe witness Perry R. Russo of Baton Rouge.

The high court's order read, in part:

"The exact ruling of the district judge has not yet been prepared and submitted to us for review.

"Under the circumstances, and in view of the showing made in the application, this court is unable to pass upon same before noon on this date:

"FOR THESE reasons, it is ordered that all proceedings involved in this application be, and they are hereby, ordered stayed until the further orders of this court."

"The district judge and the district attorney are hereby ordered to file in this court returns to the application of relator on or before Aug. 8, 1967."

Grand Jury foreman Albert V. LaBiche had called a jury meeting for 2 p. m. today to hear testimony from the National Broadcasting Co. reporter in the event the stay had not been granted.

Sheridan, a former Senate Rackets Committee investigator and onetime Justice Department official under then Atty. Gen. Robert F. Kennedy, was arraigned in Judge Thomas Brahney's court yesterday on charges of public bribery.

Russo testified that he overheard 54-year-old Clay L. Shaw of New Orleans participate in plotting the murder of President John F. Kennedy. Shaw is free on $10,000 bond awaiting trial on conspiracy charges.

Sheridan entered a plea of innocence yesterday. He is free on $5,000 bond. Judge Brahney gave his attorneys 30 days to file special pleadings.

THE CHARGES AGAINST Sheridan grew out of a June 19 NBC program which charged that Garrison's case against Shaw is based in part on perjured testimony. The program said Russo failed a lie detector test before he went on the stand during a preliminary hearing.

Sheridan was subpenaed by the grand jury when he appeared here last week to answer the public bribery charges. His lawyers have charged the subpena constitutes harassment.

In three other rulings yesterday, Judge Bagert tossed out a Sheridan plea to have Garrison removed as legal adviser to the grand jury; refused to permit Sheridan's attorney to accompany him into the jury room, and said the foreman is not compelled to announce in advance what questions will be asked.

62-109060-5

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE 1

STATES-ITEM

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Date: 7-28-67

Edition: FINAL

Author:

Editor:

Title: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEX. 11-22-63

Character: AFO

or

Classification: 89-

Submitting Office: N.O., LA.

☐ Being Investigated

26

(Mount Clipping In Space Below)

CANCLER GIVEN 18-YEAR TERM

DA Probe Figure Cited as Multiple Offender

A figure in District Attorney Jim Garrison's Kennedy death plot probe was sentenced Friday by Criminal District Judge Oliver P. Schulingkamp to 18 years in prison as a multiple offender.

John "The Baptist" Cancler was convicted in February of simple burglary. Through his attorney Milton Brener, he asked a new trial after producing a Parish Prison inmate who confessed to the burglary. It was Cancler's third conviction.

Judge Schulingkamp denied the new trial motion on July 17 and a plea to set aside a multiple offender count lodged against Cancler by the DA's office. Cancler's attorney claimed significant new evidence, namely the confession by Donnell Carroll who said he burglarized the house with a friend known only as "Wolf."

However, at the hearing on the new trial motion May 2, a witness to the burglary, Dr. Morris Kloor, 7107 Maple, said Carroll was not the man seen entering the house.

Cancler, a Negro, told a television audience last month that he was asked by two of Garrison's assistants to break into the home of accused Kennedy plot conspirator Clay Shaw, and put something there. Cancler said he refused.

In July, he was sentenced to six months imprisonment and a $500 fine after he refused to repeat his charges before the Orleans Parish Grand Jury. He was brought before Judge Bernard J. Bagert and asked whether the televised statements were true. He refused to answer, and Judge Bagert cited him for contempt of court.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE 2

SECTION 1

TIMES PICAYUNE

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Date: 7-29-67

Edition:

Author:

Editor:

Title: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEX. 11-22-63

Character: AFO

or

Classification: 89-

Submitting Office: N.O., LA.

☐ Being Investigated

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATION SECTION
AUG 3 1967

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson	✓
Mr. DeLoach	✓
Mr. Mohr	
Mr. Bishop	
Mr. Casper	
Mr. Callahan	
Mr. Conrad	
Mr. Felt	
Mr. Gale	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Sullivan	
Mr. Tavel	
Mr. Trotter	
Tele. Room	
Miss Holmes	
Miss Gandy	

REC 30

FBI WASH DC

FBI NEW ORLS

545PM URGENT 8-3-67 CDC

TO DIRECTOR 62-109060 AND DALLAS 89-43

FROM NEW ORLEANS 89-69

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FRITZGERALDR KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEXAS, NOV. TENTYTWO, SIXTYTHREE, MISCELLANEOUS - INFO CONERNING. OO: DALLAS.

THE NEW ORLEANS TIMES-PICAYUNE, MORNING EDITION, AUGUST THREE INSANT, REPORTED AN ORDER HAS BEEN ISSUED BY CRIMINAL DISTRICT COURT DIRECTING NEWS DIRECTORS OF WWL-TV, WDSU-TV AND WVUE-TV TO PRODUCE ALL FILMS, TAPE AND VOICE RECORDS OF DEAN A. ANDREWS, JR. FOR THE OFFICE OF THE DISTRICT ATTORNEY BY TEN AM, FRIDAY, AUGUST FOUR NEXT.

THE ORDER WAS REQUESTED BY ASSISTANT DISTRICT ATTRONEY JAMES L. ALCOCK AND WAS SIGNED BY JUDGE BERNARD J. BAGERT.

REC 30
ST-116
5627
AUG 8 1967

THE NEW ORLEANS STATES-ITEM, FINAL EDITION, AUGUST THREE INSTANT, REPORTED THAT THE DA'S OFFICE TODAY TOOK STEPS TO HAVE WARREN COMMISION ATTORNEY WESLEY J. LIEBELER BROUGHT TO NEW ORLEANS TO TESTIFY NEXT WEEK AT THE PERJURY TRIAL OF ATTORNEY DEAN A. ANDREWS, JR.

END PAGE ONE

51 AUG 10 1967

1 XC 10X

MR. DELOACH FOR THE DIRECTOR

PAGE TWO

ACCORDING TO THE ARTICLE ANDREWS TOLD COMMISSION ATTORNEY LIEBELER WHEN QUESTIONED UNDER OATH IN SIXTYFOUR THAT A MAN NAMED CLAY BERTRAND HAD CALLED HIM AFTER THE ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY AND ASKED HIM TO DEFEND ACCUSED ASSASSIN LEE HARVEY OSWALD.

THE ARTICLE STATES THAT LIEBELER WAS ASKED TO COME TO NEW ORLEANS VOLUNTARILY TO TESTIFY AUG. NINE AND TEN NEXT BUT THAT HE REFUSED AND ASSISTANT DA ALCOCK TODAY FILED A REQUEST FOR ATTENDENCE BY LIEBELER WITH CRIMINAL DISTRICT JUDGE FRANK J. SHEA WHO WILL PRESIDE. JUDGE SHEA ACCORDING TO THE ARTICLE SIGNED AN ORDER FOR LIEBELER'S RETURN AND AN ORDER FOR FUNDS TO COVER HIS TRAVEL EXPENSES. THE ORDER IS BEING FORWARDED TO THE COURTS IN WINDHAM COUNTY, VERMONT, INASMUCH AS LIEBELER IS NOW LIVING IN NEWFANE, VERMONT WHICH IS IN WINDHAM COUNTY.

NO MEMO BEING SUBMITTED.

END

CORR PAGE ONE LINE ONE WORD FIVE FXXSHOULD BE FRITZGERALD

PAGE TWO LINE FIVE WORD THREE HAXXXSHOULD BE HARVEY.

ED XXEND

BGM

FBI WASH DC

TU CLRP

CC MR. SULLIVAN

S (1-10-61)

Domestic Intelligence Division

INFORMATIVE NOTE

Date 8/3/67

Dean A. Andrews told the Warren Commission that while under heavy sedation he received a call from a Clay Bertrand requesting that Andrews represent Lee Harvey Oswald following the Kennedy Assassination. He later told the Commission that he must have dreamed the incident.

Jim Garrison's entire case against Clay L. Shaw hinges on the idea that he is the mysterious Clay Bertrand. Andrews has told several conflicting stories as to the actual existence of Bertrand. This information will not be disseminated since it is from news media material.

TJS:ts

D-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

FBI

Date: 7/26/67

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL (Priority)

REC 44

Mr. Tolson
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Wick
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, NEW ORLEANS (89-69)(P)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
DALLAS, TEXAS,
NOVEMBER 22, 1963
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING
(OO: DALLAS)

Re New Orleans airtel with LHM dated 7/11/67; New Orleans airtel dated 7/19/67; and Buairtel dated 7/24/67.

Enclosed herewith are six copies of a self-explanatory LHM for the Bureau and two copies of same for Dallas.

The confidential source mentioned in LHM is [redacted] New Orleans, whose identity must be protected and not in any event divulged outside the Bureau.

The identity of the individual making the pretext telephone call to 1905 South Carrollton Avenue, New Orleans, on 7/19/67 is SA JAMES W. SMITH. The identity of the individual who made pretext telephone calls to Hotel Dieu Hospital and Southern Scrap Metal Company is SA ROBERT J. HEIBEL.

3 - Bureau (Enc. 6)(RM)
2 - Dallas (Encs. 2)(RM) (89-43)
2 - New Orleans
EJC:jpb
(7)

ENCLOSURE

EX 101 REC 44 62-109060-5628

JUL 28 1967

62-109060-5614
09 AG 8/4/67

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

NO 89-69

The identity of the individual who made the pretext telephone call to 1012 N. Salcedo St., New Orleans, is SA EDWARD J. CARNEY, JR.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

New Orleans, Louisiana
July 26, 1967

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
DALLAS, TEXAS,
NOVEMBER 22, 1963

Reference is made to my communication dated July 11, 1967, which advised that a confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that on September 20, 1966, a Clayton R. Bertrand, 1014 North Salcedo Street, New Orleans, Louisiana, had telephone service installed and requested that his number be unpublished. The telephone number assigned to Clayton R. Bertrand is 482-4589.

The same referenced communication also reported that according to the same above-mentioned confidential source telephone service was installed for a [redacted] 403 Gatehouse Drive, New Orleans, Louisiana, on September 20, 1964, and that this number is listed as 835-2283, with her employment described as [redacted] Charity Hospital, New Orleans.

This same confidential source also advised that subsequent to the installation of [redacted] telephone, three additional listings were made to that telephone number, namely:

1. [redacted] who had an unpublished listing;

2. [redacted] who had an unlisted additional listing;

ENCLOSURE

5628

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY

3. [redacted] who requested his name be unpublished. 403 GATEHOUSE DR. NEW ORLEANS, LA

The 1966 New Orleans City Directory lists a [redacted] Hotel Dieu Hospital, residence address 3838 Dauphine Street, New Orleans, Louisiana. There was no listing for [redacted] in the current New Orleans telephone directory.

The 1966 New Orleans City Directory lists a [redacted] Nurse, Mercy Hospital, residence address 4901 Franklin Avenue, New Orleans, Louisiana. The current New Orleans telephone directory lists [redacted], 2935 Ridgelake Drive, Metairie, Louisiana, telephone number 834-6469.

The 1966 New Orleans City Directory contains the name [redacted] Hotel Dieu Hospital, residence address 1905 South Carrollton Avenue.

On July 19, 1967, a pretext telephone call was made to Mrs. [redacted] landlady of the apartment building at 1905 South Carrollton Avenue, New Orleans, Louisiana. Mrs. [redacted] advised that she had never had anyone by the name of [redacted] or for that matter anyone by the name of Bertrand as a tenant in her apartments. Mrs. [redacted] stated she knows all of her tenants and now has six nurses presently living in various apartments but none of these individuals are named Bertrand. Mrs. [redacted] advised that she has been the landlady at this address for the past three years and makes it a point to know all persons residing in the apartments.

On July 19, 1967, Special Agent Pierre D. Fournier personally observed the names [redacted] on the mailbox of Apartment K, 403 Gatehouse Drive, Metairie, Louisiana. A pretext contact with the guard on the gate of the Gatehouse Apartments disclosed that this guard had a listing for a [redacted] Apartment K, 403 Gatehouse Drive.

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY

A pretext telephone call to the Personnel Department of Hotel Dieu Hospital, 2004 Tulane Avenue, New Orleans, Louisiana, resulted in information being received that [redacted] at that hospital and resides at 403 Gatehouse Drive, Metairie, Louisiana.

The 1966 New Orleans City Directory lists Clayton R. Bertrand, wife Rosa M., a crane operator at Southern Scrap Metal Company, residence address 502 North Alexandria Street, New Orleans, Louisiana.

A pretext telephone call to the Southern Scrap Metal Company developed that Clayton R. Bertrand is a white male and has been employed by that company for approximately four years as a crane operator.

The same confidential source on July 26, 1967, advised that at the time that Clayton R. Bertrand, 1014 North Salcedo Street, New Orleans, Louisiana, requested telephone service with an unpublished number, he furnished his employment as a crane operator with the Southern Scrap Metal Company for the past three and a half years.

On July 26, 1967, a pretext telephone call was made to telephone number 486-4814 which, according to the 1966 Polk's New Orleans Directory, is listed to [redacted] 1012 North Salcedo Street. An individual who identified himself as [redacted] advised that 1014 North Salcedo is located within the same building as his own residence and that the 1014 residence is currently occupied by the Clayton Bertrand family. [redacted] advised he did not know where Bertrand is employed but that he, Bertrand, had resided at that address for approximately one year.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. It is the property of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

FBI WASH DC

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
AUG 8 1967
TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. DeLoach	
Mr. Mohr	
Mr. Bishop	
Mr. Casper	
Mr. Callahan	
Mr. Conrad	
Mr. Felt	
Mr. Gale	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Sullivan	
Mr. Tavel	
Mr. Trotter	
Tele. Room	
Miss Holmes	
Miss Gandy	

FBI NEW ORLS

12:40AM URGENT 8/8/67 RDC

TO DIRECTOR (62-109060) AND DALLAS (89-43)

FROM NEW ORLEANS (89-69)

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEXAS, NOVEMBER TWENTYTWO, SIXTYTHREE. MISC. - INFORMATION CONCERNING.

REBUCALL TO NEW ORLEANS, AUGUST SEVEN, SIXTYSEVEN.

REVIEW OF FILES IN CAPTIONED MATTER AND CASES CAPTIONED "JACK L. RUBY, AKA; LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA - VICTIM, CR", NEW ORLEANS FILE FOUR FOUR DASH TWO ZERO SIX FOUR, BUREAU FILE FOUR FOUR DASH TWO FOUR ZERO ONE SIX, AND "LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA, IS - R - CUBA", NEW ORLEANS FILE ONE HUNDRED DASH ONE SIX SIX ZERO ONE, BUREAU FILE ONE ZERO FIVE DASH EIGHT TWO FIVE FIVE FIVE, REFLECTS FOLLOWING INVESTIGATION CONDUCTED BY SA REED W. JENSEN IN ABOVE MATTERS:

REPORT OF SA MANNING C. CLEMENTS DATED NOVEMBER THIRTY, SIXTYTHREE, AT DALLAS, CAPTIONED "JACK L. RUBY, ET AL:

PAGE FIVE EIGHT ZERO, INTERVIEW WITH CLEEVE DUGAS, NIGHT MANAGER, FIVE HUNDRED CLUB, NEW ORLEANS, LA., ON NOVEMBER TWENTYSIX, SIXTYTHREE, BY SA'S JENSEN AND MICHAEL F. CAMPBELL.

REC 44 62-109060 — 5629

END PAGE ONE

ST-104

AUG 9 1967

51 AUG 16 1967

56 AUG 15 1967

X-1

PAGE SIX FOUR THREE, INTERVIEW WITH ANTHONY MARCELLO, MANAGER, TOWN AND COUNTRY MOTEL, METAIRIE, LA., ON NOVEMBER TWENTYSEVEN, SIXTYTHREE, BY SA JENSEN.

PAGE SIX FOUR FOUR, INTERVIEW WITH MRS. ELLA FRABBIELA, DAY CASHIER, TOWN AND COUNTRY MOTEL, METAIRIE, LA., ON NOVEMBER TWENTYSEVEN, SIXTYTHREE, BY SA JENSEN.

PAGE SIX FOUR FIVE, REVIEW OF REGISTRATION RECORDS FOR TOWN AND COUNTRY MOTEL, METAIRIE, LA., ON NOVEMBER TWENTYSEVEN, SIXTYTHREE, BY SA JENSEN.

PAGE SIX SIX SEVEN, INTERVIEW WITH CLEEVE DUGAS, FIVE HUNDRED CLUB, NEW ORLEANS, LA., ON NOVEMBER TWENTYFIVE, SIXTYTHREE, BY SA'S JENSEN AND MICHAEL F. CAMPBELL.

PAGE EIGHT ONE ONE, INTERVIEW WITH HOSEPH ALBERT PORETTO, OWNER, TOWN AND COUNTRY RESTAURANT, NEW ORLEANS, LA., ON NOVEMBER TWENTYSEVEN, SIXTYTHREE, BY SA JENSEN.

REPORT OF SA MANNING C. CLEMENTS DATED DECEMBER SIX, SIXTYTHREE, AT DALLAS.

PAGE ONE THIRTY ONE, INTERVIEW OF HAROLD TANNENBAUM, TROPICAL TOURIST COURT TRAILER PARK, NEW ORLEANS, BY SA'S W. J.

END PAGE TWO

DANIELSON, JR., [redacted] REED W. JENSEN, ON NOVE[redacted]R TWENTYNINE, SIXTYTHREE.

REPORT OF SA WARREN C. DE BRUEYS DATED DECEMBER TWO, SIXTYTHREE, AT DALLAS, CAPTIONED "LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA, IS - R - CUBA".

PAGE ONE FOUR SIX, INTERVIEW WITH NORMAN OSWALD, METAIRIE, LA., ON NOVEMBER TWENTYTHREE, SIXTYTHREE, BY SA'S JENSEN AND RAY E. ROCKHOLD.

PAGE ONE FOUR SEVEN, INTERVIEW WITH WILLIAM STOUT OSWALD, JR., METAIRIE, LA., ON NOVEMBER TWENTYTHREE, SIXTYTHREE, BY SA'S JENSEN AND RAY E. ROCKHOLD.

PAGE ONE FOUR EIGHT, INTERVIEW WITH LOWELL OSWALD, METAIRIE, LA., ON NOVEMBER TWENTYTHREE, SIXTYTHREE, BY SA'S JENSEN AND RAY E. ROCKHOLD.

PAGE ONE FOUR NINE, INTERVIEW WITH HAZEL OSWALD, METAIRIE, LA., ON NOVEMBER TWENTYTHREE, SIXTYTHREE, BY SA'S JENSEN AND RAY E. ROCKHOLD.

PAGE TWO SIX TWO, INTERVIEW WITH JESSE PATRICK MC NEIL, NEW ORLEANS, LA., ON NOVEMBER TWENTYTHREE, SIXTYTHREE, BY SA'S

END PAAGE THREE

REPORT OF SA WAR[redacted] C. DE BRUEYS DATED DECE[redacted] EIGHT, SIXTYTHREE, AT DALLAS, CAPTIONED "LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA, IS - R- CUBA";

PAGE TWO ONE ZERO, RE REVIEW OF WESTERN UNION RECORDS AT NEW ORL NEW ORLEANS ON DECEMBER THREE, SIXTYTHREE, BY SA REGIS L. KENNEDY AND SA JENSEN.

REPORT OF SA ROBERT P. GEMBERLING DATED DECEMBER TEN, SIXTY THREE, AT DALLAS, CAPTIONED "LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA, IS - R - CUBA";

PAGE ONE NINE NINE, INTERVIEW WITH JESSE PATRICK MC NEIL, NEW ORLEANS, LA., ON NOVEMBER TWENTYTHREE SIXTYTHREE, BY SA JENSEN AND RAY E. ROCKHOLD.

REPORT OF SA ROBERT P. GEMBERLING DATED JANUARY SEVEN, SIXTYFOUR, AT DALLAS, CAPTIONED "LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA IS -R- CUBA.";

PAGE NINE SEVEN, INTERVIEW WITH ROBERT SANTOINE, AT NEW ORLEANS, LA., ON DECEMBER THREE, SIXTYTHREE, BY SA JENSEN.

FD-THREE ZERO TWO, DATED NOVEMBER THIRTY, SIXTYTHREE, REFLECTING INTERVIEW WITH NORMAND JOSEPH LE BLANC, AT NEW ORLEANS ON NOVEMBER TWENTYNINE, SIXTYTHREE, BY SA JENSEN.

END PAGE FIVE

PAGE SIX

FD-THREE ZERO TWO DATED NOVEMBER THIRTY, SIXTYTHREE, REFLECTING INTERVIEW WITH BERNARD ALFRED TREGLE, AT NEW ORLEANS, ON NOVEMBER T TWENTYNINE, SIXTYTHREE, BY SA JENSEN.

DALLAS REQUESTED TO REVIEW ITS FILES EIGHT NINE DASH FOUR THREE AND ONE ZERO ZERO DASH ONE ZERO FOUR SIX ONE TO DETERMINE REPORT IN WHICH FD-THREE ZERO TWOS OF NORMAN JOSEPH LE BLANC AND ALFRED TREGLE WERE REPORTED AND FURNISH IDENTITY OF REPORT TO BUREAU.

DALLAS REQUESTED TO EXPEDITE LEAD.

END

DEL

FBI WASH DC

THIS SERIAL HAS BEEN REFERRED TO ANOTHER AGENCY AND IS IN A PENDING STATUS:

FILE NO. 62-109060

SERIAL NO. 5630

PAGE NO. Entire Document

NO. OF PAGES 2

SECTION NO.

141

CIA

REFERRAL

8/8/67

Airtel

1 - Mr. Raupach
1 - Mr. Lenihan (Enc.)

To: SAC, Indianapolis

From: Director, FBI (62-109060) REC 51 5631

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963
DALLAS, TEXAS
INFORMATION CONCERNING

EX-115

Enclosed for the Indianapolis Office are two true copies of a letter received at the Bureau bearing the signature [redacted] which is self-explanatory.

[redacted] is to be located and interviewed concerning any information he has regarding the captioned matter. The results of the interview are to be incorporated into a letterhead memorandum suitable for dissemination by the Bureau. Based on information furnished, [redacted] was not identified in Bureau files.

This matter is to be handled expeditiously.

Enclosures (2)

KMR:dcs (5)

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO....

MAILED 4
AUG - 8 1967
COMM - FBI

56 AUG 11 1967

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

NOTE:

A handwritten letter was received from [redacted] who indicated he believed he had information regarding the assassination of President Kennedy. He is being interviewed to determine the nature of the information he has available. The results will be disseminated to U. S. Secret Service and the Department.

TRUE COPY

Aug. 3, 1967

J. E. Hoover
F.B.I., Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir;

I belive I have knowledge regarding the asassination of President Kennedy.

I am a retired (disabled) Air Force officer, A0854503.

Respectfully,

[redacted]
P.O. Box 431,
Logansport, Ind.
Z-46947

Residence
↓
Captain
Logan Hotel
PH. 753-5191

Aug. 3, 1967

J. E. Hoover
F.B.I. Washington, D.C.

Dear Sir;

I believe I have knowledge regarding the assassination of President Kennedy. I have written Warren Commission AC 754503.

[redacted]

Pearlman P.O. Box 431,
Capta... Longwood, Fla.
Jelgan Hall 2 409476
PH. 793-6171

CORRESPONDENCE

REC 51

EX-115

FD-35 (Rev. 5-22-64)

FBI

Date: 8/2/67

REC-59

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL
(Priority)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM : SAC, NEW ORLEANS (89-69)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEXAS, 11/22/63
MISCELLANEOUS-INFORMATION CONCERNING

Re New Orleans teletype to Director and Dallas, dated 7/31/67.

Enclosed for the Bureau are six (6) copies of an LHM.

On 8/1/67, HERBERT J. HUBER, 4909 Yale Street, Metairie, La., was arrested by the Slidell, Louisiana, PD, and charged with two (2) counts of forgery. HUBER was interviewed the same date by SA JACK EVANS MEHL in connection with an appropriate ITSP investigation. It was at this time that he volunteered the information contained in the above mentioned LHM.

Info copy sent to New York City in view of possible interest in Spindel.

3 - Bureau (Enc. 6) (RM)
2 - Dallas (Enc. 2) (89-43) (RM)
1 - New York (INFO) (Enc. 1) (RM)
2 - New Orleans
JEM:njc
(8)

REC-59 62-109060-5632

EX-115

15 AUG 4 1967

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

New Orleans, Louisiana

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

August 2, 1967

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERAID KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEXAS, NOVEMBER 22, 1963

On August 1, 1967, Herbert J. Huber, 4909 Yale Street, Metairie, Louisiana, advised that he is "working" for Louis Ivon, an investigator for the New Orleans, Louisiana, District Attorney's Office. He stated that in doing so, he is attempting to obtain a tape recording from Bernard Spindel of Holmes, New York, for the New Orleans District Attorney's Office. He advised that this tape "involves" Walter Sheridan, a National Broadcasting Company investigator, currently appearing before the New Orleans Grand Jury, and that this tape would aid New Orleans District Attorney James Garrison in prosecution of Sheridan.

Huber stated that in an attempt to obtain this tape, he had opened checking accounts in the Fidelity National Bank of Slidell, Louisiana, the First National Bank of Slidell, Louisiana, and the Commercial Bank and Trust Company of Covington, Louisiana. He stated that these accounts were opened with cash deposits ranging from $100 to $125 on July 28, 1967, and that he later made deposits in the two Slidell banks with bank drafts which he had forged and were worthless. These drafts were drawn on the Peoples Bank and Trust Company, Biloxi, Mississippi, for $4820; on the Hancock Bank, Gulfport, Mississippi, for $4875, and were deposited respectively in the Fidelity National Bank of Slidell and the First National Bank of Slidell on July 31, 1967.

The drafts were made payable to H. J. Hubel (the name under which Huber opened the accounts), signed Allis Jocibi, on the draft drawn on the Hancock County Bank; and Dennis Curtis on the one drawn on the Peoples Bank and Trust Company. Huber claims that he used the name Hubel because that is the way his name appears on his Louisiana driver's license, which was mistakenly misprinted. He advised that he uses his driver's license for identification and made the deposit in the name of Hubel to correspond with the name on his driver's license.

According to Huber, he was to fly to Holmes, New York, on August 2, 1967, and contact Spindel regarding the above mentioned tape recording. Huber contends that he was to offer

COPIES DESTROYED

21 JAN 12 1973

5632

Spindel a large sum of money for this tape and that the above mentioned accounts were to be used as proof that he had the money in the bank. Huber further related that he, with the promise of offering Spindel money, was to entice Spindel to return with him to New Orleans, Louisiana, where District Attorney James Garrison would have him arrested and confiscate the tape.

Huber stated that this is all he will reveal regarding the above and his only reason for revealing this much was by way of explaining why he opened the above mentioned bank accounts and made deposits with forged bank drafts. He claims he did not realize he was breaking any laws as he had no intention of trying to benefit in any way from the above bank transactions. He also claimed that he was not going to write any checks on these accounts over the amount that he had deposited in cash.

Huber claimed that he was not being paid by the New Orleans District Attorney's Office, but that he was doing the above for "personal reasons" and that his story could be verified by contacting Louis Ivon, investigator for District Attorney James Garrison. Huber did add, however, that he at one time, worked with Spindel during the Federal Bureau of Investigation's investigation of James Hoffa, approximately five years ago and as a result, is well acquainted with Spindel. He refused to discuss the above situation any further.

ST-100

REC-31 62-109060-5633

July 12, 1967

Dr. John Nichols
Associate Professor of Pathology
University of Kansas Medical Center
Rainbow Boulevard at 39th Street
Kansas City, Kansas 66103

Dear Dr. Nichols:

Your letter of July 6th has been received. In response to your request, I regret the pressure of my official schedule precludes my making an appointment to see you.

With regard to the observations contained in your letter relative to anatomy and wound studies, I wish to advise you that the Federal Bureau of Investigation is one of a number of Government agencies which performed investigation at the specific request of the Warren Commission, which Commission had the full responsibility for the inquiry concerning the President's assassination.

As you already may be aware from your study of the Commission's Report, pages 348 and 349 of Volume II of that report set forth that the autopsy examination was conducted by a medical team at the National Naval Medical Center, Bethesda, Maryland, and beginning on page 74 of Volume V, it is indicated that simulation studies of wound ballistics and related bullet distortion were performed by personnel of the Department of the Army at Edgewood Arsenal, Maryland. The FBI did not actively participate in either of these functions. However, if you have occasion to be in Washington and desire to furnish information concerning your own studies to the FBI, please feel free to contact Assistant Director Ivan W. Conrad at Federal Bureau of Investigation Headquarters, telephone number 393-7100, extension 777, to make mutually satisfactory arrangements.

JUL 13 1967 COMM-FBI

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

1 - Mr. Rosen - Enclosure
1 - Mr. Conrad - Enclosure

See Note next page.

BGH:mel (4)

56 AUG 7 1967 TELETYPE UNIT

Dr. John Nichols

NOTE: Correspondent by letter dated 6-27-66 advised that he was preparing an article on forensic medicine dealing with the jurisdiction of the coroner. He had requested the Registrar of Vital Statistics at Dallas, Texas, to furnish him a certified copy of the death certificate of former President Kennedy. He was told by the Registrar that the FBI had instructed certified copies could not be issued. By letter dated 7-1-66 we advised him that the Bureau had not issued such instructions. By letter dated 7-7-66 he noted he had subsequently learned the Dallas Commissioner of Health had issued the instructions and apologized for any inconvenience he caused the Bureau.

UNIVERSITY OF KANSAS MEDICAL CENTER
RAINBOW BOULEVARD AT 39TH STREET
KANSAS CITY, KANSAS 66103 • AREA CODE 913 • ADams 6-5252

SCHOOL OF MEDICINE
DEPARTMENT OF PATHOLOGY AND ONCOLOGY

July 6, 1967

Mr. Tolson
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Wick
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

J. Edgar Hoover, Director
United States Department of Justice
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C. 20535

Dear Sir:

For some time I have been a student of the President's Commission on the Assassination of President Kennedy Report together with the supporting testimony.

Most recently I have applied elementary calculations to some simple anatomy common to a first year medical student. The results of these hitherto unconsidered points show that it is most unlikely that the Late President and Governor Connally were struck by the same bullet.

Also, I have fired into some recently amputated human arms with a 6.5 mm Mannlicher-Carcano rifle to reproduce the wound inflicted on the wrist of Governor Connally. The recovered bullets are quite dissimilar from exhibit 399.

Should like to come to Washington, show my results to you, explain my findings, and obtain your reaction. Shall look forward to hearing from you.

Sincerely,

John Nichols

John Nichols, M.D.
Associate Professor of Pathology

JN:mc

REC-31 5633

18 JUL 7 1967

ST-101

EX-PROC

8-8-67

CODE

TELETYPE

URGENT

1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. McGowan
1 - Mr. Branigan
1 - Mr. Lenihan

SENT BY CODED TELETYPE

TO SAC TAMPA (62-455)

FROM DIRECTOR FBI (62-109060)

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, NOVEMBER TWENTY-TWO, ONE NINE SIX THREE, DALLAS, TEXAS.

REURTEL AUGUST SEVEN LAST REPORTING CONTACT BY GORDON D. NOVEL. NATHANIEL B. KOSSACK, FIRST ASSISTANT, CRIMINAL DIVISION, DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE, ADVISED THAT HE TOLD REPRESENTATIVE OF AMERICAN CIVIL LIBERTIES UNION THAT IF NOVEL HAD ANY INFORMATION RELATIVE TO THE MISUSE OF PROCESS BY DISTRICT ATTORNEY GARRISON, HE COULD TURN IT OVER TO THE NEAREST OFFICE OF THE FBI. KOSSACK ADVISED HE DID NOT SAY OR IMPLY THAT THE FBI OR THE DEPARTMENT WAS CONDUCTING ANY INVESTIGATION OF GARRISON. KOSSACK REQUESTED ANY INFORMATION FURNISHED BY NOVEL SHOULD BE RECEIVED WITHOUT COMMENT AND FORWARDED TO THE DEPARTMENT. COPY MAILED DALLAS AND NEW ORLEANS.

VIA TELETYPE
AUG 8 1967
ENCIPHERED

REC-63 62-109060-5634

ST-104

AUG 9 1967

1 - DALLAS
1 - NEW ORLEANS

WAB:lag
(8)

NOTE: Information in this teletype was telephonically furnished by Mr. Kossack to Mr. W. A. Branigan and this is being confirmed in writing to Assistant Attorney General Vinson of the Criminal Division.

AUG 16 1967

5-113 (1-10-61)

Domestic Intelligence Division

INFORMATIVE NOTE

Date 8-8-67

Gordon Novel is the individual who left New Orleans to go to Ohio to avoid subpoena issued by James Garrison. Novel has made numerous public statements that Garrison investigation is a fraud and that Novel has considerable material to prove this. Attached data will be furnished to the Department and, if the Department advises that the statements attributed to Kossack are true, Tampa will accept information volunteered by Novel. Nathaniel E. Kossack is Chief of the Fraud Section, Criminal Division.

RMH:mh

WES/mh

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATION SECTION
AUG 9 1967
TELETYPE

REC-41

FBI WASH DC

FBI TAMPA

1040 PM URGENT 8/7/67 ALS

TO DIRECTOR (62-109060)

FROM TAMPA (62-455)

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, NOVEMBER TWENTY-TWO NINETEEN SIXTYTHREE. OO: DALLAS.

GORDON D. NOVEL, TELEPHONICALLY CONTACTED COCOA RA AT SEVEN FIFTEEN P.M. THIS DATE AND ADVISED THAT HE HAS BEEN INSTRUCTED BY MR. KOSSACK, DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE, CIVIL RIGHTS DIVISION, THROUGH AMERICAN CIVIL LIBERTIES UNION (ACLU), TO TURN OVER ANY INFO HE DEVELOPED RE JAMES GARRISON TO NEAREST FBI OFFICE. NOVEL WILL BE RESIDING COCOA BEACH FOR NEXT SIX WEEKS AND DESIRES TO TURN OVER INSTANT INFO TO COCOA FBI OFFICE.

UACB TAMPA WILL ACCEPT ANY INFO FURNISHED BY NOVEL AND THEREAFTER SUBMIT SAME TO BUREAU BY LHM. REC-41 5635

AIRMAIL COPY TO DALLAS AND NEW ORLEANS.

ST-103

14 AUG 9 1967

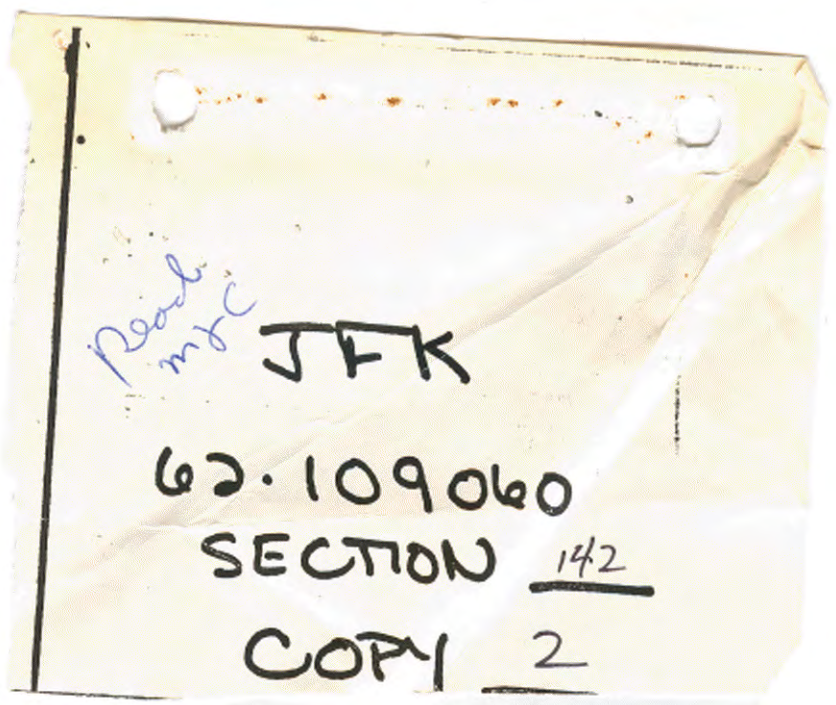
END

RCH

FBI WASH DC

MR. [illegible] FOR THE DIRECTOR

COPIES DESTROYED 1-AR13 YEAGLEY


Read
mjc
JFK
62-109060
SECTION 142
COPY 2

FBI WASH DC

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATION SECTION
AUG 8 1967

FBI WASH DC

TELETYPE

FBI NEW ORLS

523PM URGENT 8/5/67 OLP

TO DIRECTOR (62-109060) AND DALLAS (89-43)

FROM NEW ORLEANS (89-69) 3P

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEXAS, NOVEMBER TWENTYTWO, ONE NINE SIX THREE, MISCELLANEOUS INFO CONCERNING. OO:DALLAS.

RE NEW ORLEANS AIRTEL TO BUREAU, DATED EIGHT, FOUR SIXTY SEVEN, FIVE TWELVE P.M.

FRONT PAGE OF TIMES-PICAYUNE, NEW ORLEANS MORNING EDITION, THIS DATE, REPORTED THAT DEAN A. ANDREWS, JR., SCHEDULED FOR PERJURY TRIAL IN CRIMINAL DISTRICT COURT, NEW ORLEANS, SUBPOENAED THREE NINE DEFENSE WITNESSES FRIDAY LAST; THESE WITNESSES INCLUDED: GOVERNOR JOHN J. MC KEITHEN, DISTRICT ATTORNEY (DA) JIM GARRISON; ASSISTANT DA'S ANDREW J. SCIAMBRA, RICHARD V. BURNS, JAMES L. ALCOCK, ROBERT E. LEE, ALVIN V. OSER AND NUMA BERTEL, JR; ALBERT V. LABICHE, FOREMAN OF THE ORLEANS PARISH GRAND JURY, AND THE ELEVEN OTHER MEMBERS; WILLIARD E. ROBERTSON, JOSEPH M. RAULT, JR. AND CECIL H. SHILSTONE, BUSINESSMEN WHO FOUNDED "TRUTH AND CONSEQUENCES OF NEW ORLEANS, INC.," A PRIVATE ORGANIZATION WHICH HAS FINANCED GARRISON'S INVESTIGATION; JACK DEMPSEY, ROSS YOCKEY, NEW ORLEANS STATES-ITEM REPORTERS; PERRY RAYMOND RUSSO; AND

END PAGE ONE

62-109060-5636
EX-110

57 AUG 15 1967

11 AUG 9 1967

MR. BLOACH FOR THE DIRECTOR

VERNON BUNDY, WHO HAVE PREVIOUSLY APPEARED AS WITNESSES FOR THE PROSECUTION IN ~~GARRIOSN'S~~ GARRISON'S INVESTIGATION; WILLIAM GURVICH, A PRIVATE INVESTIGATOR FORMERLY EMPLOYED BY GARRISON; ALBERTO FOWLER, THE CITY DIRECTOR OF INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS; JOHN CANCLER, AN ALLEGED CONVICTED BURGLAR; COL. THOMAS BURBANK, SUPERINTENDENT, LOUISIANA STATE POLICE; DR. NICHOLAS J. CHETTA, ORLEANS PARISH CORONER; DR. EDMUND KATTER, A HYPNOSIS EXPERT; RANCIER BLAISE EHLINGER, AND ALLEGED FORMER FRIEND OF GORDON NOVEL; ALVIN BEAUBOEUF, WHO HAS ALLEGEDLY CLAIMED GARRISON'S MEN TRIED TO BRIBE AND INTIMIDATE HIM IN THE GARRISON INVESTIGATION; JAMES LEWELLAN, WHO WAS SUBPOENAED EARLY IN THE GARRISON INVESTIGATION; LT. FREDERICK SOULE, SR. AND LT. CLARENCE GIARRUSSO OF THE ~~NOPD~~; LEON D. HUBERT, JR., A FORMER DA.

THE NEWSPAPER ALSO COMMENTED THAT ON FRIDAY THE DA'S OFFICE HAD SUBPOENAED FOUR MORE STATE'S WITNESSES WHO WERE BOB JONES, A LOCAL TV NEWSMAN; LT. WILLIAM SMITH AND SGT. SAL ALARIO, JEFFERSON PARISH SO; AND A MAN IDENTIFIED AS GRAN BERRY.

PAGE THREE OF THE NEW ORLEANS STATES-ITEM(RED FLASH EDITION), THIS DATE, CONTAINS AN ARTICLE CAPTIONED "GARRISON TACTICS RAPPED" BY HARRY MOSKOS, DATELINE HONOLULU (AP). THIS

END PAGE TWO

NO 89-69

ARTICLE CONCERNS COMMENTS MADE BY VARIOUS ATTORNEYS AT AN AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION MEETING IN HONOLULU. ONE OF THE LAWYERS REFERRED TO WAS W. O. SHAFER OF ODESSA, TEXAS, IMMEDIATE PAST PRESIDENT OF THE TEXAS STATE BAR ASSOCIATION, WHO ~~WS~~ WAS QUOTED AS SAYING "GARRISON HAS FLOODED THE NEWS MEDIA WITH A NUMBER OF ACCUSATIONS BUT HAS PRODUCED A RATHER LIMITED QUANTUM OF PROOF, AND MUCH OF IT OF A DOUBTFUL NATURE. HE (GARRISON) HAD MANAGED TO PROVOKE A NATIONAL TELEVISION SHOW TO QUESTION HIS MOTIVES AND THE VERACITY OF HIS CASE. I DO NOT MAKE A JUDGMENT OF WHETHER HE IS RIGHT OR WRONG. I DO MAKE A COMMENT THAT HE HAS NOT DONE A GREAT DEAL FOR PUBLIC RELATIONS IN THE LEGAL PROFESSION UP TO THIS TIME."

NO LHM BEING SUBMITTED.

END

WRD

FBI WASH DC

P

CC- MR. SULLIVAN

L BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATION SECTION

AUG 7 1967

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

FBI WASH DC

11:58PM URGENT 8-7-67 MMW 2P

TO DIRECTOR 62-109060 AND DALLAS 89-43

FROM NEW ORLEANS 89-69 P

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEXAS, NOVEMBER TWENTYTWO, SIXTYTHREE. MISCELLANEOUS, INFORMATION CONCERNING.

RE NEW ORLEANS TELETYPE TO BUREAU AUGUST TWO, SIXTYSEVEN, EIGHT THIRTYEIGHT A.M., AND NEW ORLEANS TELETYPE TO BUREAU AUGUST FIVE, SIXTYSEVEN, FIVE TWENTYTHREE P.M.

U.S. ATTORNEY LOUIS C. LA COUR, EASTERN DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA, TELEPHONICALLY ADVISED THAT THE DEPARTMENT HAD INSTRUCTED THAT SA REGIS L. KENNEDY SHOULD APPEAR AND TESTIFY ON WEDNESDAY, AUGUST NINE, SIXTYSEVEN, IN CRIMINAL DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH OF ORLEANS, SECTION G, LIMITING HIS TESTIMONY TO HIS INTERVIEWS WITH DEAN ANDREWS.

MR. LA COUR ADVISED THAT SA REED W. JENSEN WOULD NOT BE REQUIRED TO APPEAR OR TESTIFY IN THIS MATTER.

LA COUR STATES HE HAS CONFIRMED THE ABOVE WITH THE DISTRICT ATTORNEY'S OFFICE OF ORLEANS PARISH AND THEY HAVE AGREED AND ARE GOING TO CONFIRM THIS IN WRITING TO THE U.S. ATTORNEY.

REC 13 62-109060 - 5637

END PAGE ONE

EX-115

AUG 10 1967

PERS. REC. UNIT

59 AUG 16 1967

MR. DELOACH FOR THE DIRECTOR

Mailed 8/8/67

NO 89-69

MR. LA COUR POINTED OUT THAT THE DISTRICT ATTORNEY'S OFFICE STATED THEY WOULD LIMIT THEIR QUESTIONS OF SA KENNEDY TO THE INTERVIEWS CONDUCTED WITH DEAN ANDREWS, BUT, OF COURSE, COULD NOT HANDLE ANY QUESTIONS BROUGHT UP BY THE DEFENSE COUNSEL IN THIS AREA.

MR. LA COUR ADVISED MR. KENNEDY WOULD BE REPRESENTED IN COURT DURING THIS PERIOD BY ASSISTANT U.S. ATTORNEY FREDERICK W. VETERS.

THE BUREAU WILL BE KEPT ADVISED OF PERTINENT DEVELOPMENTS.

END

DKG

FBI WASH DC

TU

cc MR. SULLIVAN

4-3 (Rev. 7-28-67)

DECODED COPY

☐ AIRGRAM ☒ CABLEGRAM ☐ RADIO ☐ TELETYPE

Tolson ✓
DeLoach
Mohr
Bishop
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

STATE 18

URGENT 8-8-67

TO DIRECTOR (62-109060)

FROM LEGAT MEXICO CITY NO. 453

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEXAS, NOVEMBER 22, 1963, MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING.

REBUAIRTEL AUGUST 3 LAST.

THAYER WALDO REPORTED TO HAVE RECENTLY BEEN DEPORTED FROM MEXICO BECAUSE EMPLOYED AT UNIVERSITY OF THE AMERICAS, MEXICO CITY, WITHOUT AUTHORITY OF MEXICAN GOVERNMENT.

PRESIDENT OF UNIVERSITY RECEIVED TELEPHONE CALL FROM WALDO FROM LOS ANGELES IN JULY AND ALSO LETTER INDICATING HE WOULD LIKE TO GO TO CHILE. HIS WIFE ALSO REPORTEDLY IN LOS ANGELES.

WALDO REPORTEDLY "STRINGER" FOR DENVER POST, SAN ANTONIO LIGHT AND SAN FRANCISCO CHRONICLE, WHICH MAY HAVE HIS PRESENT ADDRESS. ALSO, PRESIDENT OF UNIVERSITY RECENTLY RECEIVED LETTERS IN COPLEY NEWS SERVICE ENVELOPE WHICH MAY BE FROM WALDO AND HAD RETURN ADDRESS OF SAN DIEGO UNION.

REC 13 62-109060-5638

12 AUG 10 1967

Page 3

55 AUG 16 1967

MR. DELOACH FOR THE DIRECTOR

If the intelligence contained in the above message is to be disseminated outside the Bureau, it is suggested that it be suitably paraphrased in order to protect the Bureau's cryptographic systems.

53 AUG 14 1967

4-3 (Rev. 7-28-67)

Tolson
DeLoach
Mohr
Bishop
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

DECODED COPY

☐ AIRGRAM ☒ CABLEGRAM ☐ RADIO ☐ TELETYPE

PAGE TWO FROM LEGAT MEXICO CITY NO. 453

FOR INFORMATION OF BUREAU, DALLAS AND LOS ANGELES.

SUGGEST ARRANGEMENTS BE MADE FOR INTERVIEW IN UNITED STATES.

RUC.

RECEIVED: 10:01 PM MSE

CC- MR. SULLIVAN

3RD CC- MR. BRENNAN

If the intelligence contained in the above message is to be disseminated outside the Bureau, it is suggested that it be suitably paraphrased in order to protect the Bureau's cryptographic systems.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATION SECTION
AUG 7 1967

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Bishop
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

FBI WASH DC

FBI NEW ORLS

655PM URGENT 8/7/67 RDC

TO DIRECTOR (62-109060) AND DALLAS (89-43)

FROM NEW ORLEANS (89-69)

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEXAS, NOVEMBER TWENTYTWO, SIXTYTHREE, MISCELLANEOUS INFO CONCERNING.

RE NEW ORLEANS TEL TO BUREAU, AUGUST SEVEN, SIXTYSEVEN, TWELVE ZERO ONE P.M.

IN CONFERENCE WITH USA (UNITED STATES ATTORNEY) LOUIS C. LACOUR, NEW ORLEANS, LA., MR. LACOUR ADVISED THAT ON INSTRUCTIONS OF DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE, WASHINGTON, AUSA FREDERICK W. VETERS CONTACTED RICHARD BURNS, ASSISTANT DA (DISTRICT ATTORNEY), ORLEANS PARISH ON EIGHT SEVEN SIXTYSEVEN, WHO WAS THE OFFICIAL INSTITUTING THE SUBPOENA FOR SA REED W. JENSEN TO APPEAR IN COURT AUGUST NINE, NEXT. VETERS EXPLAINED TO MR. BURNS THAT SA JENSEN HAD THE TYPE OF ASSIGNMENTS THAT IF HE RECEIVED UNDUE NEWS PUBLICITY, IT MIGHT JEOPARDIZE HIM IN HIS INVESTIGATIONS. MR. BURNS REPLIED THAT AS A MATTER OF FACT, SA JENSEN WAS NOT PARTICULARLY NEEDED TO TESTIFY IN THE DEAN ANDREWS TRIAL. THEIR PARTICULAR INTEREST IN TESTIMONY

END PAGE ONE

21 XEROX AUG 18 1967

EX 105

REC 77 62-109060-5639

57

11 AUG 10 1967

59 AUG 22 1967

MR. DELOACH FOR THE DIRECTOR

FBI/DOJ REC. UNIT

FROM SA JENSEN WOULD RELATE TO HIS ALLEGED KNOWLEDGE THAT A SIGNATURE OF CLAY BERTRAND HAD APPEARED ON SOME TYPE OF DOCUMENT IN MAGNETIC INK. BURNS ALSO COMMENTED TO VETERS THAT THEY FELT SA JENSEN WAS POSSIBLY KNOWLEDGEABLE CONCERNING SOME RADIOACTIVE PROCESS REGARDING SIGNATURES.

MR. BURNS ADVISED AUSA VETERS THAT HE WAS ORALLY DISMISSING SA JENSEN FROM THE SUBPOENA AND THAT HE WOULD VERIFY IT LATER IN WRITING.

SA JENSEN ASKED AUSA VETERS IF MR. BURNS HAD MADE ANY FURTHER CLARIFICATION REGARDING THE MAGNETIC INK OR RADIOACTIVE PROCESS AND MR. VETERS STATED BURNS HAD NOT ELABORATED FURTHER.

SA JENSEN HAS ADVISED USA LACOUR AND MYSELF THAT HE HAS NO KNOWLEDGE WHATSOEVER CONCERNING ANY CLAY BERTRAND SIGNATURES OF ANY KIND INCLUDING MAGNETIC INK OR ANY KNOWLEDGE CONCERNING "SOME RADIOACTIVE PROCESS REGARDING SIGNATURES".

MR. LACOUR ADVISED SA JENSEN THAT AS FAR AS HE WAS CONCERNED SA JENSEN HAD BEEN EXCUSED FROM TESTIFYING. HOWEVER,

END PAGE TWO

BECAUSE OF PREVIOUS ADMINISTRATIVE INCONSISTENCIES IN THE ORLEANS PARISH DA'S OFFICE, MR. LACOUR FELT IT WOULD BE WISE FOR SA JENSEN TO BE FURTHER UNAVAILABLE FOR CONTACT BY PROCESS SERVERS OR THE DA'S OFFICE.

MR. LACOUR WAS TELEPHONICALLY ADVISED THAT SA JENSEN HAD BEEN AND WAS SCHEDULED FOR A WEEK OF ANNUAL LEAVE STARTING AUGUST EIGHT, NEXT AT ONE P.M., AND WOULD BE IN SOUTH DAKOTA, OUTSIDE THE JURISDICTION OF THE ORLEANS PARISH COURT FROM AUGUST EIGHT, NEXT TO AUGUST TWENTY, NEXT, AND LACOUR ADVISED THAT SA JENSEN COULD BE OUTSIDE THE JURISDICTION OF THE COURT DURING THIS PERIOD OF TIME AS THE ASSISTANT DISTRICT ATTORNEY RICHARD BURNS OF ORLEANS PARISH HAD ADVISED AUSA FREDERICK W. VETERS THAT SA JENSEN WAS EXCUSED. IT WAS POINTED OUT TO MR. LACOUR REGARDLESS OF THE ORAL EXCUSE FFROM TESTIMONY BY THE ORLEANS PARISH DISTRICT ATTORNEY'S OFFICE, MR. JENSEN WAS STILL UNDER LEGAL SUBPOENA AND HE ADVISED THE EXCUSE NEGATED THIS SUBPOENA.

UACB SA JENSEN WILL DEPART ON AL ONE P.M. AUGUST EIGHT, NEXT.

USA LACOUR ADVISED SA REGIS L. KENNEDY WILL HONOR THE

END PAGE THREE

LA

SUBPOENA. HE ADVISED THAT THE ATTORNEY GENERAL WILL DIRECT A TELEGRAM TO SA KENNEDY OUTLINING THE SPECIFIC AUTHORITY FOR SA KENNEDY TO TESTIFY. USA LACOUR ADVISED HE EXPECTS AUTHORITY TO BE LIMITED BY THE ATTORNEY GENERAL TO THE TWO INTERVIEW REPORTS (THREE ZERO TWO'S) OF INTERVIEWS WITH DEAN ANDREWS ON DECEMBER THREE AND FIVE, SIXTYTHREE.

THE BUREAU WILL BE ADVISED UPON RECEIPT OF THE AUTHORITY FROM THE ATTORNEY GENERAL WHEN RECEIVED BY USA.

FOR THE INFORMATION OF THE BUREAU, DEAN ANDREWS WAS INTERVIEWED BY SA KENNEDY ON NOVEMBER TWENTYTHREE, SIXTYTHREE, NOVEMBER TWENTYSEVEN, SIXTYTHREE, NOVEMBER TWENTYNINE, SIXTYTHREE, NOVEMBER THIRTY, SIXTYTHREE, DECEMBER THREE, SIXTYTHREE AND DECEMBER FIVE, SIXTYTHREE, AS SET FORTH IN REPORT OF SA WARREN C. DE BRUEYS, DALLAS, DECEMBER TWO, SIXTYTHREE, AND REPORT OF SA JOHN T. REYNOLDS, NEW ORLEANS, DECEMBER SIX, SIXTYTHREE, IN CASE ENTITLED LEE HARVEY OSWALS, AKA, IS - R - CUBA, BUFILE ONE ZERO FIVE DASH EIGHT TWO FIVE FIVE FIVE.

END

BGM

FBI WASH DC

P

CC- MR. SULLIVAN

1 - Mr. Sullivan

8/9/67

Airtel

To: SAC, New Orleans (89-69)

From: Director, FBI (62-109060)

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963,
DALLAS, TEXAS

ReNOtel 8/8/67 advising of receipt of telegram by Special Agent Regis L. Kennedy from the Attorney General.

For the information and the completion of files for both the New Orleans and Dallas Offices, there are enclosed a copy of a letter from Assistant Attorney General Vinson, Jr., to the Bureau dated 8/7/67 and a copy of the Bureau's letter to the Attorney General dated 8/8/67, both dealing with the subpoena issued to Special Agent Kennedy in connection with the trial of Dean A. Andrews, Jr.

Enclosures - 2

1 - Dallas (89-43) (Enclosures - 2)

REL:as
(5)

X-102

REC 3 62-109060-5640

AUG 9 1967

MAILED
9 1967
COMM-FBI

59 AUG 11 1967

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan

FROM : Mr. W. A. Branigan

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Wick
1 - Mr. Rosen

DATE: 7-27-67

1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Branigan
1 - Mr. Raupach
1 - Mr. Lenihan

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY NOVEMBER 22, 1963, DALLAS, TEXAS

The purpose of this memorandum is to briefly summarize information volunteered to our New Orleans Office by a police official in New Orleans concerning data furnished this official by [redacted]

On 7-27-67 Captain Roy Allemond, New Orleans Harbor Police, contacted New Orleans Office to report information he received from [redacted] Set forth below is a concise summary of data furnished to Captain Allemond by [redacted]

Garrison first became interested in assassination upon receipt of information from Jack S. Martin, who alleged David Ferrie involved in plot to assassinate President Kennedy. Garrison initiated his assassination probe on basis of Martin's information. (Martin is the mental case in New Orleans who formerly knew Ferrie. We have maintained from the beginning Martin was behind Garrison's probe.) Up until the very last moment when Special Agent (SA) Regis L. Kennedy appeared before the Grand Jury in New Orleans, Garrison intended to indict SA Kennedy on an "accessory after the fact" charge. This action planned because Garrison knew Kennedy interviewed a large number of Cuban exiles of New Orleans area and for no other reason. Garrison planned to make national headlines with the arrest of SA Kennedy and stated few people would read the denials or statements made after SA Kennedy's arrest.

REC 51 62-109060-5641

Garrison planned to raid New Orleans FBI with a search warrant [redacted] Garrison's investigators, Louis Ivon and Lynn Loisel, did make a bribe approach to Alvin Beaubouef, and tape recording concerning this bribe attempt has not been altered and in the very near future will be made public. (Beaubouef is the former friend of David Ferrie whom Ivon and Loisel offered a bribe provided Beaubouef testified he was aware Ferrie, Clay Shaw and Lee Harvey Oswald met in Ferrie's apartment and planned assassination of President Kennedy.)

62-109060

ARL:cls (8)

CONTINUED - OVER

Memorandum Branigan to Sullivan
RE: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY
62-109060

New Orleans Police Department statements that such Department had cleared Garrison's staff of bribery attempts of Beaubouef not true. Superintendent of police, Joseph I. Giarrusso, [redacted] has aspirations of becoming Mayor of New Orleans and Garrison has committed himself to backing Giarrusso in his bid for city office. Governor McKeithen aware of Garrison's fraud in this investigation but politically afraid of Garrison since McKeithen running for reelection this fall. Garrison is confident he will obtain perjury convictions of New Orleans Attorney Dean Andrews and believes he will be successful in having the charges pending against Clay Shaw dropped on a technicality. Garrison can then obtain favorable publicity and public support in having American people believe he really had the assassination plot resolved but unable to prove same by trial due to legal technicalities. [redacted] neither Garrison nor Shaw wants a trial, as Garrison knows he will be finished politically should all facts come to light [redacted] Dean Andrews and New Orleans bar owner, Gene Davis, planned in advance that Gene Davis would deny he was identical with Clay Bertrand, but that it was another New Orleans homosexual by the name of Schultz, deceased. (We have interviewed Gene Davis [redacted] denied ever using the name Clay Bertrand but stated he had heard a homosexual by the name of Phil Schultz, now deceased, used such name.)

[redacted] claims John Cancler's statements made on National Broadcasting Company (NBC) that he was approached by Garrison's men to plant something in Clay Shaw's residence is true. [redacted] stated Vernon Bundy's testimony and Perry Raymond Russo's testimony on which Clay Shaw was indicted were both false.

[redacted] Garrison and his staff, the Grand Jury members and Criminal District Judge Bernard Bagert extremely worried over the indictment of Walter Sheridan, investigator for NBC. They are very concerned about the legal talent defending Sheridan and the possible full exposure of Garrison's fraudulent investigation. [redacted]

ACTION: For information. Full details of [redacted] statements to Captain Allemond being forwarded by New Orleans Office at which time dissemination will be made to the White House, Attorney General, Secret Service and Central Intelligence Agency.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATION SECTION
JUL 26 1967

EC-15

EX-110

Mr. Tolson
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Wick
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

TELETYPE

FBI WASH DC

FBI NEW ORLS

822PM URGENT 7/26/67 OLP

TO DIRECTOR (62-109060)AND DALLAS (89-43)

FROM NEW ORLEANS (89-69) 11 PAGES

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEXAS, NOVEMBER TWENTYTWO, SIXTYTHREE, MISC. - INFORMATION CONCERNING, OO- DALLAS

THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION WAS FURNISHED SA JOHN WILLIAM MILLER, INSTANT DATE, BY CAPTAIN ROY ALLEMOND OF THE NEW ORLEANS HARBOR POLICE, DEPT., CONCERNING A TELEPHONE CONVERSATION BETWEEN CAPTAIN ALLEMOND AND [redacted] WHICH OCCURRED ON JULY TWENTYFIVE, SIXTYSEVEN:

CAPTAIN ALLEMOND STATED THAT HE HAD CONTACTED [redacted]

[redacted] HE STATED THAT AFTER DISCUSSING [redacted] WITH [redacted] THAT [redacted] THEN VOLUNTARILY BEGAN TALKING ABOUT HIS KNOWLEDGE CONCERNING [redacted]

END PAGE ONE

7-27-67 RW 2 1/2

62-109060-5642
REC 51
AUG 8 1967

62 AUG 22 1967

MR. DELOACH FOR THE DIRECTOR

5/Le

THE GARRISON PROBE.

HE STATED THAT GARRISON FIRST BECAME INTERESTED IN THE ASSASSINATION WHENEVER INFORMATION WAS FURNISHED TO HIM BY AN ATTORNEY (FIRST NAME UNKNOWN) COPELAND (PHONETIC) IN WHICH COPELAND WAS ALLEGED TO HAVE BEEN TOLD BY GRAND JURY WITNESS JACK S. MARTIN, FORMERLY ASSOCIATED WITH GUY BANNISTER, NEW ORLEANS PRIVATE INVESTIGATOR, THAT DAVID FERRIE, DECEASED AIRLINES PILOT, WAS INVOLVED IN A PLOT TO ASSASSINATE PRESIDENT KENNEDY. HE ADVISED THAT GARRISON, AFTER HEARING THIS, INITIATED HIS INVESTIGATION.

GARRISON THEN PURSUED HIS INVESTIGATION INTO ALL TYPES OF WILD CONJECTURES FURNISHED BY VARIOUS AUTHORS CRITICAL OF THE WARREN COMMISSION REPORT.

[redacted] RELATED THAT CONCERNING SA REGIS L. KENNEDY'S APPEARANCE BEFORE THE FEDERAL GRAND JURY IN NEW ORLEANS, THAT UP UNTIL THE VERY LAST MOMENT

GARRISON FULLY INTENDED TO INDICT SA KENNEDY ON AN ACCESSORY AFTER THE FACT CHARGE IN THE ASSASSINATION PROBE. HE STATED THAT GARRISON PLANNED TO INDICT KENNEDY MERELY BECAUSE KENNEDY HAD INTERVIEWED A LARGE NUMBER OF CUBAN EXILES OF THE NEW ORLEANS AREA AND NO OTHER REASON.

GARRISON'S REASON FOR THE INDICTMENT OF SA KENNEDY WAS TO MAKE NATIONAL HEADLINES CONCERNING THE ARREST OF AN FBI AGENT AS GARRISON'S PHILOSOPHY IS ALLEGED TO BE EVERYONE READS THE HEADLINES CONCERNING THE ARREST AND CHARGE BUT FEW PEOPLE READ THE DENIALS OR STATEMENTS MADE AFTER THE ARREST. GARRISON FURTHER STATED THAT IF CONFRONTED WITH THESE DENIALS THAT HE COULD SIMPLY STATE "WHAT DO YOU EXPECT THE MAN TO SAY, I HAVE HIM CHARGED CRIMINALLY, OF COURSE HE IS GOING TO DENY IT."

[redacted]

END PAGE THREE

[redacted] ADVISED THAT CONCERNING THE ALLEGED BRIBERY OF ALVIN BEAUBOUEF, A FORMER FRIEND OF DAVID FERRIE, BY NEW ORLEANS POLICE OFFICERS ASSIGNED TO DISTRICT ATTORNEY GARRISON'S STAFF, LOUIS IVON AND LYNN LOISEL, IN WHICH IT WAS ALLEGED THAT FOR BEAUBOUEF'S COOPERATION AND TESTIMONY FOR GARRISON'S INVESTIGATION HE WOULD BE FURNISHED WITH THREE THOUSAND DOLLARS AND A JOB, THAT THIS WAS FACT AND THAT THE TAPE CONCERNING THE BRIBERY ATTEMPT HAD NOT BEEN ALTERED AND IN THE VERY NEAR FUTURE WOULD BE MADE PUBLIC.

[redacted] ADVISED THAT EVEN THOUGH THE NEW ORLEANS POLICE DEPT. HAD STATED PUBLICLY THE OFFICERS ASSIGNED TO THE DISTRICT ATTORNEY'S INVESTIGATIVE STAFF WERE CLEARED OF BRIBERY CHARGE, THAT THIS WAS UNTRUE AS THE POLICE DEPARTMENT IS AFRAID OF GARRISON AS WELL AS THE FACT THAT SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE JOSEPH I. GIARRUSSO HAS ASPIRATIONS OF BECOMING MAYOR OF NEW ORLEANS AND GARRISON IS ALLEGED TO HAVE COMMITTED HIMSELF TO BACKING GIARRUSSO IN HIS BID FOR THE CITY OFFICE.

END PAGE FOUR

[redacted] FURTHER STATED THAT GOVERNOR MC KEITHEN IS AWARE OF GARRISON'S FRAUD IN THIS INVESTIGATION BUT IS POLITICALLY AFRAID OF GARRISON BECAUSE MC KEITHEN WILL BE RUNNING FOR RE-ELECTION IN THE FUTURE. [redacted] THIS CAN BE SHOWN IN MANY WAYS, OF WHICH ONE IS THE FACT THE EXTRADITION PAPERS CONCERNING GORDON NOVEL WERE NEVER IN PROPER FORM WHENEVER THEY WERE SENT FROM THE LOUISIANA GOVERNOR'S OFFICE TO THE GOVERNOR'S OFFICE IN THE STATE OF OHIO.

[redacted]

GARRISON FELT CONFIDENT OF OBTAINING A CONVICTION AGAINST ATTORNEY DEAN ANDREWS ON PERJURY CHARGES AND BELIEVES THAT HE WILL BE SUCCESSFUL IN HAVING THE CHARGES PENDING AGAINST CLAY SHAW DROPPED ON A TECHNICALITY. HE THEN CAN OBTAIN FAVORABLE PUBLICITY AND PUBLIC SUPPORT FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE IN HAVING THE AMERICAN PEOPLE BELIEVE THAT HE REALLY HAD THE ASSASSINATION PLOT SOLVED AND BECAUSE OF LEGAL TECHNICALITIES HAD BEEN UNABLE TO PROVE SAME BY TRIAL.

[redacted] GARRISON AND SHAW DO NOT WANT A TRIAL IN THE CLAY SHAW PROCEEDINGS AS GARRISON KNOWS THAT HE WILL BE FINISHED POLITICALLY SHOULD ALL OF THE FACTS COME TO LIGHT [redacted]

[redacted] DEAN ANDREWS WAS THE INDIVIDUAL WHO FURNISHED NBC WITH THE IDENTITY OF GENE DAVIS, A KNOWN NEW ORLEANS HOMOSEXUAL, AS BEING IDENTICAL WITH CLAY BERTRAND. HE STATED THAT ANDREWS AND GENE DAVIS HAD IN ADVANCE PLANNED TO STATE THAT GENE DAVIS WAS NOT IDENTICAL WITH CLAY BERTRAND BUT IT WAS ANOTHER NEW ORLEANS HOMOSEXUAL, (FIRST NAME UNKNOWN) SCHULTZ, WHO IS NOW DECEASED. [redacted] EUGENE DAVIS [redacted] INTERVIEWED BY THE FBI AND HAD TOLD THE FBI THAT (FIRST NAME UNKNOWN) SCHULTZ WAS CLAY BERTRAND. SEE NEW ORLEANS TELETYPES JUNE TWENTYONE - TWENTYTHREE, LAST.

[redacted]

END PAGE SIX

[redacted]

HE STATED THAT HE IS PREPARED TO GO ON THE WITNESS STAND CONCERNING THE ATTEMPT BY LOUIS IVON TO PERSUADE JOHN CANCLER, ALSO KNOWN AS JOHN THE BAPTIST, A WELL-

END PAGE SEVEN

KNOWN NEW ORLEANS BURGLAR, TO PLANT EVIDENCE IN CLAY SHAW'S APARTMENT. HE STATED HIS KNOWLEDGE OF IVON'S ATTEMPT IN THIS MATTER WAS THROUGH [redacted]

[redacted] ALSO STATED HE KNOWS AT THE TIME OF SHAW'S PRELIMINARY HEARING THAT CONVICT VERNON BUNDY HAD ONLY TEN MINUTES, BEFORE APPEARING ON THE WITNESS STAND, RECEIVED A POLYGRAPH EXAMINATION WHICH WAS ADMINISTERED BY SERGEANT EDDIE O'DONNELL OF THE NEW ORLEANS POLICE DEPARTMENT, IN WHICH BUNDY "FLUNKED" THE POLYGRAPH EXAMINATION. [redacted]

END PAGE EIGHT

FBI

PAGE NINE

[redacted] KNOWS FOR A FACT THAT THE TESTIMONY OF PERRY RUSSO, GARRISON'S CHIEF WITNESS, IS A TOTAL FABRICATION AND THAT UPON INITIAL INTERVIEW BY GARRISON'S STAFF, RUSSO KNEW NOTHING CONCERNING A CLEM BERTRAND, CLAY BERTRAND, OR CLAY SHAW. HE FURTHER STATED THAT HE KNEW RUSSO LIED WHEN SAYING THAT HE HAD ONLY SEEN CLAY SHAW AT FERRIES APARTMENT AND AT THE DEDICATION OF THE NASHVILLE AVENUE WHARF [redacted] ALSO STATES THAT HE HAS PERSONS WHO HAVE TOLD HIM RUSSO TOLD THEM HE LIED IN THE PRELIMINARY HEARING OF SHAW CONCERNING SHAW'S AND FERRIE'S INVOLVEMENT.

[redacted] STATED HE HAS LEARNED GARRISON, HIS STAFF, THE GRAND JURY MEMBERS, AND CRIMINAL DISTRICT JUDGE BERNARD BAGERT ARE EXTREMELY WORRIED OVER THE INDICTMENT OF WALTER SHERIDAN, NBC'S INVESTIGATOR. THEY ARE VERY CONCERNED ABOUT THE LEGAL TALT DEFENDING SHERIDAN AND THE POSSIBLE FULL

END PAGE NINE

EXPOSURE OF GARRISON'S FRAUDULENT INVESTIGATION PRIOR TO OBTAINING ANDREWS' CONVICTION. HE ADVISED THAT THE GRAND JURY MEMBERS ARE EXTREMELY WORRIED AS THEY ARE GARRISON'S HANDPICKED JURY PANEL OF WHICH MANY JURY MEMBERS ARE ALSO MEMBERS OF THE NEW ORLEANS ATHLETIC CLUB FREQUENTED BY GARRISON.

[redacted]

CAPTAIN ALLEMOND STATED HE QUERIED [redacted] AS TO WHY HE WAITED SO LONG BEFORE [redacted]

[redacted]

END PAGE TEN

PAGE ELEVEN

[redacted]

/ LHM FOLLOWS.

END

VO CORR PAGE NINE LAST LINE WORD TWO SHOULD BE TALENT

END

BAP

FBI WASH DC

P

CC- MR. SULLIVAN

FBI WASH DC

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATION SECTION
AUG 4 1967

TELETYPE

FBI NEW ORLS

512PM URGENT 8/4/67 OLP

TO DIRECTOR (62-109060) AND DALLAS (89-43)

FROM NEW ORLEANS (89-69) 2P

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEXAS, NOVEMBER TWENTYTWO, NINETEEN SIXTYTHREE, MISCELLANEOUS - INFO CONCERNING; OO: DALLAS.

STATES ITEM (SI) RED FLASH EDITION THIS DATE REPORTED THAT AMERICAN CIVIL LIBERTIES UNION HAS CALLED UPON US ATTORNEY GENERAL RAMSEY CLARK TO INITIATE INVESTIGATION OF NO DISTRICT ATTORNEY PRESIDENTIAL ASSASSINATION PROBE TO DETERMINE WHETHER THE DISTRICT ATTORNEY IS MISUSING THE POWERS OF HIS OFFICE.

IN LETTER SENT TO ATTORNEY GENERAL, LAWRENCE SPEISER, DIRECTOR OF ACLU, WASHINGTON OFFICE, SAID ACTIONS OF DISTRICT ATTORNEY GARRISON "INDICATES A GROSS MISUSE OF HIS PUBLIC OFFICE IN INFRINGING ON CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHTS."

ACCORDING TO ARTICLE, SPEISER URGED THAT IF INVESTIGATION OF DISTRICT ATTORNEY AND ASSOCIATES INDICATES THERE HAVE BEEN VIOLATIONS OF US CODE, THE MATTER BE PRESENTED TO GRAND JURY FOR INDICTMENTS.

END PAGE ONE

62-109060-5643

EX 108

18 AUG 9 1967

62 AUG 16 1967

MR. DELOACH FOR THE DIRECTOR

1 Xerox

NO 89-69

SI FINAL EDITION STATES THREE MORE WITNESSES CALLED FOR PERJURY TRIAL NEXT WEDNESDAY OF DEAN A. ANDREWS, JR., BEFORE JUDGE SHEA. THEY ARE LT. WILLIAM SMITH, JEFFERSON PARISH CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION DIVISION, AND SGTS. LEZIN, J. H. KERNE, AND SOL R. ALARIO, JEFFERSON SHERIFF'S DEPUTIES.

NO LHM BEING SUBMITTED.

END

BAP

FBI WASH DC

P

CC- MR. SULLIVAN

62-109060-5644 IN THIS FILE SKIPPED DURING SERIALIZATION.

BA

APR 9 1968

FD-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

FBI

Date: 8/2/67

Transmit the following in PLAIN TEXT
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL
(Priority)

Mr. Tolson
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Bishop
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, NEW ORLEANS (89-69)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
DALLAS, TEXAS, 11/22/63
MISCELLANEOUS - INFO CONCERNING
OO: DALLAS

Remytel 8/2/67.

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are three xerox copies of a letter directed to SA REGIS L. KENNEDY from the District Attorney, Parish of Orleans, State of Louisiana, New Orleans, La. dated 7/31/67.

3 - Bureau (Encl. 3)
2 - New Orleans

KSO:jab
(5)

ENCLOSURE

62-109060-5645

REC 13

EX 101

9 AUG 4 1967

Approved: Special Agent in Charge

Sent M Per

59 AUG 15 1967

PERS. REC. UNIT

DISTRICT ATTORNEY

PARISH OF ORLEANS
STATE OF LOUISIANA
2700 TULANE AVENUE
NEW ORLEANS 70119

JIM GARRISON
DISTRICT ATTORNEY

July 31, 1967

Honorable Louis LaCour
United States Attorney
Office of the United States Attorney
Wildlife & Fisheries Building
400 Royal Street
New Orleans, Louisiana 70130

Re: Dean A. Andrews, Jr.
Violation R. S. 14:123

Dear Mr. LaCour:

Dean A. Andrews, Jr., is charged with committing perjury in the above captioned matter which is set for trial in Section "G" of the Criminal District Court for Orleans Parish on August 9, 1967. In presenting its evidence of perjury by the defendant, our office requires the testimony of either one or two FBI Agents, Special Agent Regis Kennedy and Special Agent Reed W. Jensen. Accordingly, subpoenas shall be issued requesting their presence in Court on August 9, 1967.

By this letter our office is requesting that these officers be authorized, directed and permitted to testify in this proceeding pursuant to the regulations in effect in your office.

The principal testimony to be sought by the State deals with Dean A. Andrews' statements to these Agents relative to his having received a telephone call from a person identified as Clay Bertrand regarding Dean Andrews' representation of Lee Harvey Oswald and the surrounding facts of Dean Andrews' association with Clay Bertrand as revealed by Dean Andrews to these two Special Agents.

COPIES DESTROYED
21 JAN 12 1973

62-109060-5645
ENCLOSURE

Much of this material is covered in two reports by the Federal Bureau of Investigation relating to interviews with Dean Andrews on December 3, 1963, and December 5, 1963. The first such report bears file number 89-69 and the second such report bears file number 100-16601. Both of these reports have been made public in the National Archives and bear commission docket number 126 (coded CD-126).

Sincerely,

RICHARD V. BURNES
Executive Assistant
District Attorney

RVB/bb

cc: Regis Kennedy
FBI Agent
Federal Bureau of Investigation
701 Loyola Avenue
New Orleans, Louisiana

FD-5. (Rev. 5-22-64)

FBI

REC 21

Date: 8/2/67

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, NEW ORLEANS (89-69)

RE: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
NOVEMBER 22, 1963, DALLAS, TEXAS
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING
(OO: DALLAS)

Enclosed for the Bureau are six copies of a letterhead memorandum setting forth information concerning captioned matter.

Two copies of this airtel, as well as two copies of the LHM, are being furnished to Dallas for information.

3 - Bureau (Encls. 6)
2 - Dallas (89-43) (Encls. 2)
2 - New Orleans

ENCLOSURE

LC/lrs
7)

X 105

REC 21 62-109060-5646

AUG 7 1967

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

New Orleans, Louisiana
August 2, 1967

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
DALLAS, TEXAS, NOVEMBER 22, 1963

LA

On July 27, 1967, Carlos Quiroga, self-described anti-Castro Cuban exile, voluntarily appeared at the New Orleans Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI).

Quiroga made reference to the transcript of an interview of Quiroga by Orleans Parish District Attorney James Garrison [redacted] a copy of which had been furnished to the FBI by Carlos Bringuier on July 18, 1967. Quiroga stated he did not tell Garrison that he had ever worked for the FBI. Quiroga stated he has never worked for the FBI, has never been paid by the FBI, and has never told anyone that he worked for the FBI. He said that all of his conversation with Garrison was not included in the transcript and that some of the things he said have been changed or things added in order to give a bad impression of himself.

Quiroga advised that he learned on July 27, 1967, from [redacted] that while Quiroga was in a [redacted] before going to Garrison's office for the interview on [redacted] photographers from "Life" magazine took pictures of Quiroga. He stated that while he was sitting in the room, Louis Ivon, investigator for Garrison, put a rifle, on which was attached a telescopic sight, on a table behind where he was sitting. He said that when he looked to his left to look at a map hanging on the wall, Ivon placed the rifle under the map at which he was looking. He stated that, according to [redacted] he was being photographed all that time.

Quiroga advised that sometime in January, 1967, David W. Lewis told Garrison that someone had shot at him. He stated that [redacted] told him that Garrison had ordered Gurvich to arrest Quiroga on a charge of shooting at Lewis and that Gurvich had gone to Quiroga's residence on approximately January 20, 1967, to arrest Quiroga, but Quiroga was not at home. Quiroga said that Lewis later admitted that no one had shot at him and, therefore, he was not arrested on that charge.

ENCLOSURE

62-109060-5141

Quiroga stated that he also learned from [redacted] that Mr. (first name unknown) Jacobs, who gave him the lie detector test, has not said that Quiroga lied in the test. Quiroga stated that [redacted] had told him the test was not given properly and that Jacobs is willing to testify to that fact. Quiroga said that Garrison had stated Quiroga would be arrested if Quiroga did not take the lie detector test.

Quiroga stated that he has learned through his own investigation that Garrison has lied to the Orleans Parish Grand Jury in that Garrison told the Grand Jury certain things that people had said about Quiroga's associations with other people. He commented that Garrison had "purposely lied" in that regard.

Quiroga advised that he knows the FBI had talked with Richard Davis in Houston, Texas. He stated that he recently talked to Davis via telephone about the camp that was set up across Lake Pontchartrain from New Orleans, and that he made a tape of his conversation with Davis, which Davis did not know was being recorded. He stated that he had recorded the conversation for his own protection because Davis has lied in the past. He said he would be glad to let the FBI listen to the tape if the FBI so desires.

Quiroga stated that Assistant District Attorney James L. Alcock "outright lied" at the hearing of newsman Walter Sheridan on July 27, 1967, in the respect that he stated "everyone was being treated right by the Grand Jury". Quiroga stated that he "was not treated right" and that he had been "thrown out of the Grand Jury" by Garrison. He stated that Garrison told him to "get out".

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

FD-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

FBI

REC 13

Date: 8/2/67

Transmit the following in PLAIN TEXT
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL
(Priority)

Mr. Tolson ✓
Mr. DeLoach ✓
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Bishop ✓
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, NEW ORLEANS (89-69)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
DALLAS, TEXAS, 11/22/63
MISCELLANEOUS - INFO CONCERNING
OO: DALLAS

By letter dated 8/1/67, received New Orleans Division this morning, USA LOUIS C. LACOUR furnished a copy of a letter that he had received 8/1/67 from RICHARD V. BURNES, Executive Assistant District Attorney, Office of the District Attorney for the Parish of Orleans, along with a copy of his answer, in connection with the coming trial of DEAN A. ANDREWS on 8/9/67.

Details of BURNES' letter to USA LACOUR were forwarded Bureau by teletype at 5:15 PM, 8/1/67, and xerox copies of this letter were forwarded this date by airtel.

Attached as enclosures to this airtel are three xerox copies of USA LACOUR's reply to Mr. RICHARD V. BURNES.

New Orleans teletype of 8/1/67, mentioned above, advised the Bureau of the details of LACOUR's reply to BURNES.

REC 13 62-109060-5647

(3) - Bureau (Encl. 3)
2 - New Orleans

RER:jab
(5)

EX-115

12 AUG 4 1967

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

59 AUG 7 1967

August 1, 1967

Mr. Richard V. Barnes
Executive Assistant District Attorney
Office of the District Attorney
for the Parish of Orleans
2700 Tulane Avenue
New Orleans, Louisiana 70119

In Re: Dean A. Andrews, Jr.
Violation: R. S. 1l4:123

Dear Mr. Barnes:

This office is in receipt of your correspondence dated July 31, 1967, relative to the above captioned defendant, set for trial in Section G of the Criminal District Court for Orleans Parish on August 9, 1967. This correspondence requested that Agents Regis Kennedy and Reed W. Jensen of the Federal Bureau of Investigation in New Orleans be authorized, directed and permitted to testify in those proceedings. As you know, before any officer or employee of the Department of Justice can appear as a witness in response to a subpoena to produce or disclose any information or material contained in the files of the Department of Justice, or any other information or material acquired as a part of the performance of his official duties or because of his official status, express authority must be secured from the Attorney General of the United States.

Accordingly, your request has this date been forwarded to the Attorney General for his consideration, and your office will be advised of his determination in due course.

Very truly yours,

LOUIS C. LaCOUR
United States Attorney

SEARCHED ____ INDEXED ____
SERIALIZED ____ FILED ____
AUG 2 1967
FBI - NEW ORLEANS

By: John C. Colling cbu. Wall
JOHN C. CIOLINO
Assistant U. S. Attorney

JCC:cbu.
bcc: Mr. Robert J. Rightmyer
Special Agent in Charge
Federal Bureau of Investigation

Mr. Nathaniel E. Kossack
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C. 20530

62-109060-5647

8/9/67

Airtel

1 - Mr. Raupach

To: SACs, Dallas (89-43)
Los Angeles (89-75)

From: Director, FBI (62-109060)

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 23, 1963
DALLAS, TEXAS
INFORMATION CONCERNING

ReDLairtel 7/28/67 and Bureau airtel to Legat Mexico City 8/3/67.

By cablegram dated 8/8/67, Legat Mexico City advised that Thayer Waldo was reported to have been recently deported from Mexico because he was employed at the University of the Americas, Mexico City, without the authority of the Mexican Government.

The president of the university received a telephone call from Waldo, which call originated in Los Angeles in July, and he also received a letter from Waldo indicating that Waldo would like to go to Chile. The president of the university also indicated Waldo's wife was also reportedly in Los Angeles.

MAILED 9 AUG 9 1967 COMM-FBI

Legat Mexico City reported Waldo is reportedly a "stringer" for the Denver Post, San Antonio Light, and San Francisco Chronicle which newspapers may have his present address. In addition, the president of the university recently received letters from Waldo which were mailed in "Copley News Service" envelopes bearing a return address of "San Diego Union."

EX-115 REC-44 62-109060-5648

Dallas set forth appropriate leads with sufficient background information to locate Waldo so that he may be reinterviewed in connection with the points set forth in referenced Dallas airtel.

KMR:dcs (6)

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO....

54 AUG 11 1967

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

NOTE:

Lawrence Schiller, Los Angeles, California, identified Paul Bridewell, aka, Phil Burns as Mark Lane's informant who allegedly overheard a conversation of a meeting between Jack Ruby, Dallas Police Officer J. D. Tippitt, and Bernard Weissman 4/13/63. Schiller received this information from Thayer Waldo who was previously interviewed by Legat Mexico City regarding this matter on 4/3/67. Extensive investigation has failed to locate Bridewell, and Dallas requested that Legat Mexico City reinterview Waldo to determine any additional associates or pertinent information regarding Bridewell. Legat Mexico City advised Waldo has returned to the U.S., and Dallas should set forth leads to have him located for a reinterview and ascertain the necessary information.

EAAPC

FD-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

FBI

Date: 8/7/67

Transmit the following in PLAIN TEXT
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL
(Priority)

REC-25

Mr. Tolson
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Bishop
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, NEW ORLEANS (89-69)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
DALLAS, TEXAS, 11/22/63
MISCELLANEOUS - INFO CONCERNING
OO: DALLAS

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are newspaper articles concerning the assassination of President JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY.

Also enclosed for Dallas and Miami are one copy each of these articles.

3 - Bureau (Encl.6)
1 - Dallas (89-43) (Encl. 6)
1 - Miami (Encl. 6)
1 - New Orleans

RAB:jab
(6)

REC-25 62-109060-5649

EX-102

9 AUG 9 1967

54 AUG 9 1967

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Court Requests Andrews Film

An order has been issued by Criminal District Court directing news directors of three television stations to produce all film tape and voice records of Dean A. Andrews Jr. for the office of the district attorney by 10 a.m. Friday.

The order, requested by Assistant District Attorney James L. Alcock and signed by Judge Bernard J. Bagert, is the latest action leading up to Andrews' perjury trial Wednesday.

The order was directed to news directors of WWL-TV, WDSU-TV and WVUE-TV. In the application for the writ, Alcock said the state needs the material to prepare its case against Andrews, who is charged with perjury in the Kennedy assassination probe testimony before the Orleans Parish Grand Jury.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE 10
SECTION 1
TIMES PICAYUNE
NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Date: 8-3-67
Edition:
Author:
Editor:
Title: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEX. 11-22-63
Character: AFO
or
Classification: 89-
Submitting Office: N.O., LA.

☐ Being Investigated

ENCLOSURE

62-109060-

5649

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Move to Get Warren Lawyer In N.O. for Andrews Trial

The District Attorney's office took steps today to have a Warren Commission attorney brought to New Orleans to testify next week at the perjury trial of attorney Dean A. Andrews Jr.

Andrews told commission attorney Wesley J. Liebeler when questioned under oath in 1964 that a man named Clay Bertrand had called him after the assassination of President Kennedy and asked him to defend accused assassin Lee Harvey Oswald.

District Attorney Jim Garrison, in his probe of the assassination, has charged retired New Orleans businessman Clay L. Shaw with using the alias Clay Bertrand and participating in a conspiracy to murder the President.

ANDREWS, WHO WAS indicted for perjury by the Orleans Parish Grand Jury, claims that Shaw and Bertrand are not the same man.

Liebeler was asked to come to New Orleans voluntarily and testify Aug. 9 and Aug. 10, and he refused.

Today, assistant DA James L. Alcock filed a request for attendance by Liebler with Criminal District Judge Frank J. Shea, who will preside at the trial of Andrews. Judge Shea signed an order for Liebler's return and an order for funds to cover Liebler's travel expenses.

The order is being forwarded to the courts in Wyndham County, Vt. Liebler is now living in Newfane, Vt., which is in Wyndham County.

IN REQUESTING Liebler's return to New Orleans, Alcock said that he is necessary as a material witness in the state's case against Andrews.

He said that testimony here by Liebler was necessary to show the materiality and relevance of the grand jury's questioning of Andrews and to show prior inconsistent statements.

ANDREWS WAS questioned here by Liebler July 21, 1964, while the Warren Commission was conducting its investigation of the Kennedy assassination.

Andrews gave commission investigators conflicting descriptions of the man he said he knew as Clay Bertrand.

He first told the local grand jury when asked if Clay Shaw were Clay Bertrand, "I can't say he is and I can't say he ain't." Later, Andrews said that the man he knew as Clay Bertrand was French Quarter bar-owner Eugene Davis. Davis ~~has~~ denied using the name.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE 1

STATES-ITEM

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Date: 8-3-67
Edition: RED FLASH
Author:
Editor:
Title: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEX. 11-22-63
Character: AFO
or
Classification: 89-
Submitting Office: N.O., LA.

☐ Being Investigated

ENCLOSURE

5149

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Garrison Tactics Rapped

By HARRY MOSKOS

HONOLULU (AP) — Three prominent lawyers say the law profession should put its own house in order to preserve its prestige.

W. O. Shafer of Odessa, Tex., immediate past president of the Texas State Bar, mentioned tactics used by New Orleans Dist. Atty. Jim Garrison.

"Garrison has flooded the news media with a number of accusations but has produced a rather limited quantum of proof, and much of it of a doubtful nature." Shafer said yesterday during a panel discussion on criminal trial publicity and public relations during an American Bar Assn. session.

"HE (GARRISON) had managed to provoke a national television show to question his motives and the veracity of his case.

"I do not make a judgment of whether he is right or wrong. I do make a comment that he has not done a great deal for public relations in the legal profession up to this time."

Another speaker, John J. Stamos, states attorney for Cook County, Ill., said, "We have an obligation to put our own house in order—prosecution, defense and court."

THE THIRD member of the panel, attorney Morris A. Shenker of St. Louis, Mo., said, "We cannot breed contempt for our orderly system by resorting to tactics unworthy of the standards set by the bar and expect public respect."

Shenker said "capable, intelligent lawyers shy away from handling the unpopular cases for fear that their names will be linked through guilt by association in the mirror of public opinion."

"It is indeed ironical," Shenker added, "that part of the fault rests with attorneys themselves."

IN THE TRIAL of a sensational case, Shenker said, all do whatever else is necessary to have his case viewed favorably by the community.

"When this occurs, the other side, of necessity, goes to the press in order to prevent the barrage of unfavorable comment induced," he said. "The end result can only mean that our orderly courtroom procedure will be reduced to a shamble.

"The case ceases to be tried by a jury of 12, but rather is tried by an arena of gaping, gaffawing and unsavory spectators."

SHENKER ADDED that he believes "until prosecutors and defense attorneys learn to say only two words—no comment—the plight in which we find ourselves will continue."

Stamos said his office has had its differences with the news media and noted "this is proper."

"If both our office and the news media existed without occasional collision it would mean neither our office nor the representatives of the news media were performing their duties."

He said a "cozy relationship" between news media and a public officer or office "breeds an evil and dangerous climate."

ENCLOSURE

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE 3

STATES-ITEM

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Date: 8-7-67
Edition: FINAL
Author:
Editor:
Title: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEX. 11-22-63
Character: AFO
or
Classification: 89-
Submitting Office: N.O., LA.

☐ Being Investigated

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

ANDREWS CALLS 39

Governor, Probe Jury Subpenaed

Thirty-nine defense witnesses have been subpenaed for Dean A. Andrews Jr., scheduled to go on trial Wednesday on a perjury charge. The list includes Gov. John J. McKeithen.

Andrews also subpenaed the 12-man Orleans Parish Grand Jury, District Attorney Jim Garrison, and six of his aides. Andrews' charges grew out of Garrison's probe of what he calls a New Orleans-based plot in the slaying of President John F. Kennedy.

The trial is scheduled before Judge Frank J. Shea. The list of defense witnesses follows:

Gov. McKeithen.

District Attorney Garrison.

Andrew J. Sciambra, Richard V. Burnes, James L. Alcock, Robert E. Lee, Alvin V. Oser and Numa Bertel Jr., assistant district attorneys.

Albert V. Labiche, foreman of the Orleans Parish Grand Jury, and the other 11 jury members.

Willard E. Robertson, Joseph M. Rault Jr. and Cecil H. Shilstone, businessmen who founded Truth and Consequences of New Orleans Inc., a private organization which has financed some of Garrison's investigation.

Jack Dempsey and Ross Yockey, New Orleans States-Item reporters who have covered the investigation.

Perry Raymond Russo, a Baton Rouge insurance man who has testified that he heard conspiracy defendant Clay L. Shaw discussing means to assassinate President Kennedy.

William Gurvich, a private investigator formerly a mainstay in the investigation, but who has since broken with Garrison.

Vernon Bundy, a former narcotics addict who has testified that he saw Shaw pass money to Lee Harvey Oswald on the lakefront.

Alberto Fowler, city director of international relations, who said he had become an investigator shortly after Garrison's investigation became public.

John Cancler, convicted burglar who has claimed that two of Garrison's investigators asked him to put something into Shaw's home.

Col. Thomas Burbank, superintendent of state police.

Dr. Nicholas J. Chetta, Orleans Parish coroner.

Dr. Edmund Fatter, a hypnosis expert, who testified concerning Russo's being in a post-hypnotic state at Shaw's preliminary hearing.

Rancier Blaise Ehlinger, former associate of fugitive witness Gordon Novel.

Alvin Beauboeuf, probe figure who has claimed Garrison's men tried to bribe and intimidate him.

James R. Lewallan, who was subpenaed to appear in the district attorney's office early in the investigation.

Lt. Frederick Soule Sr. and Lt. Clarence Giarrusso, commanders of the New Orleans Police Department Vice Squad and Narcotics Division, respectively.

Leon D. Hubert Jr., a former district attorney.

Also yesterday, the district attorney's office subpenaed four more state's witnesses. They are:

Local television newsman Bob Jones, Lt. William Smith and Sgt. Sal Alario, officers of the Jefferson Parish sheriff's department, and a man identified as Gran Berry.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE 3

STATES-ITEM

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Date: 8-7-67
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Character: AFO
or
Classification: 89-
Submitting Office: N.O., LA.

☐ Being Investigated

(Mount Clipping In Space Below)

WARREN REPORT LAWYER SOUGHT

Testimony of Andrews' Interviewer, DA's Aim

The district attorney's office began an attempt Thursday to have a Warren Commission attorney who took testimony from Dean A. Andrews Jr. brought to New Orleans for Andrews' perjury trial next week.

Assistant Dist. Atty. James L. Alcock filed a request for attendance at the trial by Wesley J. Liebeler with Criminal District Court Judge Frank J. Shea, who will preside at Andrews' trial.

Andrews testified before Liebeler in New Orleans in 1964 that a man named Clay Bertrand had called him after the assassination of President John F. Kennedy and asked him to defend accused assassin Lee Harvey Oswald.

Andrews testified this year before the Orleans Parish Grand Jury that he could not say whether or not Bertrand and conspiracy defendant Clay L. Shaw are the same person. Andrews was indicted for perjury on that session of testimony, and will be tried on that indictment next week.

Andrews later claimed that the man he knew as Bertrand was French Quarter bar owner Eugene C. Davis, and testified again before the grand jury. The district attorney's office issued a direct bill of information charging him with perjury in the subsequent testimony. Dist. Atty. Jim Garrison has claimed that "Clay Bertrand" was an alias used by Shaw.

Judge Shea signed an order for Liebeler's return to New Orleans and an order for funds to cover Liebeler's travel expenses.

The order is being forwarded to courts in Wyndham County, Vt., where Liebeler resides.

Alcock, in requesting Liebeler's return, said his testimony is necessary to show the materiality and relevance of the grand jury's questioning of Andrews and to show prior inconsistent statements.

ACLU Wants Investigation

The American Civil Liberties Union announced Thursday that it called upon U.S. Attorney General Ramsey Clark to order an immediate investigation to determine whether New Orleans District Attorney Jim Garrison is misusing powers of his office in an attempt to intimidate those who disagree with his theory that President John F. Kennedy's death was brought about by a conspiracy planned in New Orleans.

In a letter sent to the attorney general, Lawrence Speiser, director of the ACLU Washington office, charged that "actions by Garrison indicate a gross misuse of his public office in infringing on constitutional rights. District attorneys must, of necessity, have wide discretion in utilitzing their offices for law enforcement and prosecution purposes." Speiser continued: "Nevertheless, it seems apparent that Mr. Garrison is indiscriminately using his power to bring criminal charges in order to intimidate those who disagree with him. Such activities do not appear to be an effort to arrive at the truth, but, instead, to silence critics."

Speiser urged that if an investigation of Garrison and his associates indicates that there have been violations of the United States Code the matter be presented to a grand jury for indictments.

Know 2 Gunmen in Case—Russo

BATON ROUGE, La.—Perry Russo, star witness in New Orleans Dist. Atty. Jim Garrison's Kennedy assassination probe, said Thursday he knows and has seen two gunmen in the case.

But Russo told the East Baton Rouge Lion's Club here that the district attorney could not touch the gunmen because the assassination did not take place in Orleans Parish.

Russo, a local insurance salesman, answered questions from the audience about the case.

There were certain elements of the case that he could not discuss, he said, but he had been briefed on guidelines a judge issued concerning the case and knew what to talk about.

He called a National Broadcasting Co. broadcast critical of the Garrison probe the most sensational, and most funny thing that had happened to him.

NBC and Saturday Evening Post have been working with the defense for Clay Shaw, New Orleans businessman accused of conspiracy in the murder of the late President Kennedy, Russo charged.

Russo has pointed out Shaw as a conspirator.

He said he thought Shaw would go on trial in September or October, and he believed 90 per cent of New Orleans people already had made up their minds one way or another on Garrison's case.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE 13
SECTION 1
TIMES PICAYUNE
NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Date: 8-4-67
Edition:
Author:
Editor:
Title: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEX. 11-22-63
Character: AFO
or
Classification: 89-
Submitting Office: N.O., LA.

☐ Being Investigated

ENCLOSURE

5649

(Mount Clipping In Space Below)

ANDREWS CALLS DA, M'KEITHEN

Jury, Six Garrison Aides Also Subpenaed

Dean A. Andrews Jr., scheduled to be tried for perjury in Criminal District Court, subpenaed 39 defense witnesses Friday, including Gov. John J. McKeithen.

Andrews, who will be tried on a charge of perjury before the Orleans Parish Grand Jury in testimony concerning District Attorney Jim Garrison's presidential assassination probe, also subpenaed the 12-man jury, Garrison, and six of his assistants.

The trial is scheduled for Wednesday in the court of Judge J. Shea. A list of defense witnesses follows:

Gov. John J. McKeithen.

District Attorney Jim Garrison.

Andrew J. Sciambra, Richard V. Burnes, James L. Alcock, Robert E. Lee, Alvin V. Oser and Numa Bertel Jr., assistant district attorneys.

Albert V. Labiche, foreman of the Orleans Parish Grand Jury, and the other 11 jury members.

Williard E. Robertson, Joseph M. Rault Jr. and Cecil H. Shilstone, businessmen who founded Truth and Consequences of New Orleans, Inc., a private organization which has financed some of Garrison's investigation.

DEMPSEY, YOCKEY

Jack Dempsey and Ross Yockey, New Orleans States-Item reporters who have covered the investigation.

Perry Raymond Russo, a Baton Rouge insurance man who has testified that he heard conspiracy defendant Clay L. Shaw discussing means to assassinate President John F. Kennedy.

William Gurvich, a private investigator formerly a mainstay in the investigation, but who has since broken with Garrison.

Vernon Bundy, a former narcotics addict who has testified that he saw Shaw pass money to Lee Harvey Oswald on the lakefront.

Alberto Fowler, city director of international relations, who said he had become an investigator shortly after Garrison's investigation became public.

John Cancler, convicted burglar who has claimed that two of Garrison's investigators asked him to put something into Shaw's home.

Col. Thomas Burbank, superintendent of state police.

Dr. Nicholas J. Chetta, Orleans Parish coroner.

Dr. Edmund Fatter, a hypnosis expert, who testified concerning Russo's being in a post-hypnotic state at Shaw's preliminary hearing.

Rancier Blaise Ehlinger, former friend of fugitive witness Gordon Novel.

CALLS BEAUBOEUF

Alvin Beauboeuf, probe figure who has claimed Garrison's men tried to bribe and intimidate him.

James R. Lewellan, who was subpenaed to appear in the district attorney's office early in the investigation.

Lt. Frederick Soule Sr. and Lt. Clarence Giarrusso, commanders of the New Orleans Police Department Vice Squad and Narcotic Division, respectively.

Leon D. Hubert Jr., a former district attorney.

Also Friday, the district attorney's office subpenaed four more state's witnesses. They are:

Local television newsman Bob Jones, Lt. William Smith and Sgt. Sal Alario, officers of the Jefferson Parish sheriff's department, and a man identified as Gran Berry.

ENCLOSURE

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE 1

SECTION 1

TIMES PICAYUNE

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Date: 8-5-67

Edition:

Author:

Editor:

Title: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEX. 11-22-63

Character: AFO

or

Classification: 89-

Submitting Office: N.O., LA.

☐ Being Investigated

REC-21

Mr. Tolson
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Bishop
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

Mr. James Garrison
District Attorney
New Orleans, Louisiana

In re: Alleged J F K. Assassination Conspiracy in New Orleans, Louisiana

Sir:

Now that your requested bonds of $80,000 have been reduced by law to recognizance and in the sincere interest of justice, I hereby make you my final offer to testify before your New Orleans grand jury on all matters pertinent or impertinent to your office and your current investigation into your alleged John F. Kennedy assassination conspiracy and its related prosecutions.

This proposal is made solely in view of your past actions and the past actions of your grand jury and the number, nature, and strange backgrounds and character of the witnesses for the prosecution in the cases of the State of Louisiana v. Dean Andrews, Esquire, and Clay Shaw, Richard Townley, Walter Sheridan, myself, et al.

As I do not legally or otherwise ever have to return to Louisiana due to your ineptness in not sending any legal or factual extradition papers to Ohio for my return in the allotted legal time of 3 months, and as I am sure you would like the opportunity to vindicate yourself and your office of my to date substantiated charges of fraud, malicious prosecution, and malfeasance of public office, I hereby submit my one and only simple term for your astute consideration:

TO WIT:

I, Gordon Novel, do hereby offer to voluntarily return to Louisiana to voluntarily testify before your New Orleans grand jury on any question relative to your legal or verbal charges against Lee Harvey Oswald, Clay Shaw, David Ferrie, Sergio Arcacha Smith, Dean Andrews, Layton Martens, Walter Sheridan, Richard Townley, NBC, the F.B.I., the C.I.A., or myself, with the sole provision that in the interest of your often stated desire for unperjured "legal scientific objective truth and justice," I be administered by your Dr. Esmond Fadder (with prior clinical isolation and medical supervision) the same truth serum and/or hypnosis given by your office to Mr. Perry Raymond Russo and that while under the influence of those objective,

EXP. PROC

62-109060-5658 90 6

REC-21

scientific veracity controls and while on your office's polygraph, I give answer to yourself on any and all questions while under oath in the presence of your grand jury, and that these tests and their results be made part of the official record.

Mr. Garrison, it is my most earnest desire to separate this matter of a conspiracy to assassinate John F. Kennedy in the United States of America into either fact or fraud, fiction and fabrication.

As I intend to take a needed long vacation, you have 72 hours to accept or reject this final offer to testify as your "most important material witness." Please notify your answer by wire to any of the attorneys shown below.

Sincerely,

Gordon Novel
Former Chief of Security
District Attorney's Office,
New Orleans

Attorneys: Steve Plotkin, Esquire, New Orleans, Louisiana
Jerry Weiner, Esquire, 83 E. Broad, Columbus, Ohio

cc: U. S. Dept. of Justice (Mr. Ramsey Clark) Washington, D. C.
U. S. A. (Director) Washington, D. C.
F. B. I. (Mr. J. Edgar Hoover) Washington, D. C.
D. I. A. (Director) Washington, D. C.
C. I. A. (Mr. Richard Helms) McLean, Virginia
National Broadcasting Company (Messrs. Freed and Sheridan)
C. B. S.
WDSU - TV (Richard Townley)
WCCL - TV (Mr. Hugh De Moss)
New Orleans Grand Jury (Mr. Albert Fabiche, foreman)
Attorney General of Louisiana (Jack Gremillion)
New Orleans Judges; Hon. Hagerty, Baggert, Brannif, Gerther, Shea, O'Hara, Brainey
Former Chief Investigator D. A. O. N. O., William Gurvich

Attorneys Wegman and Panzeca
New Orleans and Louisiana State and American Bar Associations (Chairmen)
District Attorney, Houma, Louisiana (Wilmar J. Broussard)
Governor of Louisiana (John J. McKeithen)
Associated Press, New Orleans, Louisiana
United Press International, New Orleans, Louisiana
Times Picayune (Editor)
Baton Rouge State Times (Editor)
American Civil Liberties Union (Lawrence Speiser, Sanford Kahn, Melvin Wolfe, Washington, D. C., New York, New York)

Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation

AUG 7 1967

Fred M. Vinson, Jr.
Assistant Attorney General
Criminal Division

Assassination of President
John Fitzgerald Kennedy
November 22, 1963
Dallas, Texas

As indicated in the Bureau's two memoranda of August 2, 1967, Special Agents Regis L. Kennedy and Reed W. Jensen have been subpoenaed to testify in the trial of Dean A. Andrews for perjury in the Parish of Orleans, New Orleans, Louisiana, which is scheduled to begin August 9, 1967. Attached is a copy of a letter dated July 31, 1967, to the U.S. Attorney from Richard V. Burnes, Executive Assistant to District Attorney Garrison, which relates to this matter. It is indicated in this letter that the prosecution is concerned with Dean A. Andrews' statements to these agents relative to his having received a telephone call from a person identified as Clay Bertrand regarding Andrews' representation of Lee Harvey Oswald and the surrounding facts of Andrews' association with Clay Bertrand as revealed by Dean Andrews to these two Special Agents. As to those matters, the Department has no objection to the agent testifying since the reports of interview are now public record. Attached is a copy of a telegram which we propose to send to Special Agent Kennedy.

It is not deemed necessary that Special Agent Jensen appear as a witness and the U.S. Attorney will be instructed to move to quash the subpoena served on Agent Jensen on the basis that Agent Jensen's testimony would be cumulative of the testimony given by Agent Kennedy. In order that the Criminal Division may make adequate preparations for a

possibility that the U.S. Attorney will be unsuccessful in having the subpoena on Agent Jensen quashed, the FBI is requested to furnish to the Criminal Division a list of the documents available to the public in the National Archives relating to the results of the investigation of Special Agent Jensen, similar to that furnished with regard to Special Agent Kennedy in the Bureau's memorandum dated May 9, 1967.

The above decision with regard to the availability of Special Agent Kennedy in response to the subpoena described above is based on the Bureau's policy that agents should prepare reports of all their investigative efforts in such a manner that such reports fully and accurately reveal the full substance of the interviews and investigations which they have conducted.

We are aware that the direct examination and cross-examination of Agent Kennedy may well be directed at matters which are not specifically contained within the precise language of the three reports which he prepared relating to the Andrews matter. It is anticipated that he would respond to all questions which are within the tenor or the substance of the matters which are covered in the three reports prepared by him.

Special Agent Kennedy may be interrogated concerning matters as to which he does have knowledge but which are not covered within the substance or tenor of his three reports. As to such matters, he should refer the presiding judge to Departmental Order No. 381-67 and refuse to answer until this matter had been brought to the attention of the Attorney General and the Attorney General had an opportunity to perform the function which is reserved to him by virtue of the Departmental Order.

A copy of this memorandum is being furnished to the U.S. Attorney, New Orleans, for his guidance. The U.S. Attorney is being requested to move to quash the subpoena served upon Special Agent Jensen, and also to personally accompany Special Agent Kennedy when he testifies. The instructions contained in this memorandum, and any subsequent memorandum which may be necessary on this subject, are the instructions which are operative both with the Bureau and the U.S. Attorney.

Attachments - 2

SPECIAL AGENT REGIS L. KENNEDY [Federal Bureau of Investigation]
701 LOYOLA AVENUE
NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA 70130

RE SUBPOENA SERVED ON YOU TO TESTIFY IN ORLEANS PARISH CRIMINAL DISTRICT COURT WITH REGARD TO THE PERJURY PROSECUTION OF DEAN A. ANDREWS ON OR ABOUT AUGUST 9, 1967. THIS CONFIRMS THAT PURSUANT TO DEPARTMENTAL ORDER 381-67 YOU ARE AUTHORIZED TO TESTIFY ONLY CONCERNING THOSE MATTERS WHICH ARE REFLECTED IN YOUR REPORTS CONCERNING DEAN ANDREWS' STATEMENTS TO YOU RELATIVE TO HIS HAVING RECEIVED A TELEPHONE CALL FROM A PERSON IDENTIFIED AS CLAY BERTRAND RE DEAN ANDREWS' REPRESENTATION OF LEE HARVEY OSWALD AND THE SURROUNDING FACTS OF DEAN ANDREWS' ASSOCIATION WITH CLAY BERTRAND. SEE U. S. EX REL. TOUHY v. RAGEN, 340 U.S. 462 AND CONSULT DEPARTMENTAL ORDER 381-67 FOR PROCEDURE TO BE FOLLOWED.

ATTORNEY GENERAL

62-109060-5651

DISTRICT ATTORNEY

PARISH OF ORLEANS
STATE OF LOUISIANA
2700 TULANE AVENUE
NEW ORLEANS 70119

M GARRISON
DISTRICT ATTORNEY

July 31, 1967

Honorable Louis LaCour
United States Attorney
Office of the United States Attorney
Wildlife & Fisheries Building
400 Royal Street
New Orleans, Louisiana 70130

Re: Dean A. Andrews, Jr.
Violation R. S. 14:123

Dear Mr. LaCour:

Dean A. Andrews, Jr., is charged with committing perjury in the above captioned matter which is set for trial in Section "G" of the Criminal District Court for Orleans Parish on August 9, 1967. In presenting its evidence of perjury by the defendant, our office requires the testimony of either one or two FBI Agents, Special Agent Regis Kennedy and Special Agent Reed W. Jensen. Accordingly, subpoenas shall be issued requesting their presence in Court on August 9, 1967.

By this letter our office is requesting that these officers be authorized, directed and permitted to testify in this proceeding pursuant to the regulations in effect in your office.

The principal testimony to be sought by the State deals with Dean A. Andrews' statements to these Agents relative to his having received a telephone call from a person identified as Clay Bertrand regarding Dean Andrews' representation of Lee Harvey Oswald and the surrounding facts of Dean Andrews' association with Clay Bertrand as revealed by Dean Andrews to these two Special Agents.

ENCLOSURE

Much of this material is covered in two reports by the Federal Bureau of Investigation relating to interviews with Dean Andrews on December 4, 1963, and December 5, 1963. The first such report bears file number 89-69 and the second such report bears file number 100-16601. Both of these reports have been made public in the National Archives and bear commission docket number 126 (coded CD-126).

Sincerely,

Richard V. Burnes

RICHARD V. BURNES
Executive Assistant
District Attorney

RVB/bb

cc: Regis Kennedy
FBI Agent
Federal Bureau of Investigation
701 Loyola Avenue
New Orleans, Louisiana

Form DJ-150
(Ed. 4-26-65)

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Memorandum

TO : Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation

DATE: AUG 7 1967

FROM : Fred M. Vinson, Jr.
Assistant Attorney General
Criminal Division

SUBJECT: Assassination of President
John Fitzgerald Kennedy
November 22, 1963
Dallas, Texas

Mr. Tolson
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Bishop
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

As indicated in the Bureau's two memoranda of August 2, 1967, Special Agents Regis L. Kennedy and Reed W. Jensen have been subpoenaed to testify in the trial of Dean A. Andrews for perjury in the Parish of Orleans, New Orleans, Louisiana, which is scheduled to begin August 9, 1967. Attached is a copy of a letter dated July 31, 1967, to the U.S. Attorney from Richard V. Burnes, Executive Assistant to District Attorney Garrison, which relates to this matter. It is indicated in this letter that the prosecution is concerned with Dean A. Andrews' statements to these agents relative to his having received a telephone call from a person identified as Clay Bertrand regarding Andrews' representation of Lee Harvey Oswald and the surrounding facts of Andrews' association with Clay Bertrand as revealed by Dean Andrews to these two Special Agents. As to those matters, the Department has no objection to the agent testifying since the reports of interview are now public record. Attached is a copy of a telegram which we propose to send to Special Agent Kennedy.

It is not deemed necessary that Special Agent Jensen appear as a witness and the U.S. Attorney will be instructed to move to quash the subpoena served on Agent Jensen on the basis that Agent Jensen's testimony would be cumulative of the testimony given by Agent Kennedy. In order that the Criminal Division may make adequate preparations for a

ST-104 REC-61 62-109060-5651

PREPARED UNIT 61 AUG 11 1967

cc Attached request with memo of 8-7-67

possibility that the U.S. Attorney will be unsuccessful in having the subpoena on Agent Jensen quashed, the FBI is requested to furnish to the Criminal Division a list of the documents available to the public in the National Archives relating to the results of the investigation of Special Agent Jensen, similar to that furnished with regard to Special Agent Kennedy in the Bureau's memorandum dated May 9, 1967.

The above decision with regard to the availability of Special Agent Kennedy in response to the subpoena described above is based on the Bureau's policy that agents should prepare reports of all their investigative efforts in such a manner that such reports fully and accurately reveal the full substance of the interviews and investigations which they have conducted.

We are aware that the direct examination and cross-examination of Agent Kennedy may well be directed at matters which are not specifically contained within the precise language of the three reports which he prepared relating to the Andrews matter. It is anticipated that he would respond to all questions which are within the tenor or the substance of the matters which are covered in the three reports prepared by him.

Special Agent Kennedy may be interrogated concerning matters as to which he does have knowledge but which are not covered within the substance or tenor of his three reports. As to such matters, he should refer the presiding judge to Departmental Order No. 381-67 and refuse to answer until this matter had been brought to the attention of the Attorney General and the Attorney General had an opportunity to perform the function which is reserved to him by virtue of the Departmental Order.

A copy of this memorandum is being furnished to the U.S. Attorney, New Orleans, for his guidance. The U.S. Attorney is being requested to move to quash the subpoena served upon Special Agent Jensen, and also to personally accompany Special Agent Kennedy when he testifies. The instructions contained in this memorandum, and any subsequent memorandum which may be necessary on this subject, are the instructions which are operative both with the Bureau and the U.S. Attorney.

Attachments - 2

1 - Mr. C. D. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Bishop
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan
1 - Mr. W. A. Branigan
1 - Mr. R. E. Lenihan

The Attorney General

August 8, 1967

Director, FBI

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963,
DALLAS, TEXAS

Reference is made to the letter of Assistant Attorney General Fred M. Vinson, Jr., to this Bureau dated August 7, 1967, in captioned matter.

This Bureau has no objection to Special Agent Regis L. Kennedy testifying at the perjury trial of Dean A. Andrews in the Parish of Orleans, New Orleans, Louisiana, which is scheduled to begin August 9, 1967, provided Special Agent Kennedy is accompanied by the United States Attorney. It is noted as outlined in Mr. Vinson's letter of August 7, 1967, that Special Agent Kennedy's testimony will be within the tenor or substance of the matters covered in his interviews with Dean A. Andrews. We also note that should Special Agent Kennedy be interrogated concerning matters as to which he does have knowledge, but which are not covered within the tenor or substance of his interview reports concerning Dean A. Andrews, he shall refer the presiding judge to Departmental Order Number 381-67 and refuse to answer until this matter has been brought to the attention of the Attorney General and the Attorney General has an opportunity to perform the function which is referred to him by virtue of the Departmental Order.

Subsequent to the receipt of Mr. Vinson's letter of August 7, 1967, we have been informed by our New Orleans Office that the United States Attorney Louis C. LaCour, New Orleans, Louisiana, informed the New Orleans Office on August 7, 1967, that Special Agent Reed W. Jensen has been dismissed from the subpoena that was issued to him on August 1, 1967. Mr. LaCour advised that Assistant United States Attorney Frederick W. Veters contacted Mr. Richard Burnes, Assistant District Attorney, Orleans Parish, New Orleans, Louisiana, on August 7, 1967, to discuss the subpoena issued

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ST-104

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59 AUG 16 1967

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

SEE NOTE PAGE THREE

SENT FROM D. O.
TIME 6:50PM
DATE 8-8-67
BY

to Special Agent Jensen and Mr. Burnes informed Mr. Veters that Special Agent Jensen was not particularly needed to testify at the trial of Dean A. Andrews. Mr. Burnes informed Mr. Veters that the Orleans Parish District Attorney's particular interest in the testimony from Special Agent Jensen would relate to his alleged knowledge that a signature of Clay Bertrand had appeared on some type of document in magnetic ink. Mr. Burnes added that it was felt Special Agent Jensen was possibly knowledgeable concerning some radioactive process regarding signatures. Mr. Burnes then informed Mr. Veters that he was orally dismissing Special Agent Jensen from the subpoena and that he would verify such action later in writing.

For your information, Special Agent Jensen informed United States Attorney LaCour and Mr. Robert E. Rightmyer, Special Agent in Charge of our New Orleans Office, that he possesses no knowledge whatsoever concerning any Clay Bertrand signatures of any kind, including magnetic ink, nor does he possess any knowledge concerning a radioactive process regarding signatures.

United States Attorney LaCour informed our New Orleans Office that as far as he was concerned, Special Agent Reed W. Jensen has been excused from testifying at the trial of Dean A. Andrews. He added that because of previous administrative inconsistencies in the Orleans Parish District Attorney's office he felt it would be wise for Special Agent Jensen to be further unavailable for contact by process servers or by the District Attorney's office. Mr. LaCour was informed by our New Orleans Office that Special Agent Jensen was scheduled for annual leave starting at 1 p.m., August 8, 1967, and would be in South Dakota, outside the jurisdiction of the Orleans Parish Court from August 8 to August 20, 1967. Mr. LaCour advised that Special Agent Jensen could be outside the jurisdiction of the court during this period of time as Assistant District Attorney Richard Burnes of the Orleans Parish had advised Mr. Veters that Special Agent Jensen was excused. According to Mr. LaCour, this excuse negated the subpoena that had been issued to Special Agent Jensen.

For your additional information in this matter, the only contact that Special Agent Jensen had with Dean A. Andrews was when Special Agent Jensen and Special Agent

The Attorney General

Regis L. Kennedy interviewed Andrews on December 3, 1963. A copy of the report of this interview was furnished to you as an enclosure to our letter of August 2, 1967.

1 - The Deputy Attorney General

1 - Mr. Carl Eardley
Acting Assistant Attorney General

1 - Mr. Fred M. Vinson, Jr.
Assistant Attorney General

1 - Mr. J. Walter Yeagley
Assistant Attorney General

NOTE:

Dean Andrews is the New Orleans Attorney who interjected the name Clay Bertrand into the assassination investigation. Garrison claims Bertrand is identical to Clay Shaw who is presently awaiting trial for conspiracy. Andrews has testified before Orleans Parish Grand Jury and been indicted on two counts of perjury. His trial commences 8/9/67 and Special Agent Kennedy of the New Orleans Office who interviewed Andrews on several occasions following assassination, has been subpoenaed to testify. Reed W. Jensen also conducted numerous interviews during assassination investigation but has been excused from testimony.

62-109060-1281

- 3 -

SENT FROM D. O.
TIME 6:50PM
DATE 8-8-67
BY pl

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Mohr
1 - Mr. Bishop

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan

DATE: August 7, 1967

1 - Mr. N.P. Callahan
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Branigan
1 - Mr. Lenihan

FROM : Mr. W. A. Branigan

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963
DALLAS, TEXAS

This memorandum records the current Departmental thinking as to how Special Agents (SA) Regis Kennedy and Reed Jensen will respond to the subpoena served on them by District Attorney Jim Garrison.

On August 1 and August 2, 1967, SAs Reed W. Jensen and Regis L. Kennedy of our New Orleans Office were respectively served with subpoenas to appear on August 9, 1967, in the case of the State of Louisiana vs. Dean A. Andrews, Jr. The subpoenas, issued by the Clerk of the Criminal District Court of Orleans Parish, had been directed by District Attorney Garrison.

Dean Andrews, the defendant in the above case, is the New Orleans attorney who interjected the name Clay Bertrand into the investigation of the assassination of the late President Kennedy. District Attorney Garrison claims Bertrand is identical to Clay Shaw, who is presently awaiting trial for conspiracy. Andrews has testified before the Orleans Parish Grand Jury on at least two occasions and has been indicted twice for perjury. Andrews was interviewed by SAs Kennedy and Jensen on December 3, 1963, and by SA Kennedy on November 25 and December 6, 1963. The results of these interviews were reported to the Warren Commission and are now available to the public at the National Archives.

By communications of August 2, 1967, we advised the Attorney General of the receipt of the subpoenas by our Agents. Not having heard from the Department, Mr. Nathaniel Kossack, First Assistant to the Assistant Attorney General of the Criminal Division, was contacted on August 7, 1967. He advised that they have been working on the problem as to how our Agents would respond to the subpoenas over the past weekend and he expected that they would deliver to the Bureau a communication containing instructions for our Agents. If the Bureau concurred, Mr. Kossack

REC-61 62-109060-5652

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(9)

CONTINUED OVER

SENT DIRECTOR
8-7-67

51 AUG 14 1967

said he would send a telegram over the signature of the Attorney General for the United States Attorney.

According to Mr. Kossack, United States Attorney LaCour has reached an agreement with District Attorney Garrison's office whereby the District Attorney will accept the testimony of SA Kennedy only and it will not be necessary for SA Jensen to appear. Further, it has been agreed that SA Kennedy's testimony will be confined solely to the matters involving his interviews of Dean Andrews which are public records. Mr. Kossack indicated that he was instructing that United States Attorney have these agreements of District Attorney Garrison reduced to writing.

Mr. Kossack stated that since SA Kennedy had previously testified before the Grand Jury and since the result of his interviews with Dean Andrews was a matter of public record, Department did not see how they could successfully claim that the Departmental records were confidential and entitled to immunity under the provisions of Departmental order.

ACTION:

When the Department's letter is received, we will review it, and if it is in line with the information furnished by Mr. Kossack, he will be telephonically advised that the procedures outlined are agreeable to the Bureau. This will be confirmed in writing.

copy attached

cc: Mr. Tolson
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Wannall
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Bishop
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Mr. Holmes
Miss Gandy

8/8/67.

August 8, 1967

1 - Mr. Raupach

Mrs. Sherwood C. Ide
Independence Foundation Inc.
Post Office Box 703
Portland, Indiana 47371

Dear Mrs. Ide:

I have received your letter dated August 2, 1967, in which you made comments relating to the assassination of President Kennedy.

Any information you have concerning this matter may be furnished to the Indianapolis Office of this Bureau, located at 1221 North Pennsylvania Street, Indianapolis, Indiana 46207.

Very truly yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

John E. Hoover
Director

1 - Indianapolis (Enclosures 2)
NOTE TO INDIANAPOLIS, PAGE TWO...

Enclosures
(4)

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO...

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Bishop
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter

55 AUG 11 1967

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

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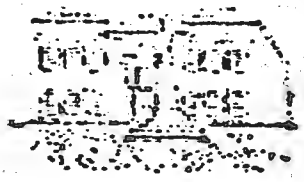
NOTE, SAC IP:

Enclosed is a Xerox copy of a self-explanatory letter received from Mrs. Jane B. Ide. No effort should be made to contact Mrs. Ide unless she first makes an effort to contact the Indianapolis Office to furnish information relating to the assassination of President Kennedy. Results of any interview conducted with Mrs. Ide should be incorporated into a letterhead memorandum suitable for dissemination.

NOTE:

Bureau received a letter from Mrs. Sherwood C. Ide in which she indicated she has an idea regarding the assassination of President Kennedy. She and her husband, who is now deceased, published a conservative publication entitled "Dawn," and she continues this publication. Mrs. Ide desires to get the information to the Bureau but not to a third party, "even an Agent from our nearest office, Muncie, Indiana," unless she was advised to do so. Bureau files (62-103834) show we had previous correspondence with Mrs. Ide until December, 1962. The Independence Foundation, Inc., publishers of "Dawn," an anti-communist newspaper, was founded by Sherwood C. Ide. Ide has a long record of grand larceny and embezzlement violation dating back to 1919. He was also formerly connected with several confidence games in Indiana and New York State through which many people were victimized. Ide was convicted in 1939 for conspiracy and misapplication of funds of a national banking institute for which he was imprisoned in the U. S. Penitentiary at Lewisburg, Pennsylvania, and was conditionally released in February, 1940. Our files showed he died August 28, 1962. Indianapolis previously determined that Ide married into a prominent family shortly after coming to Indiana in 1926.

Results of any interview will be furnished to U. S. Secret Service and the Department.



SHERWOOD C. IDE Founder

Independence Foundation Inc.

POST OFFICE BOX 709 PORTLAND, INDIANA 47371

August 2, 1967

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

I know that you receive a lot of crazy letters, phone calls etc., but I want you to know that I am not a crank or a crackpot. I have an idea regarding the assassination of President Kennedy. It might conceivably prove helpful and I feel that I would be foolish and derelict in my duty if I kept it to myself. However I would not want to start an idle rumor.

My late husband and I formerly published the daily paper here, The Commercial-Review, and I believe that we were one of the few small papers to publish your "Masters of Deceit." We sold the daily to devote all of our time (and energy and facilities and money) to our conservative publication DAWN. My husband did not live long enough to accomplish his purpose, that of alerting the country to many of the dangers that face us. As you know, this is not easy, as most of us find it hard to face the truth if it is unpleasant. I have continued DAWN but I am not as capable a person as my husband.

Will you please advise me how I could get this information to you and not through a third party, even an agent from our nearest office, Muncie, Indiana, unless you would advise me to. I really believe that this should be evaluated by you before it is pursued further.

I gave a lot of thought to this before writing this letter.

Most sincerely,

Jane B. Ide

Jane B. Ide
(Mrs. Sherwood C. Ide)

62-109060

NOT RECORDED
29 AUG 10 1967

10 AUG 9 1967

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATION SECTION

AUG 9 1967

TELETYPE

REC

Mr. Tolson
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Bishop
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

FBI WASH DC

FBI NEW ORLS

610PM URGENT 8/9/67 RDC

TO DIRECTOR (62-109060) AND DALLAS (89-43)

FROM NEW ORLEANS (89-69)

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEXAS, NOV. TWENTYTWO, SIXTYTHREE, MISCELLANEOUS - INFO CONCERNING, OO: DALLAS.

THE NEW ORLEANS STATES-ITEM, RED FLASH EDITION, AUGUST NINE INSTANT, REPORTED THAT DUE TO IRRECONCILABLE DIFFERENCES DEAN A. ANDREWS BECAME HIS OWN ATTORNEY AS SAM MONK ZELDEN WHO HAD BEEN DEFENDING HIM SINCE HIS INDICTMENT WITHDREW FROM THE CASE. WHEN ASKED WHY ZELDEN QUIT, ANDREWS SAID IT WAS A MATTER OF TWO LAWYERS DISAGREEING ON "THE BEST PROCEDURE TO FOLLOW".

EX-115 REC 45 62-109060-5653

ANDREWS FILED A MOTION TO REMOVE GARRISON AND STAFF FROM TRIAL AS HE WANTS AN AD HOC DISTRICT ATTORNEY APPOINTED TO PROSECUTE THE CASE. ANDREWS ARGUED THAT GARRISON "HAS PERSONAL INTERESTS IN THIS MATTER WHICH ARE IN CONFLICT WITH FAIR AND IMPARTIAL ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE". ANDREWS CONTENDED ALL HIS WITNESSES WERE NOT PRESENT AND SOUGHT A DELAY TO PREPARE ARGUMENTS. DISTRICT JUDGE FRANK SHEA DENIED THE DELAY AND ANDREWS SOUGHT TO TAKE MATTER TO

END PAGE ONE

AUG 11 1967

62 AUG 22 1967

MR. DELOACH FOR THE DIRECTOR

FBI/DOJ. REC/UNIT

HIGHER COURT. JUDGE SHEA REAPPOINTED ZELDEN TEMPORARILY AS ATTORNEY TO FILE WRIT BEFORE STATE SUPREME COURT. ANDREWS ASKED FOR A SECOND RECESS AND JUDGE SHEA STATED HE WOULD GRANT A HALF HOUR RECESS AND THAT WOULD BE THE LAST RECESS BEFORE THE TRIAL STARTED.

ANDREWS SAID HE WOULD ASK FOR A MISTRIAL.

JUDGE SHEA RECEIVED TELEGRAM FROM WILLIAM V. REDMANN, EXECUTIVE COUNSEL TO GOVERNOR JOHN J. MC KEITHERN, ADVISING THAT ANDREWS HAD WITHDRAWN HIS SUBPOENA OF THE GOVERNOR. THE TELEGRAM STATED "ALTHOUGH AS CHIEF EXECUTIVE HE IS NOT LIABLE TO SUBPOENA BY THE JUDICIAL BRANCH, THE GOVERNOR WILL SUPPLY ANY REQUIRED INFORMATION BY PERSONAL APPEARANCE OF HIMSELF OR APPROPRIATE SUBORDINATE THAT APPEARS NECESSARY TO TRIAL".

THE NEW ORLEANS STATES-ITEM, FINAL EDITION, AUG. NINE INSTANT REFLECTS THAT EIGHTYONE POTENTIAL JURORS HAVE BEEN SELECTED TO BE PRESENT IN COURT FOR THE SELECTION OF THE JURY TO HEAR THIS MATTER. FINAL SELECTION OF JURY NOT MADE THIS DATE.

END PAGE TWO

PAGE THREE

SA REGIS L. KENNEDY APPEARED IN ANSWER TO THE SUBPOENA AND AT THE REQUEST OF AUSA FREDERICK W. VETERS HE WAS EXCUSED BY THE COURT, SUBJECT TO BEING RECALLED ON FIFTEEN MINUTES NOTICE.

NO ~~LHM~~ MEMO BEING SUBMITTED.

END

WRD

FBI WASH DC

P

CC- MR. SULLIVAN

5-113a (9-29-6

Domestic Intelligence Division

INFORMATIVE NOTE

Date 8/9/67

Dean A. Andrews, a New Orleans attorney, is being tried on a charge of perjury brought by Jim Garrison in connection with conflicting stories told by Andrews concerning a Clay Bertrand.

Originally, Andrews told the Warren Commission that a Clay Bertrand had phoned him and requested that he represent Lee Harvey Oswald after the Kennedy assassination. He later told Bureau Agents that he must have dreamed this incident.

In recent months Andrews has made various statements, both publicly and before a New Orleans grand jury, concerning Bertrand. His last public statement was that there never was any Clay Bertrand.

Jim Garrison's entire case against Clay L. Shaw and his theory of the Kennedy assassination is built on the premise that there was such a person as Clay Bertrand and that Clay L. Shaw was in fact that person.

The attached will not be disseminated, since it was taken from news media material.

TJS:ts

WC 8/10

62-109060

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATION SECTION

AUG 7 1967

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. DeLoach	
Mr. Mohr	
Mr. Bishop	
Mr. Casper	
Mr. Callahan	
Mr. Conrad	
Mr. Felt	
Mr. Gale	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Sullivan	
Mr. Tavel	
Mr. Trotter	
Tele. Room	
Miss Holmes	
Miss Gandy	

FBI WASH DC

FBI NEW ORLS

608PM URGENT 8/7/67 RDC

TO DIRECTOR (62-109060) AND DALLAS (89-43)

FROM NEW ORLEANS (89-69)

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEXAS, NOV. TWENTYTWO, SIXTYTHREE, MISCELLANEOUS - INFO CONCERNING, OO: DALLAS.

RE NEW ORLEANS TEL ELEVEN FIFTYEIGHT AM, AUG. SEVEN INSTANT.

THE NEW ORLEANS STATES ITEM, RED FLASH EDITION, AUGUST SEVEN INSTANT, REPORTS THAT GORDON NOVEL TODAY AGREED TO TESTIFY HERE VOLUNTARILY IF THE DA (District Attorney) WILL AGREE TO HAVE HIM QUESTIONED UNDER HYPNOSIS.

ACCORDING TO THE ARTICLE NOVEL OUTLINED HIS OFFER IN A LETTER TO GARRISON, WITH WIDELY DISTRIBUTED COPIES. NOVEL REPORTEDLY STATED THAT GARRISON HAS SEVENTWO HOURS IN WHICH TO ACCEPT HIS OFFER TO RETURN.

EX-102

THE ARTICLE ALSO REPORTED THAT IT WAS LEARNED THE STATE HAS BEEN BLOCKED IN ITS ATTEMPTS TO HAVE WARREN COMMISSION ATTORNEY WESLEY J. LEIBELER RETURN TO NEW ORLEANS FOR THE TRIAL.

REC-43 62-109060-5654

AUG 10 1967

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VI

END PAGE ONE

57 AUG 16 1967

MR. DELOACH FOR THE DIRECTOR

PAGE TWO

A DISTRICT COURT JUDGE AT BRATTLEBORO, VERMONT DENIED THE DA'S REQUEST AFTER LEIBELER SAID HE HAD PERSONAL BUSINESS CONFLICTING WITH THE TRIAL DATES. LEIBELER HAS DECLINED TO COME TO NEW ORLEANS VOLUNTARILY.

THE NEW ORLEANS STATES-ITEM, FINAL EDITION, AUG. SEVEN INSTANT, REPORTED THAT WALTER SHERIDAN TODAY LOST HIS BID FOR STATE SUPREME COURT SUPPORT IN HIS EFFORT TO AVOID TESTIFYING BEFORE THE ORLEANS PARISH GRAND JURY. TODAY, SUPREME COURT SAID THAT SHERIDAN'S "APPLICATION IS DENIED. THE SHOWING IS NOT SUFFICIENT TO WARRANT THE EXERCISE OF OUR SUPERVISORY JURISDICTION AT THIS TIME".

LA.

THE FINAL EDITION ALSO REPORTED THAT THE STATE SUPREME COURT ALSO TOOK ACTION TODAY ON A PETITION FILED BY JOHN CANCLER WHO HAD ASKED THE HIGH COURT TO REVIEW THE CONTEMPT CHARGE AND TODAY THE COURT ORDERED THE DISTRICT JUDGE AND THE DA'S OFFICE TO FILE RETURNS TO CANCLER'S PETITION NO LATER THAT SEPT. ONE NEXT.

NO LHM BEING SUBMITTED.

END

BAP

FBI WASH DC

CP

CC- MR. SULLIVAN

5-113i (10-20-65)

Domestic Intelligence Division

INFORMATIVE NOTE

Date 8/7/67

Gordon Novel, referred to in attached, was subpoenaed to appear before a New Orleans grand jury by Jim Garrison. However, Novel fled the state to avoid going before the grand jury. Garrison has tried in vain to have Novel returned to Louisiana. Novel has publicly accused Garrison of engaging in a hoax in his so-called probe of the Kennedy assassination.

Wesley J. Leibeler, referred to in attached, is desired by Garrison as a witness against Dean A. Andrews, who has told several conflicting stories concerning a mysterious Clay Bertrand, whom he told Leibeler phoned him after the Kennedy assassination and asked that he (Andrews) represent Lee Harvey Oswald. Available evidence indicates there never was such a person.

Walter Sheridan is an NBC news investigator whom Garrison has accused of bribing and intimidating Garrison's star witness against Clay L. Shaw.

John Cancler is a New Orleans burglar who stated publicly that Garrison asked him to plant false evidence in Clay L. Shaw's residence.

The attached is not being disseminated since it is from news media material.

TJS:ts

62-109060

Copy of THEAA

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATION SECTION
AUG 2 1967

TELETYPE

REC 8

Mr. Tolson
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Bishop
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

FBI WASH DC

2:14PM URGENT 8-2-67 3P MMW

TO DIRECTOR 62-109060 AND DALLAS 89-43

FROM NEW ORLEANS 89-69

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEXAS, NOVEMBER TWENTYTHREE, NINETEEN SIXTYFIVE; MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING CAMPBELL'S. HUBERT J. HUBER, WHITE MALE, AGE THIRTYSEVEN, FOUR NINE ZERO NINE YALE STREET, METAIRIE, LA., WAS INTERVIEWED BY BUREAU AGENTS ON EVENING OF AUGUST ONE, LAST, DURING COURSE OF INTERSTATE TRANSPORTATION OF STOLEN PROPERTY INVESTIGATION. HUBER HAD DEPOSITED TWO BANK DRAFTS IN TWO DIFFERENT BANKS IN SLIDELL, LA., ON JULY THIRTYONE, LAST, WHICH HE ORALLY ADMITTED TO BUREAU AGENT THAT HE HAD FORGED. THESE DRAFTS WERE IN THE AMOUNT OF FOUR THOUSAND, EIGHT HUNDRED AND TWENTY DOLLARS AND DRAWN ON TWO DIFFERENT MISSISSIPPI BANKS.

EX-115 REC 8 62-109060--5655

HUBER STATED HE WAS "WORKING" FOR LOUIS IVON, INVESTIGATOR FOR THE NEW ORLEANS, LA., DISTRICT ATTORNEY'S OFFICE AND DID THE ABOVE IN CONNECTION WITH AN EFFORT TO ENTICE BERNARD SPINDELL OF HOLMES, NEW YORK, TO NEW ORLEANS, LA, WHERE

16 AUG 11 1967

END PAGE ONE

51 AUG 10 1967

MR DELOACH FOR THE DIRECTOR

PAGE TWO

NO 89-69

SPINDELL COULD BE ARRESTED BY THE NEW ORLEANS DISTRICT ATTORNEY'S OFFICE. HUBER CLAIMS SPINDELL HAS IN HIS POSSESSEION A TAPE RECORDING THAT INVOLVES WALTER SHERIDAN, NBC INVESTIGATOR. HUBER STATED THAT HE HAD PLANNED TO FLY TO HOLMES, NEW YORK, ON AUGUST TWO, INSTANT, TO CONTACT SPINDELL AND MAKE AN OFFER OF A LARGE SUM OF MONEY FOR THE ABOVE MENTIONED TAPE AND THAT DEPOSITS MAKE BY HIM WITH FORGED DRAFTS WERE TO BE USED TO PROVE TO SPINDELL THAT HE HAD THE MONEY.

HUBER VOLUNTEERED THE ABOVE INFORMATION BY WAY OF EXPLAINING THE FORGED BANK DRAFTS, AND STATED HE COULD NOT DIVULGE ANY ADDITIONAL INFORMATION. HE DID STATE, HOWEVER, HE KNEW SPINDELL AS A RESULT OF BEING ASSOCIATED WITH HIM DURING THE FBI'S INVESTIGATION OF JAMES HOFFA, APPROXIMATELY FIVE YEARS AGO.

[illegible] Louisiana INTERSTATE TRANSPORTATION [illegible]

AUSA, NOLA, DECLINED PROSECUTION OF HUBER FOR ITSP VIOLATION, AND HUBER WAS SUBSEQUENTLY CHARGED BY THE SLIDELL

END PAGE WO

PAGE THREE

NO 89-69

POLICE DEPARTMENT WITH TWO COUNTS OF FORGERY.

MEMO LHM TO FOLLOW.

END

BJP

FBI WASH DC

TUG

CC E. SULLIVAN

5-113a ((9-29-65)

Domestic Intelligence Division

INFORMATIVE NOTE

Date 8/2/67

Bernard Spindell, referred to in attached, [redacted] He was used by Jimmy Hoffa in Chattanooga, Tennessee, in 1964, in connection with an Obstruction of Justice trial.

Walter Sheridan, mentioned in attached, is an NBC news investigator who has been charged by Jim Garrison with bribing and intimidating Garrison's star witness against Clay L. Shaw. The tape recording, mentioned in attached, may refer to an alleged tape recording of a supposed bribe offer on the part of Garrison's staff which was made to an individual in exchange for false testimony against Clay L. Shaw.

Upon receipt of details from New Orleans, the information will be furnished to the Department.

TJS:chs

62-109060

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATION SECTION

AUG 8 1967

TELETYPE

REC 49

Mr. Tolson
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. McMahon
Mr. Wick
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Mr. Holmes
Miss Gandy

FBI WASH DC

FBI NEW ORLS

945PM URGENT 8-8-67 CDC

TO DIRECTOR 62-109060 AND DALLAS 89-43

FROM NEW ORLEANS 89--69

ASSASSINATION OF PRES. JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY

DALLAS, TEXAS, NOVEMBER TWENTYTWO, NINETEEN SIXTY THREE,

MISCELLANEOUS - INFO CONCERNING.

RE NEW ORLEANS TEL, SEVEN THIRTY ONE SIXTYSEVEN.

SA REGIS L. KENNEDY RECEIVED THE FOLLOWING TELEGRAM,

SIGNED RAMSAY CLARK, ATTORNEY GENERAL, AT FOUR FIFTY-EIGHT

PM, EASTERN DAYLIGHT TIME TODAY:

"RE SUBPOENA SERVED ON YOU TO TESTIFY IN ORLEANS

PARISH CRIMINAL DISTRICT COURT WITH REGARD TO THE

PERJURY PROSECUTION OF DEAN A. ANDREWS ON OR ABOUT

AUGUST NINE NINETEEN SIXTYSEVEN. THIS CONFIRMS THAT

PURSUANT TO DEPARTMENTAL ORDER THREE EIGHT ONE - SIX SEVEN

YOU ARE AUTHORIZED TO TESTIFY ONLY CONCERNING THOSE MATTERS

WHICH ARE REFLECTED IN YOUR REPORTS CONCERNING DEAN

ANDREWS' STATEMENTS TO YOU RELATIVE TO HIS HAVING RECEIVED

A TELEPHONE CALL FROM A PERSON IDENTIFIED AS CLAY BERTRAND

RE DEAN ANDREWS' REPRESENTATION OF LEE HARVEY OSWALD AND

REC 49 62-109060-5656

END PAGE ONE

57 AUG 11 1967

62-111

AUG 11 1967

MR. DELOACH FOR THE DIRECTOR

FBI - REC. UNIT

5-113a (9-29-65)

Domestic Intelligence Division

INFORMATIVE NOTE

Date 8/8/67

We were previously aware that the New Orleans District Attorney's Office intended to subpoena Special Agent Regis L. Kennedy as a prosecution witness against Dean A. Andrews who is being tried for perjury beginning on 8/9/67.

Andrews, who was interviewed by Agent Kennedy following the Kennedy assassination, has told several conflicting stories concerning the existence of a mysterious Clay Bertrand. He told the Warren Commission that Bertrand called him following the assassination and requested him to represent Lee Harvey Oswald. ~~He later told the Commission that he must have dreamed the incident.~~

Jim Garrison's entire case revolves around a theory that Clay L. Shaw is the mysterious Bertrand, and Andrews has denied that there ever was such a person.

Records of Kennedy's interviews of Andrews are now available to the public in the National Archives. Kennedy's testimony will be under guidance of the Department and the United States Attorney.

The attached will not be disseminated.

TJS:ts

62-109060

FD-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

FBI

Date: 8/10/67

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL (Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, HOUSTON (62-2115) (RUC)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
DALLAS, TEXAS,
11/22/63
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING
(OO: DALLAS)

REC

Re: DL airtels, 8/3/67 and 5/31/67.

On 8/10/67, PHILLIP GLEN BURNS, referred to in Dallas airtel, 8/3/67, was located and interviewed at Houston, Texas. PHILLIP GLEN BURNS is not identical with the PHIL BURNS, Aka., PAUL BRIDEWELL, whose identity and location is being sought in this investigation.

PHILLIP GLEN BURNS advised that he was born 9/27/33, Denver, Colorado.

[redacted]

REC 45 62-109060-5651

3 - Bureau (AM)
2 - Dallas (AM)
1 - Houston

AUG 12 1967

JSW:mb
(6)

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

59 AUG

[redacted] PHILLIP GLEN BURNS has no information pertaining to JOHN SUTTON, he does not know JACK RUBY personally and his only knowledge is from that he has read about RUBY. He has never resided at Dallas, Texas.

FD-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

FBI

Date: 8/9/67

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL (Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, LOS ANGELES (89-75)(P)

RE: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
DALLAS, TEXAS, 11/22/63
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING

REC-21

ReBuairtel dated 7/28/67 and Dallas airtel dated 7/31/67.

[redacted] San Bernardino County Sheriff's Office, Yucca Valley, California, which covers Landers, California, advised on 8/9/67 that JOHN ROLAND is a white male, born 6/26/26, 6', 180 pounds, with blond hair and blue eyes. ROLAND lives alone in a secluded section near Landers, California, and is a completely unstable individual. He suffers from a mental problem and constantly writes letters complaining that he is being bothered by the Mafia and homosexuals.

On 8/12/66, ROLAND wrote a letter to the manager of the Safeway Store in Yucca Valley, which was considered to be annoying in content. [redacted] further advised that he has in the past accompanied Secret Service Agents from Los Angeles, California, to interview ROLAND because ROLAND had been writing numerous letters to Senator ROBERT KENNEDY complaining that his mother was "shot by the cops" and was burned in some fire in Boston.

CC-Bishop

REC-21

62-109060-5658

ST-106

20 AUG 12 1967

(3) - Bureau
1 - Dallas (89-43)(Info.)
1 - New Orleans (89-69)(Info.)
2 - Los Angeles

JCT:met:elc
(7)

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

59 AUG 16 1967

ROLAND has admitted that he was formerly confined to a mental institution and indicated that he lives on a pension received from either the Veterans Administration or some other Government agency, which [redacted] could not recall. [redacted] advised that ROLAND is definitely a "nut"; however, ROLAND is not considered to be harmful to himself or others.

UACB, ROLAND is not being interviewed because of his mental condition.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATION SECTION
AUG 10 1967

FI

TELETYPE

FBI WASH DC

FBI NEW ORLS

648PM URGENT 8-10-67 CDC

TO DIRECTOR 62 62-109060 AND DALLAS 89-43

FROM NEW ORLEANSS 89-69

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEXAS, ELEVEN TWENTY TWO SIXTYTHREE. MISCELLANEOUS DASH INFORMATION CONCERNING. OO: DALLAS.

RENOTEL, EIGHT NINE SIXTYSEVEN.

THE NEW ORLEANS STATES-ITEM, FINAL EDITION, EIGHT TEN SIXTYSEVEN, REPORTS DEAN A. ANDREWS, JR., TODAY LOST A BID TO HAVE HIS PERJURY INDICTMENT THROWN OUT, AND MORE WITNESSES WILL TESTIFY TOMORROW IN HIS BID TO HAVE DISTRICT ATTORNEY JIM GARRISON AND HIS AIDES REMOVED AS HIS PROSECUTORS.

JUDGE FRANK SHEA DENIED A MOTION BY ANDREWS, WHO IS CONDUCTING HIS OWN DEFENSE, THAT THE GRAND JURY WHICH INDICTED HIM WAS IMPROPERLY SELECTED.

THE ARTICLE ALSO REPORTED HAT THE COURT RECESSED HEARING UNTIL NINE AM, EIGHT ELEVEN SIXTYSEVEN. AT THAT TIME, ORLEANS PARISH CORONER DR. NICHOLASS J. CHETTA, DR, ESMOND FATTER AND PERRY RAYMOND RUSSO HAVE BEEN SUBPOENAED AND PAGE ONE

REC 7 62-109060-5659
EX-113
AUG 14 1967

55 AUG 16 1967

MR DELOACH FOR THE DIRECTOR

Mr. Tolson
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Bishop
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

TO TESTIFY. ALL THREE WERE KEY WITNESSES IN THE PRELIMINARY HEARING FOR CLAY L. SHAW.

THE ARTICLE ALSO REPORTED THAT JUDGE SHEA SAID HE EXPECTED TO END THE HEARING ON THE RECUSAL MOTION TOMORROW AND BEGIN IMMEDIATELY WITH SELECTION OF A FIVE-MAN JURY TO TRY ANDREWS. THE JUDGE SAID HE WOULD CONDUCT THE TRIAL THROUGH THE WEEKEND, IF NECESSARY.

THE SAME EDITION OF THE NEW ORLEANS STATES-ITEM CONTAINS AN ARTICLE REFLECTING THAT WALTER SHERIDAN, SPECIAL INVESTIGATOR FOR NBC, TODAY FILED SUIT IN FEDERAL DISTRICT COURT TO STOP DISTRICT ATTORNEY GARRISON AND GRAND JURY FOREMAN, ALBERT LABRICHE, FROM FORCING HIM TO APPEAR BEFORE THE ORLEANS PARISH GRAND JURY. SHERIDAN'S ATTORNEYS ASKED THAT THE FEDERAL COURT ENJOIN GARRISON FROM ENFORCING THE SUBPOENA TO APPEAR AND TO GRANT A RESTRAINING ORDER TO PREVENT THE DISTRICT ATTORNEY FROM FURTHER PROSECUTING THE CHARGES AGAINST HIM.

NO LHM MEMO BEING SUBMITTED.

END

BAP

FBI WASH DC

TU CLR@

CC- MR. SULLIVAN

5-113a ((9-29-65)

Domestic Intelligence Division

INFORMATIVE NOTE

Date 8/10/67

Dean A. Andrews, a New Orleans attorney, is being tried on perjury charges brought by Jim Garrison after Andrews told several conflicting stories concerning the existence of a Clay Bertrand, whom Garrison insists is identical to Clay L. Shaw, and who entered into a conspiracy to assassinate John F. Kennedy. Andrews' most recent public statement is that there was never such a person as Clay Bertrand.

Walter Sheridan is an NBC news investigator who has been accused by Jim Garrison of tampering with his star witness against Clay L. Shaw. Sheridan's attorneys have been fighting through the courts to quash a subpoena ordering Sheridan to appear before a local grand jury.

The information in attached will not be disseminated inasmuch as it was taken from news media material.

TJS:ts

Wash

62-109060

FILMED THE AP

FBI
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATION SECTION
AUG 8 1967
TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Bishop
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

FBI WASH DC

FBI NEW ORLS

655PM URGENT 8/8/67 RDC

TO DIRECTOR (62-109060) AND DALLAS (89-43)

FROM NEW ORLEANS (89-69)

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEXAS, NOV. TWENTYTWO, SIXTYTHREE, MISCELLANEOUS - INFO CONCERNING, OO: DALLAS.

RE NEW ORLEANS TEL TWELVE FIFTYTHREE AM, AUG. EIGHT INSTANT.

THE NEW ORLEANS STATES ITEM, RED COMET EDITION, AUG. EIGHT INSTANT, REPORTED THAT ATTORNEYS FOR WALTER SHERIDAN OF NBC "TOOK THEIR FIGHT TO A FEDERAL COURT TODAY".

MILTON BRENER, ATTORNEY FOR SHERIDAN, SAID TODAY HE WOULD FILE PLEADINGS IN FEDERAL DISTRICT COURT TODAY ON BEHALF OF HIS CLIENT. ASKED WHETHER HE WOULD GO TO U.S. SUPREME COURT, BRENER REPLIED "WE INTEND TO DO EVERYTHING WE POSSIBLY CAN".

REC 28 62-109060-5660

THE STATES ITEM ALSO REPORTED THAT ON AUG. SEVEN LAST IN BATON ROUGE, LA., PROBE FIGURE PERRY RUSSO CLAIMED THAT THE LATE DAVID FERRIE ALSO DISCUSSED THE ASSASSINATION OF FORMER PRESIDENT DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER AND FORMER MEXICAN PRESIDENT ALDOLPHO LOPEZ MATEOS.

AUG 14 1967

END PAGE ONE

55AUG 13 1967

IXerox

MR. DELOACH FOR THE DIRECTOR

IN A LETTER ADDRESSED TO THE NEW ORLEANS OFFICE OF THE FBI PROBE FIGURE, JOHN CANCLER, WHO IS INCARCERATED IN ORLEANS PARISH PRISON ON BURGLARY CHARGES, REQUESTED AN OFFICIAL INVESTIGATION INTO VIOLATIONS OF HIS CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHTS CIVIL RIGHTS ACT OF 1964 (AIRTEL AND LHM ON NEW FORTYFOUR CASE TO FOLLOW RE THIS MATTER.)

THE NEW ORLEANS STATES-ITEM, FINAL EDITION, AUGUST EIGHT INSTANT, REPORTED THAT DA JIM GARRISON'S District Attorney OFFICE TODAY SUBPOENAED STENOGRAPHIC NOTES, TRANSCRIPTS AND VOICE RECORDINGS OF TESTIMONY GIVEN TO THE WARREN COMMISSION IN NINETEEN SIXTYFOUR BY DEAN ANDREWS FOR USE AT ANDREWS' PERJURY TRIAL WHICH BEGINS AUG. NINE NEXT. THE ORDER, WHICH WAS SIGNED BY JUDGE FRANK J. SHEA, WAS SERVED ON HELEN DIETRICKS, AGENT FOR DIETRICKS AND PICKETT, INC., NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE BUILDING.

JUDGE SHEA ALSO SET DOWN RULES GOVERNING ATTENDANCE AT THE TRIAL BY MEMBERS OF THE PRESS AND GENERAL PUBLIC. THESE RULES FOLLOW CLOSELY THOSE RULES WHICH WERE IN EFFECT

END PAGE TWO

DURING THE PRELIMINARY HEARING OF CLAY SHAW, I.E. NO CAMERAS IN THE COURTROOM, NO ONE TO LEAVE OR ENTER TRIAL PROCEEDING DURING THE TRIAL ITSELF, CLEARANCE FOR EACH PERSON AT THE TRIAL DETERMINED BY DEPUTY STATIONED AT THE DOOR.

THE STATES ITEM ALSO REPORTED IN ANOTHER MATTER THAT THE TERREBONNE PARISH GRAND JURY WILL MEET AUG. TWENTYTHREE TO BEGIN AN INVESTIGATION OF CHARGES BY GARRISON THAT GORDON NOVEL PARTICIPATED IN A BURGLARY OF A HOUMA, LA. MUNITIONS BUNKER IN NINETEEN SIXTYONE. WILLIAM GURVICH, FORMER INVESTIGATIVE AIDE TO GARRISON, HAS BEEN SUBPOENAED TO APPEAR BEFORE THE GRAND JURY. LA

NO LHM BEING SUBMITTED.

END

BAP

FBI WASH DC

CC- MR. SULLIVAN

5-113a ((9-29-65)

Domestic Intelligence Division

INFORMATIVE NOTE

Date 8/8/67

Walter Sheridan, referred to in attached, is an NBC news investigator whom Jim Garrison has accused of bribing and intimidating Garrison's star witness against Clay L. Shaw. Sheridan had been subpoenaed by Garrison to appear before a local grand jury and Sheridan's attorneys have been endeavoring to quash the subpoena. On 8/7/67 Louisiana State Supreme Court denied Sheridan's appeal.

Perry Russo, referred to in attached, is Garrison's star witness who gave damaging testimony in a preliminary hearing against Clay L. Shaw. However, it has been publicly disclosed that Russo's testimony was possibly the result of post-hypnotic suggestion.

John Cancler, referred to in attached, is a New Orleans burgler who claims that Jim Garrison requested him to plant false evidence in the residence of Clay L. Shaw.

Information in attached will not be disseminated inasmuch as it was taken from news media material.

TJS:rwf

62-109060

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

1 - Mr. C. D. DeLoach
1 - Mr. T. E. Bishop

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan

DATE: August 3, 1967

1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan
1 - Mr. W. A. Branigan
1 - Mr. R. E. Lenihan

FROM : Mr. W. A. Branigan

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963,
DALLAS, TEXAS

The purpose of this memorandum is to set forth a brief analysis pointing out a possibility why Dean A. Andrews, New Orleans Attorney currently under perjury indictment in New Orleans, interjected the name Clay Bertrand into the assassination investigation.

BACKGROUND:

Dean A. Andrews, New Orleans Attorney, was confined to the Hotel Dieu Hospital, New Orleans, Louisiana, from November 20, 1963, to November 29, 1963, for treatment of pneumonia. From November 20 through November 24, 1963, Andrews was seriously ill and was kept under heavy sedation by Dr. J. P. Andrews. Dr. Andrews doubted that Dean Andrews was capable of using the telephone in his room during this four-day period.

On November 25, 1963, Dean Andrews informed our New Orleans Office that he had received a telephone call on the evening of November 23, 1963, the day following the assassination of President Kennedy, from a Clay Bertrand who requested Andrews to go to Dallas and defend Lee Harvey Oswald. Andrews also told our interviewing Agents that Oswald had visited Andrews' law office on several occasions during June and July, 1963, seeking legal advice regarding his citizenship status, the citizenship status of his wife, Marina Oswald, and regarding his dishonorable discharge from the United States Marine Corps.

REC 7 JN 62-109060-5661

Extensive investigation failed to locate Clay Bertrand and on December 5, 1963, Dean Andrews informed Special Agent Regis L. Kennedy that Andrews' contact with Clay Bertrand must have been a figment of his imagination when he was under heavy sedation in the hospital.

New Orleans District Attorney Garrison claims Clay Bertrand is Clay Shaw. He has brought Andrews before the Orleans Parish Grand Jury on at least two occasions and Andrews has been indicted twice for perjury. Andrews' trial is scheduled to begin August 9, 1967.

Enclosure
REL:as (7)

CONTINUED - OVER

SENT FROM D.C.
FOR AIR
8-8-67

Memorandum to Mr. W. C. Sullivan
RE: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
62-109060

On July 11, 1967, we were confidentially informed by [redacted] that there is an unlisted telephone number, [redacted] for a C. A. Bertrand, 403 Gatehouse Drive, New Orleans, Louisiana. This number was originally listed to Miss Jane C. Baker on September 20, 1964, and since such date C. A. Bertrand and two other individuals have been added to the listing. Our inquiries have disclosed that C. A. Bertrand is identical to Miss Carol A. Bertrand, an anesthetist, Hotel Dieu Hospital in New Orleans. Dates of her employment at this hospital are not known.

We do not know if Carol A. Bertrand, anesthetist at the Hotel Dieu Hospital, was employed by such hospital during the period Andrews was a patient there November 20 through 29, 1963. However, if she was, she may have had contact with Andrews in her professional duties or her name may have been broadcast over the hospital loudspeaker system, for example, "Will C. A. Bertrand (or Carol A. Bertrand) please report immediately to surgery." To a semiconscious Dean Andrews such contact or message could have made a strong impression upon his mind. Thereafter, in his heavily sedated condition, he may have hallucinated and actually dreamed of his contacts with Lee Harvey Oswald and Clay Bertrand. The whole episode may have been so vivid to Andrews he may not be certain, even today, whether the episode is fact or fancy.

OBSERVATIONS:

The information set out in the paragraph above is speculation. To determine if such speculation has any basis in fact would necessitate our making inquiries concerning Carol A. Bertrand, including possible interview of her or other hospital personnel. This would be undesirable since District Attorney Garrison is trying Andrews on perjury charges scheduled to begin August 9, 1967. The Director has instructed that this Bureau not get involved in Garrison's probe of the assassination.

We do feel that our observations in this particular matter have merit and would be of interest to the Department. We feel this information should be furnished to the Department, pointing out to the Department that we are conducting no investigation in this particular matter in the absence of a specific request from the Department.

ACTION:

Attached for approval is a letter to the Attorney General setting forth our observations as contained herein. We are informing the Attorney General we contemplate no additional inquiries in this particular matter in the absence of a specific request from the Department.

FD-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

F B I

Date: 7/28/67

Transmit the following in PLAIN TEXT
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL
(Priority)

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Wick
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, NEW ORLEANS (89-69)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
DALLAS, TEXAS, 11/22/63
MISCELLANEOUS - INFO CONCERNING
OO: DALLAS

Re New Orleans teletype to Bureau 7/26/67.

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are six copies of self-explanatory letterhead memorandum re captioned matter.

Enclosed for Dallas are two copies of this letterhead memorandum.

1 ENCLOSURE

(3) - Bureau (Encl. 6)
2 - Dallas (89-43) (Encl. 2)
2 - New Orleans

JWM:dbb
(7)

REC 51 62-109060-5662

EX-113 AUG 18 1967

56 AUG 17 1967

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

New Orleans, Louisiana
July 28, 1967

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
DALLAS, TEXAS,
NOVEMBER 22, 1963

On July 26, 1967, Captain Roy Allemand, New Orleans Harbor Police Department, New Orleans, Louisiana, advised that he had telephonically contacted [redacted] During this conversation, [redacted] voluntarily furnished the following information concerning the Garrison probe:

District Attorney Garrison initially became interested in the assassination of President John Fitzgerald Kennedy on November 22, 1963, when he received information from an attorney (first name unknown) Copeland (phonetic). Copeland indicated to Garrison that in talking with Grand Jury witness, Jack S. Martin, he learned that David Ferrie, a deceased airlines pilot, was in some way involved in a plot to assassinate President Kennedy.

[redacted] continued that Jack S. Martin was alleged to have a personal grudge against Ferrie and furnished information to Garrison to cause Ferrie trouble. [redacted] said that Garrison's entire probe is based upon grudge

COPIES DESTROYED

21 JAN 12 1973

ENCLOSURE

62- 109060- 5662

information and wild conjectures furnished by authors critical of the Warren Commission Report.

[redacted]

[redacted] further claimed that Garrison hoped to get an indictment of FBI Special Agent Regis L. Kennedy as an "accessory after the fact" as a result of Special Agent Kennedy's appearance before the Grand Jury. Garrison's reasoning for this planned indictment revolved around the fact that Special Agent Kennedy had interviewed a large number of Cuban exiles in New Orleans as a result of the assassination. [redacted] stated that Garrison's thought behind the proposed indictment of Kennedy was to make national headlines. Garrison's philosophy in this matter is alleged to be "everyone reads the headlines concerning arrests and charges but few people read the denials or statements made after the arrests." If confronted with denials or statements, Garrison planned to state, "What do you expect the man to say? I have him charged criminally and, of course, he is going to deny it."

[redacted]

[redacted] claimed the alleged bribery of Alvin Beaubouef by New Orleans police officers, Louis Ivon and Lynn Loisell, had taken place. He explained that Alvin Beaubouef was a former friend of David Ferrie. According to [redacted] the two police officers positively offered Beaubouef $3,000 and future employment for any testimony and cooperation in the probe that he might provide. The testimony would be a fabrication and favorable to the prosecution. The tape recording made of the bribery attempt by the police officers has not been altered and will become public information in the near future.

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY

An official of the New Orleans Police Department has publicly stated that Ivon and Loisell were cleared of any bribery charges. [redacted] stated that this is an untrue statement and that the New Orleans Police Department is afraid of Jim Garrison and his office. [redacted] stated it is a fact that Joseph L. Giarrusso, Superintendent of the New Orleans Police Department, has aspirations of becoming the Mayor of the City of New Orleans and Garrison has committed himself to back Giarrusso politically toward that end.

[redacted] stated that Louisiana Governor John J. McKeithen is aware of the hoax and fraud being perpetrated by Garrison but is politically afraid of him in view of McKeithen's possible re-election. [redacted] stated this is illustrated in many ways, one being the fact that Gordon Novel's extradition papers were not in proper form when they were sent from the Louisiana Governor's office to the Governor's office of the State of Ohio.

[redacted] related that Garrison is very confident he will obtain a perjury conviction of New Orleans Attorney Dean A. Andrews. He also believes that he will be successful in dismissing the charges against Clay Shaw on the basis of a technicality. In this way, Garrison expects to obtain favorable publicity and public support from the American people by having them believe that he (Garrison) had really solved the assassination plot but because of legal technicalities, was unable to prove it in open court by trial.

[redacted] stated that Garrison realizes his political career will be put in jeopardy should the Clay Shaw trial proceed. [redacted]

[redacted] has learned that Garrison, his staff, the Grand Jury members, and Judge Bernard J. Bagert, Orleans Parish Criminal District Judge, are worried about the indictment against Walter Sheridan, NBC investigator. This concern is generated by the legal staff representing Sheridan and the possible full exposure of the fraudulent investigation conducted

FOUND courtesy of NARA

by Garrison. [redacted] also learned that the Grand Jury members are very concerned since they were hand picked by Garrison and many belonged to the New Orleans Athletic Club where Garrison is a frequent visitor.

[redacted] also related that Attorney Dean Andrews and Gene Davis, a known New Orleans homosexual, had planned in advance to state to NBC that Gene Davis was in fact Clay Bertrand. They further agreed that if questioned about this identification, they would state that Davis was not identical with Clay Bertrand but that Bertrand was another homosexual, (first name unknown) Schultz (now deceased).

[redacted] continued that he is prepared to go to court and testify concerning the attempt of New Orleans Police Officers Louis Ivon and Lynn Loisell to persuade John Cancler to plant evidence in the residence of Clay Shaw. John Cancler is a well-known New Orleans burglar. [redacted]

[redacted] stated that [redacted] knows that on the day Vernon Bundy, a narcotics addict, was to appear to give testimony, Bundy had taken a polygraph examination only ten minutes before. The polygraph examination was administered by Sergeant Eddie O'Donnell of the New Orleans Police Department and Bundy allegedly "flunked." [redacted]

[redacted] stated that [redacted] the Garrison probe is a fraud.

[redacted] added that Russo is alleged to have confided to persons that he lied concerning Shaw's and Ferrie's involvement in the conspiracy during the preliminary hearing of Shaw.

[redacted]

Captain Allemand stated he queried [redacted] as to why he waited so long before [redacted]

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

New Orleans, Louisiana
July 28, 1967

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
DALLAS, TEXAS, 11/22/63

On July 26, 1967 Captain Roy Allemand, New Orleans Harbor Police, New Orleans, Louisiana, advised that he had telephonically contacted [redacted] During this conversation [redacted] voluntarily furnished the following information concerning the Garrison probe:

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[redacted] continued that Jack S. Martens was alleged to have a personal grudge against Ferrie and furnished this information to cause him trouble. [redacted] said that Garrison's

[redacted]

entire probe is based upon grudge information and wild conjectures furnished by authors critical of the Warren Commission Report.

[redacted]

further related concerning FBI Special Agent Regis L. Kennedy that as a result of his appearance before the Grand Jury, he planned to indict Agent Kennedy regardless of his testimony as an accessory after the fact. Garrison's reasoning for this planned indictment revolved around the fact that SA Kennedy had interviewed a large number of Cuban exiles in New Orleans as a result of the assassination. [redacted] relates that Garrison's thought behind the proposed indictment of Kennedy was to make national headlines. Garrison's philosophy in this matter is alleged to be "everyone reads the headlines concerning the arrest and charge but few people read the denials or statements made after the arrests". If confronted with denials or statements Garrison planned to state, "What do you expect the man to say? I have him charged criminally and, of course, he is going to deny it".

[redacted]

7. Continuing, [redacted] said the alleged bribery of Alvin Beaubouef by New Orleans police officers Louis Ivon and Lynn Lisell had in fact taken place. He explained that Alvin Beaubouef was a former friend of David Ferrie. According to [redacted] the two officers positively offered Beaubouef $3,000 and future employment for any testimony and cooperation in the probe that he might provide. The testimony would be a fabrication and favorable to the prosecution. The tape recording made of the bribery by the officers had not been altered and would become public information in the near future.

[redacted]

[redacted] and [redacted]

[redacted] an official of the

The New Orleans Police Department has publicly stated that the police officers were cleared of any bribery charges. [redacted] stated that this is an untrue statement, and that the New Orleans Police Department is afraid of Jim Garrison and his office. [redacted] stated it is a fact that Joseph I. Giarrusso, Superintendent of New Orleans Police Department, has aspirations of becoming the Mayor of the City of New Orleans and Garrison has committed himself to back Giarrusso politically toward that end.

[redacted] relates that Louisiana Governor John J. McKeithen is aware of the hoax and fraud being perpetrated by Garrison but is politically afraid of him in view of McKeithen's possible re-election. [redacted] stated this is illustrated in many ways, one being the fact that the Gordon Novel extradition papers have never been placed in proper form when they were sent from the Louisiana Governor's Office to the Governor's Office of the State of Ohio.

[redacted] related that Garrison is very confident of obtaining a perjury conviction against New Orleans Attorney Dean A. Andrews. He also believes that he will be successful in dismissing the charges against Clay Shaw on the basis of a technicality. In this way Garrison expects to obtain favorable publicity and public support from the American people in having them believe that he (Garrison) had really solved the assassination plot and because of legal technicalities, was unable to prove them in open court by trial.

[redacted] states that Garrison realizes his political career will be put in jeopardy should the Clay Shaw trial proceed.

[redacted]

[redacted] has learned that Garrison, his staff, the Grand Jury members, and Judge Bernard J. Bagert, Orleans Parish Criminal District Judge are worried about the indictment against Walter Sheridan, NBC investigator. This concern is generated by the legal staff representing Sheridan and the possible full exposure of the fraudulent investigation

conducted by Garrison. He feels this exposure is in relation to investigation conducted by his office and would be presented prior to the perjury conviction of Attorney Dean A. Andrews. [redacted] also learned that the Grand Jury Panel is [redacted] concerned as they are hand picked by Garrison and many belonged to the New Orleans Athletic Club in which Garrison is a frequent visitor. [redacted] related that Attorney Dean Andrews and Gene Davis, a known New Orleans homosexual, had planned in advance to state to the National Broadcasting Company that Gene Davis was in fact Clay Bertrand, but when questioned would state that Davis was not identical with Clay Bertrand but Bertrand was another homosexual, (first name unknown) Schultz (now deceased). Davis allegedly was interviewed by Agents of the FBI and he identified Schultz as being Clay Bertrand.

[redacted] continues that he is prepared to go to court and testify concerning the attempt of New Orleans Police Officers Louis Ivon and Lynn Loisell to persuade John Cancler to plant evidence in the residence of Clay Shaw. John Cancler is a well-known New Orleans burglar.

[redacted]

[redacted] relates that [redacted] knows that on the day Vernon Bundy, a narcotics addict, was to appear to give testimony, he had taken a polygraph examination only ten minutes before. The polygraph examination was administered by Sergeant Eddie O'Donnell of the New Orleans Police Department and Bundy allegedly "flunked".

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted] continued that [redacted] Garrison probe is a fraud.

[redacted] states that Russo is alleged to have confided to persons that he lied concerning Shaw and Ferrie's involvement in the conspiracy during the preliminary hearing."

[redacted]

Captain Allemand stated he queried [redacted] to why he waited [redacted]

MARYEE
FOUNDATION
...by THE AAP...



This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

FD-36 (Rev. 12-12-58)

FBI

Date: 8/12/67

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL _____ (Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, DALLAS (89-43)(P)

RE: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963
DALLAS, TEXAS
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION
CONCERNING

OO: DALLAS

Re Bureau airtel to Dallas and Los Angeles dated 8/9/67; and Dallas airtel to Bureau dated 7/28/67, copies of which were furnished Los Angeles.

Enclosed for Denver, San Antonio, San Diego and San Francisco is one copy each of referenced airtels, containing information as to THAYER WALDO's whereabouts. Also enclosed for each of the Denver, San Antonio, San Diego and San Francisco Offices is one copy of Dallas airtel to Bureau dated 5/31/67, containing background information.

LEADS

DENVER

(3) - Bureau
2 - Denver (Enc. 3)(89-41)
1 - El Paso (Info)
2 - Los Angeles (89-75)
1 - New Orleans (89-69)(Info)
1 - Philadelphia (157-916)(Info)
1 - Portland (89-21)(Info)
2 - San Antonio (89-67)(Enc. 3)
2 - San Diego (Enc. 3)
2 - San Francisco (89-58)(Enc. 3)
1 - WFO (89-75)(Info)
2 - Dallas

RPG/bfs

cc Butler

REC 16 62-109060-5663

15 AUG 16 1967

EX 106

56 AUG 21 1967

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____

Special Agent in Charge

AT DENVER, COLORADO. Contact appropriate official at "Denver Post" to locate WALDO so he can be interviewed in connection with points set forth in referenced Dallas airtel.

LOS ANGELES

AT LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA. Endeavor to locate WALDO for interview through logical sources, bearing in mind WALDO's wife reportedly was in Los Angeles, according to referenced Bureau airtel.

SAN ANTONIO

AT SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS. Contact appropriate official at the "San Antonio Light" for same information as set forth under Denver lead.

SAN DIEGO

AT SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA. Contact appropriate official at "San Diego Union" for same purpose as set forth under Denver lead.

SAN FRANCISCO

AT SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA. Contact appropriate official at "San Francisco Chronicle" for same purpose as set forth under Denver lead.

FD-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

FBI

Date: 8/9/67

Transmit the following in PLAIN TEXT
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL
(Priority)

REC 7

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, NEW ORLEANS (89-69)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
DALLAS, TEXAS, 11/22/63
MISCELLANEOUS - INFO CONCERNING
OO: DALLAS

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are newspaper articles appearing in New Orleans newspapers concerning the assassination of President JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY.

Also enclosed for Dallas and Miami are one copy each of these newspaper articles.

1

ENCLOSURE

(3) - Bureau (Encl. 4)
1 - Dallas (89-43) (Encl. 4)
1 - Miami (Encl. 4)
1 - New Orleans

ALS:jab
(6)

ST-103

62-109060-5664

REC 7

16 AUG 11 1967

EX-101

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

AUG 22 1967

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Supreme Court Rejects Appeal of TV Newsman

Sheridan Must Testify in N.O. Probe

The Louisiana Supreme Court ruled Monday that television newsman Walter Sheridan must testify before the Orleans Parish Grand Jury.

Sheridan, with the National Broadcasting Co., is accused by District Attorney Jim Garrison of attempting to bribe Perry Raymond Russo, an important witness in Garrison's Kennedy assassination probe.

Another witness the district attorney's office is interested in questioning, Gordon Novel, has offered to go voluntarily before the Grand Jury provided he first be questioned under the influence of "truth serum," or hypnosis, it was learned Monday.

LETTER SENT

Novel made the offer to return to Louisiana in a letter to Garrison. Novel was reported to be agreeable last week to testifying before the jury provided that bonds on three charges against him be reduced.

Criminal District Court Judge Bernard J. Bagert reduced the bonds and specified that Novel be released on his own recognizance, but Novel had not appeared in the office of the clerk of court to sign the bonds by Monday.

Sheridan appealed to the state's highest court July 27 after a lower court failed to block his Grand Jury subpena.

Russo's testimony was questioned by Sheridan on an hour-long NBC program which was highly critical of Garrison's investigation.

PLEADS INNOCENT

Sheridan has pleaded innocent of the alleged attempted bribery and is free on $5,000 bond.

The Supreme Court stated Monday:

"The application is denied. The showing made is not sufficient to warrant the exercise of our supervisory jurisdiction at this time."

Sheridan's attorneys claim that the subpena is a harassment against him.

Novel thwarted all attempts to extradite him from Ohio on two charges of theft, one of conspiracy to commit simple burglary, and one of being a material witness.

TEXT GIVEN

The text of his letter follows:

"Now that your requested bonds of $80,000 have been reduced by law to recognizance and in the sincere interest of justice, I hereby make you my final offer to testify before your New Orleans Grand Jury on all matters pertinent or impertinent to your office and your current investigation into your alleged John F. Kennedy assassination conspiracy and its related prosecutions.

"This proposal is made solely in view of your past actions and the past actions of your Grand Jury and the number, nature, and strange backgrounds and character of the witnesses for the prosecution in the cases of the State of Louisiana V. Dean Andrews, esquire, and Clay L. Shaw, Richard Townley, Walter Sheridan, myself, et al.

"As I do not legally or otherwise ever have to return to Louisiana due to your ineptness in not sending any legal or factual extradition papers to Ohio for my return in the allotted legal time of three months, and as I am sure you would like the opportunity to vindicate yourself and your office of my to date substantiated charges of fraud, malicious prosecution, and malfeasance of public office, I hereby submit my one and only simple term for your astute consideration:

"To wit:

"I, Gordon Novel, do hereby offer to voluntarily return to Louisiana to voluntarily testify before your New Orleans Grand Jury on any question relative to your legal or verbal charges against Lee Harvey Oswald, Clay Shaw, David Ferrie, Sergio Arcacha Smith, Dean Andrews, Layton Martens, Walter Sheridan, Richard Townley, NBC, the F.B.I., the C.I.A., or myself, with the sole provision that in the interest of your often stated desire for unperjured 'legal scientific objective truth and justice,' I be administered by your Dr. Esmond Fadder (SIC) (with prior clinical isolation and medical supervision) the same truth serum and-or hypnosis given by your office to Mr. Perry Raymond Russo and that while under the influence of those objective, scientific veracity controls and while on your office's polygraph. I give answer to yourself on any and all questions while under oath in the presence of your Grand Jury, and that these tests and their results be made part of the official record.

"Mr. Garrison, it is my most earnest desire to separate this matter of a conspiracy to assassinate John F. Kennedy in the United States of America into either fact or fraud, fiction and fabrication.

"As I intend to take a needed long vacation, you have 72 hours to accept or reject this final offer to testify as your 'most important material witness.' Please notify your answer by wire to any of the attorneys shown below . . ."

RETURNS ORDERED

The Supreme Court Monday acted on another phase of the Garrison investigation when it ordered Judge Bagert and Garrison to file returns to a petition of John Cancler, a convicted burglar who was also on the

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE 24

SECTION 3

TIMES PICAYUNE

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Date: 8-8-67

Edition:

Author:

Editor:

Title: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEX. 11-22-63

Character: AFO

or

Classification: 89-

Submitting Office: N.O., LA.

☐ Being Investigated

62-109060-5664

ENCLOSURE

television program in which Sheridan appeared.

On the NBC program, Cancler said that representatives of Garrison urged him to break into the home of Clay L. Shaw and plant evidence.

Shaw is accused of conspiring to assassinate President John F. Kennedy.

Cancler later refused to answer questions by the Grand Jury here and was held in contempt by Judge Bagert.

His petition now before the Supreme Court is a review of this contempt conviction.

The high court gives Judge Bagert and the office until Sept. 1 to file their papers.

TWO SUSPENAED

In another development an attorney for Dean A. Andrews Jr. obtained subpenaes for two more defense witnesses for Andrews' perjury trial, scheduled to begin Wednesday in the court of Judge Frank J. Shea.

Attorney Sam Monk Zelden obtained subpenaes for David L. Chandler, 724 Gov. Nicholls, a reporter for Life Magazine, and Sam De Pino, a reporter for WVUE-TV.

The district attorney's office was blocked in an attempt to have former Warren Commission attorney Wesley J. Leibeler returned to New Orleans for the trial.

A district court judge at Brattleboro, Vt., denied a request to have Leibeler returned for the trial after Leibeler said he had personal business conflicting with the trial dates. Leibeler declined to come to New Orleans voluntarily.

Ike was Suggested as Target– Russo

BATON ROUGE, La. (AP)— A key witness in the New Orleans presidential plot probe said Monday former President Dwight Eisenhower and former Mexican President Adolpho Lopez Mateos were also suggested as possible death targets by one of the alleged conspirators.

Perry Raymond Russo, star witness in Dist. Atty. Jim Garrison's probe of President John F. Kennedy's assassination, said the late David W. Ferrie suggested Eisenhower and Lopez Mateos for assassination.

"You never knew when he was kididng and when he was serious," Russo said of Ferrie.

Russo spoke at a Baton Rouge civic club.

Ferrie, a former airlines pilot, was found dead in his New Orleans apartment soon after the Garrison probe became public.

Russo said Ferrie was the leading conspirator "with the possible exception of one of his friends who claimed to be a CIA agent." Russo did not identify this man.

Russo also said he did not believe Ferrie died a natural death. He suggested Ferrie could have caused his own death by failing to take medicine to counteract high blood pressure.

He said Ferrie also claimed to know of a chemical which would cause blood to clot and which could not be traced during an autopsy.

"He told me about this once," Russo said. "He said he knew a way to commit the perfect murder."

(Mount Clipping In Space Below)

LOSES LA. TRIBUNAL PLEA

Sheridan Going To Federal Court

Attorneys for a television newsman accused of attempting to bribe a witness in DA Jim Garrison's assassination investigation took their fight to federal court today.

The Louisiana State Supreme Court ruled yesterday that Walter Sheridan, a reporter for the National Broadcasting Co., must testify before the Orleans Parish Grand Jury, saying that the newsman's claim of harassment by Garrison is not sufficient "to warrant the exercise of our supervisory jurisdiction at this time."

MILTON BRENER, an attorney for Sheridan, said today he would file pleadings in federal district court today on behalf of his client. Asked whether he would go all the way to the U.S. Supreme Court if necessary in an attempt to thwart Sheridan's appearance before the grand jury, Brener replied: "We intend to do everything we possibly can."

Sheridan was subpenaed to appear before the grand jury shortly after Garrison charged him with attempting to bribe Perry Raymond Russo of Baton Rouge, who testified he witnessed Clay Shaw, David Ferrie and Lee Harvey Oswald plot to assassinate President John F. Kennedy.

Shaw has been charged by Garrison with conspiring to kill the president.

THE CHARGE against Sheridan grew out of an hour-long documentary which was highly critical of Garrison's methods of handling the probe.

Meanwhile, Gordon Novel, another witness in the probe, has volunteered to go before the grand jury provided he be questioned under the influence of "truth serum," or hypnosis or while being administered a lie detector examination.

Novel took refuge in Ohio after Garrison charged him with conspiracy to commit simple burglary and being a material witness.

IN ANOTHER development yesterday, the attorney for Dean A. Andrews Jr. subpenaed two more defense witnesses for Andrews' perjury trial, scheduled tomorrow in Judge Frank J. Shea's court.

Subpenaed were David L. Chandler, 724 Gov. Nicholls, a Life magazine reporter; and Sam DePino, a reporter for WVUE-TV.

In Baton Rouge yesterday, Russo claimed the late Ferrie also discussed the assassination of former President Dwight D. Eisenhower and former Mexican President Adolpho Lopez Mateos.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE 1

STATES-ITEM

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Date: 8-8-67
Edition: RED COMET
Author:
Editor:
Title: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEX. 11-22-63
Character: AFO
or
Classification: 89-
Submitting Office: N.O., LA.

☐ Being Investigated

62-109060-5664

THE ENCLOSURE

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Will Testify Hypnotized, Says Novel

Gordon Novel, the former New Orleans nightclub owner who District Attorney Jim Garrison wants to question in connection with his assassination plot probe, today agreed to testify here voluntarily if the DA will agree to have him questioned under hypnosis.

Novel, who successfully evaded all of the DA's attempts to have him returned to New Orleans from Columbus, Ohio, outlined his offer in a letter to Garrison, with widely distributed copies.

THE ELUSIVE NOVEL, who fled New Orleans while under subpena to appear before the Orleans Parish Grand Jury back in March, said in his letter that Garrison has 72 hours in which to accept his offer to return.

The text of the novel letter follows:

"Now that your requested bonds of $80,000 have been reduced by law to recognizance and in the sincere interest of justice, I hereby make you my final offer to testify before your New Orleans Grand Jury on all matters pertinent or impertinent to your office and your current investigation into your alleged John F. Kennedy assassination conspiracy and its related prosecutions.

"This proposal is made solely in view of your past actions and past actions of your grand jury and the number, nature and strange backgrounds and character of the witnesses for the prosecution in the cases of the State of Louisiana vs. Dean Andrews, Esquire, and Clay Shaw, Richard Townley, Walter Sheridan, myself, et al.

"AS I DO NOT legally or otherwise ever have to return to Louisiana due to your ineptness in not sending any legal or factual extradition papers to Ohio for my return in the allotted legal time of three months, and as I am sure you would like the opportunity to vindicate yourself and your office of my to-date-substantiated charges of fraud, malicious prosecution and malfeasance of public office, I hereby submit my one and only simple term for your astute consideration:

"To wit:

"I, Gordon Novel, do hereby offer to voluntarily return to Louisiana to voluntarily testify before your New Orleans grand jury on any question relative to your legal or verbal charges against Lee Harvey Oswald, Clay Shaw, David Ferrie, Sergio Arcacha Smith, Dean Andrews, Layton Martens, Walter Sheridan, Richard Townley, NBC, the FBI, the CIA or myself, with the sole provision that in the interest of your often-stated desire for unperjured "legal scientific objective truth and justice," I be administered by your Dr. Esmond Fadder (sic), (with prior clinical isolation and medical supervision) the same truth serum and-or hypnosis given by your office to Mr. Perry Raymond Russo and that while under the influence of those objective, scientific veracity controls and while on your office's polygraph, I give answer to yourself on any and all questions while under oath in the presence of your grand jury, and that these tests and their results be made part of the official record.

"MR. GARRISON, it is my most earnest desire to separate this matter of a conspiracy to assassinate John F. Kennedy in the United States of America into either fact or fraud, fiction and fabrication.

"As I intend to take a needed long vacation, you have 72 hours to accept or reject this final offer to testify as your most important material witness."

In other probe developments, subjenas were going out today to witnesses for both state and defense in the perjury trial of attorney Dean A. Andrews Jr., to begin here Wednesday in the court of Criminal District Judge Frank J. Shea.

Attorney Sam Monk Zelden, defense counsel for Andrews, today asked for subpenas to be sent out to two new witnesses.

The subpenas are being issued to David L. Chandler, 724 Gov. Nicholls, a reporter for Life magazine, and Sam DePino, a reporter for WVUE-TV of New Orleans.

EARLIER, IT WAS learned that the state has been blocked in its attempts to have former Warren Commission attorney Wesley J. Leibeler return to New Orleans for the trial.

A district court judge at Brattleboro, Vt., denied the DA's request after Leibeler said he had personal business conflicting with the trial dates. Leibeler had declined to come to New Orleans voluntarily.

Pending before the State Supreme Court today were motions that Walter Sheridan, NBC newsman charged with public bribery by Garrison, be allowed to refuse his grand jury subpena, and for a court review of the contempt ruling against John Cancler, who refused to repeat statements he made about the Garrison probe on television show before the jury.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE 1

STATES-ITEM

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Date: 8-7-67
Edition: red flash
Author:
Editor:
Title: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEX. 11-22-63
Character: AFO
or
Classification: 89-
Submitting Office: N.O., LA.

☐ Being Investigated

62-109060 - 5664

Courtesy of THE AARC

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Sheridan Appeal Denied

Walter Sheridan, the television newsman accused by DA Jim Garrison of attempting to bribe one of the DA's assassination probe witnesses, today lost his bid for State Supreme Court support in his effort to avoid testifying before the Orleans Parish Grand Jury.

The appeal was made to the high court July 27 after Sheridan lost a lower court round in his legal fight to block his subpena by the grand jury.

Today, the Supreme Court said that Sheridan's "application is denied. The showing is not sufficient to warrant the exercise of our supervisory jurisdiction at this time."

SHERIDAN WAS charged with attempting to bribe state witness Perry Raymond Russo after the reporter took part in the preparation of an hour-long documentary televised by the National Broadcasting Co., which was highly critical of Garrison and his Kennedy investigation.

The NBC news department employe has entered a plea of innocent, and is free on $5,000 bond.

Sheridan was subpenaed by the grand jury when he came to New Orleans last month. His lawyers have charged that the subpena is a form of harassment by Garrison's office.

THE STATE Supreme Court also took action today on a petition filed by another probe figure, John Cancler, who refused to repeat before the grand jury charges he made on the NBC program. Cancler, a convicted burglar who calls himself John the Baptist, said on the program that one of Garrison's witnesses had lied during a preliminary hearing for businessman Clay L. Shaw, accused of participating in a conspiracy to murder President Kennedy.

When Cancler refused to repeat his story before the jury, he was charged wiith contempt. He asked the high court to review the contempt charge and today the court ordered the district judge and the DA's office to file returns to Cancler's petition no later than Sept. 1.

On another front in Garrison's controversial investigation, Gordon Novel, the former New Orleans nightclub owner who is wanted for questioning by Garrison, said today he will return voluntarily to testify here if the DA will agree to have him questioned under hypnosis.

Novel, who successfully evaded all of the DA's attempts to have him returned to New Orleans from Columbus, Ohio, outlined his offer in a letter to Garrison, with widely distributed copies.

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"This proposal is made solely in view of your past actions and past actions of your grand jury and the number, nature and strange backgrounds and character of the witnesses for the prosecution in the cases of the State of Louisiana vs. Dean Andrews, Esquire, and Clay Shaw, Richard Townley, Walter Sheridan, myself, et al.

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(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE 1

STATES-ITEM

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Date: 8-7-67
Edition: FINAL
Author:
Editor:
Title: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEX. 11-22-63
Character: AFO
or
Classification: 89-
Submitting Office: N.O., LA.

☐ Being Investigated

62-109060-5664

"MR. GARRISON, It is my most earnest desire to separate this matter of a conspiracy to assassinate John F. Kennedy in the United States of America into either fact or fraud, fiction and fabrication.

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A district court judge at Brattleboro, Vt., denied the DA's request after Leibeler said he had personal business conflicting with the trial dates. Leibeler had declined to come to New Orleans voluntarily.

FD-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

FBI

Date: 8/9/67

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____ (Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, DALLAS (89-43)(P)

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
11/22/63, DALLAS, TEXAS
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING

OO: DALLAS

Re Bureau airtel to New Orleans dated 8/7/67, concerning information furnished by MR. JAN RUPS, a representative for the Dutch newspaper "Der Telegram" in Amsterdam, concerning a small green notebook approximately four inches by five inches which New Orleans District Attorney JAMES C. GARRISON exhibited to RUPS.

Dallas indices concerning captioned matter does not reflect any information available concerning such a notebook as described by RUPS.

Two copies of this airtel are furnished New Orleans in view of their close following of the GARRISON probe.

(3) Bureau
2- New Orleans (89-69)
1- Dallas
RPG/wvm
(6)

REC 7 62-109060-5665

EX 101

15 AUG 15 1967

5-

cc filed

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATION SECTION
AUG 11 1967
TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson	✓
Mr. DeLoach	✓
Mr. Mohr	
Mr. Bishop	
Mr. Casper	
Mr. Callahan	
Mr. Conrad	
Mr. Felt	
Mr. Gale	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Sullivan	✓
Mr. Tavel	
Mr. Trotter	
Tele. Room	
Miss Holmes	
Miss Gandy	

FBI WASH DC

5T

FBI NEW ORLS

540PM URGENT 8/11/67 OLP

TO DIRECTOR (62-109060) AND DALLAS (89-43)

FROM NEW ORLEANS (89-69) 3P

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEXAS, NOV. TWENTYTWO, SIXTYTHREE, MISCELLANEOUS - INFO CONCERNING, OO: DALLAS.

THE NEW ORLEANS STATES-ITEM, FINAL EDITION, AUGUST ELEVEN INSTANT, REPORTED THAT THE STATE GOT OFF TO A ROCKY START IN PRESENTING ITS PERJURY CASE AGAINST DEAN A. ANDREWS, JR. TODAY AS A MISTRIAL MOTION MARKED THE OPENING MOMENTS BEFORE THE JURY.

ALMOST IMMEDIATELY AFTER THE FIVE-MAN JURY WAS SELECTED, ASSISTANT ATTORNEY JAMES L. ALCOCK APPROACHED THE BENCH AND TOLD CRIMINAL DISTRICT JUDGE FRANK SHEA "I HEREWITH DELIVER TO YOU COPIES OF INCULPATORY STATEMENTS MADE BY THE DEFENDANT".

THE WORD "INCULPATORY" MEANS STATEMENTS NOT IN THE BEST INTEREST OF THE DEFENDANT, SUCH AS A CONFESSION.

THE MOTION WAS DENIED BY JUDGE SHEA, BUT HE ORDERED THE JURORS TO DISREGARD A REMARK BY ASST. ATTORNEY ALCOCK WHICH LED TO THE MISTRIAL MOTION BY ANDREWS AND DEFENSE ATTORNEY HARRY BURGLASS.

REC 7 62-109060-5666

115 AUG 15 1967

END PAGE ONE

62 AUG 23 1967

MR. DELOACH FOR THE DIRECTOR

PERS. REC. UNIT

PAGE TWO

THIS ARTICLE REFLECTS THAT ATTORNEY HARRY BURGLASS HAS ASSUMED THE DEFENSE FROM DEAN A. ANDREWS AND AT THE OUTSET OF THE TRIAL OFFERED THREE MOTIONS: ONE: AN ORAL REQUEST TO THE BENCH TO BE ALLOWED TO FILE A MOTION TO SUPPRESS EVIDENCE. TWO: A MOTION TO FILE FURTHER EVIDENCE ON THE ISSUE OF THE OUSTING OF DA JIM GARRISON AND HIS STAFF FROM THE PROSECUTION OF THE CASE. THREE: A NEW AND AMENDED MOTION TO QUASH THE INDICTMENT AGAINST ANDREWS. ALL THREE WERE PROMPTLY DENIED BY JUDGE SHEA.

AT APPROXIMATELY THREE TWENTY PM, THIS DATE, SA REGIS L. KENNEDY WAS ADVISED BY AUSA FREDERICK W. VETERS TO PROCEED TO THE CRIMINAL DISTRICT COURT ROOM OF JUDGE SHEA. AUSA VETERS STATED HE WOULD MEET SA KENNEDY AT THAT TIME.

END PAGE TWO

8-11-67

SA REGIS L. KENNEDY TODAY TESTIFIED IN CRIMINAL DISTRICT COURT, PARISH OF ORLEANS, IN CONNECTION WITH DEAN A. ANDREWS TRIAL. SA KENNEDY WAS ON THE WITNESS STAND APPROXIMATELY FIVE MINUTES AND UNDER DIRECT EXAMINATION BY THE STATE WAS ASKED TO IDENTIFY DEAN ANDREWS AND THE FACT THAT SA KENNEDY KNEW HIM PERSONALLY. SA KENNEDY WAS ASKED A NUMBER OF TIMES THE DATES AND TIMES OF ANDREWS INTERVIEW AND IF ANDREWS HAD FURNISHED THE NAME CLAY BERTRAND. SA KENNEDY WAS ASKED IF HE AND OTHER AGENTS ATTEMPTED TO LOCATE CLAY BERTRAND AND THE ANSWER WAS YES. SA KENNEDY WAS ASKED WHY EFFORTS WERE MADE TO LOCATE BERTRAND AND THE ANSWER WAS AS A POSSIBLE WITNESS IN THE KENNEDY ASSASSINATION. NO FURTHER QUESTIONS WERE ASKED, THERE WAS NO CROSS EXAMINATION AND SA KENNEDY WAS EXCUSED.

NO LHM Memo BEING SUBMITTED.

END

BGM

FBI WASH DC

P

CC- MR. SULLIVAN

S-113a ((9-29-65)

Domestic Intelligence Division

INFORMATIVE NOTE

Date August 12, 1967

Attached reports the first day of trial of Dean A. Andrews New Orleans Attorney who is being tried on perjury charges brought by Jim Garrison after Andrews told several conflicting stories concerning the existence of a Clay Bertrand whom Garrison insists is identical to Clay L. Shaw and who entered into a conspiracy to assassinate John F. Kennedy.

It has been previously reported that SA Regis L. Kennedy had been subpoenaed to testify at Andrews trial. Bureau indicated no objection to Kennedy's testifying in accordance with his prior interviews with Dean Andrews.

The attached will not be disseminated.

FSP:smd

62-109060

FD-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

FBI

Date: 8/10/67

Transmit the following in PLAIN TEXT
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL
(Priority)

Mr. Bishop
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Bishop
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, NEW ORLEANS (89-69)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
DALLAS, TEXAS, 11/22/63
MISCELLANEOUS - INFO CONCERNING
OO: DALLAS

ReButeletype to Tampa, 8/8/67.

At approximately 9:30 PM on 8/9/67, GORDON D. NOVEL telephonically contacted the New Orleans Office and asked for SA J. PETER CHASE. Upon being advised that SA CHASE was not in the office at that time NOVEL hung up leaving no message and not identifying his current location. No further contacts have been made by NOVEL with the New Orleans Office to date.

Above is being furnished for the information of the Bureau and Tampa.

(3) - Bureau
2 - Dallas (89-43)
1 - Tampa (62-455)
2 - New Orleans

JMS:jab
(8)

REC 7 62-109060 - 5667

EX 101

14 AUG 15 1967

cc: Bishop

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

FD-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

FBI

Date: 8/10/67

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TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, NEW ORLEANS (89-69)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
DALLAS, TEXAS, 11/22/63
MISCELLANEOUS - INFO CONCERNING
(OO: DALLAS)

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are newspaper articles appearing in New Orleans newspapers concerning the assassination of President JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY.

Also enclosed for Dallas and Miami are one copy each of these newspaper articles.

ENCLOSURE

3 - Bureau (Encls. 8)
1 - Dallas (89-43) (Encls. 8)
1 - Miami (Encls. 8)
1 - New Orleans

ALS:mbc
(6)

5 - Bureau (62-109060)
REC-41
62-109060-5668
AUG 12 1967
EX 101

SIX

57 AUG 23 1967

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____

Special Agent in Charge

(Mount Clipping In Space Below)

Russo Anticipating Shaw Defense Angle

By LINDA CALDWELL

Perry Raymond Russo is apparently out to soften punches which defense attorneys for Clay Shaw are expected to throw at him during Shaw's upcoming trial on charges of conspiring to kill President Kennedy.

Russo, a dark, affable insurance salesman, has emerged so far as the axis in Orleans Dist. Atty. Jim Garrison's investigation into an alleged plot to kill Kennedy. Shaw, former director of the New Orleans International Trade Mart, is accused of participating in that plot.

Russo, who claims to have overheard the plot, said here yesterday the defense will probably produce witnesses to testify that he is homosexual, was once picked up as a suspect in an alleged rape and attempted to commit suicide.

In a talk here before the Lakeshore Lions Club — his second civic club appearance here within the past two weeks — Russo brought out into the open accusations he expects the defense to make in an effort to discredit him as a witness.

Russo said in an interview following his talk that he does not know if he is Garrison's chief witnesses. His testimony, however, was the backbone of a preliminary hearing which bound Shaw over for trial on the sensational charges.

Filed Affidavit

Russo said a Mrs. Lillie Mae McMains, whom he knew in New Orleans as Sandra Moffett, would probably testify that in 1965 she filed an affidavit accusing him of rape. He said she never filed charges and had him arrested only "to get to see him."

He said he was taken to headquarters to confront Miss Moffett, at which time a "detective spun her around in a swivel chair and she fell off."

Russo said he tried to get the girl to read magazines, but that she was only interested in "discussing sex."

"Subsequent to that she met a preacher," he said.

Russo also said that Mrs. McMains would probably testify he tried to commit suicide by "slashing his wrists."

Russo said the defense will also produce a witness to testify that he was homosexual. He said the anticipated witness was a member of a baseball team which Russo's Young Republican team defeated.

Questioned about the after effects of the investigation, he said "I don't think I'd do it again."

He added later that the case has cut down on his work productivity and will probably lose him some future friends.

A club member questioned Russo about the length of time that elapsed before he told his story of overhearing a plot to kill the president.

"I'm sure you people are familiar with the same thing," he said. "It wasn't very infrequent you could hear people say, 'If I had a gun I'd shoot him.'"

Plaquemines Case

He cited the current allegation against a Plaquemines Parish man accused of conspiring to harm political boss Leander Perez and asked how many times someone had been overheard to say they would like to kill him.

Russo answered all questions, except those dealing with defendant Clay Shaw. He said he does not believe he is violating judicial guidelines applicable to principles in the case.

Russo was also queried about what has been considered a glaring conflict by critics of the Garrison investigation, namely that Garrison announced he had solved the assassination prior to the time Russo came forward with his story.

"I don't know if he had the case solved or not," Russo said. "Whether he could have proved it, I don't know, but I'm willing to take his word."

The young insurance salesman also discussed the late David W. Ferrie, the bizarre pilot whom Garrison claims was a co-conspirator with Shaw.

Ferrie died shortly before Garrison announced he had "solved" the assassination. Orleans Parish Coroner Nicholas Chetta ruled he died of natural causes.

Russo, however, said he doubts this is the case. He suggested Ferrie could have prompted his own death by failing to take a drug to counteract high blood pressure.

Russo repeated his allegations that National Broadcasting Company representatives made two attempts to "intimidate" him while preparing an hour-documentary highly critical of the probe.

He said NBC's original approach was to "allow me to state that my testimony been doctored under hypnosis."

"Then they said why not wipe the slate clean and say, 'I'm sorry but I lied.'"

Russo said he refused to go along.

"I saw what I saw and heard what I heard," he said.

Russo said there has been no "over attempt" on his life, but that he was threatened twice over the telephone in Baton Rouge prior to moving to New Orleans, April 1.

The speaker was introduced by Lakeshore Lions President Fred Belcher.

62-109060-5668

ENCLOSURE

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE 1

STATES TIMES

BATONROUGE, LA.

Date: 8-8-67
Edition:
Author:
Editor:
Title: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEX. 11-22-63
Character: AFO
or
Classification: 89-
Submitting Office: N.O., LA.

☐ Being Investigated

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Andrews Seeks to Oust DA, Staff from Trial

Zelden Quits Case

Dean Adams Andrews Jr., defending himself as his perjury trial got under way today, sought to have the Orleans Parish district attorney's office recused from prosecuting the case.

Andrews became his own attorney as Sam Monk Zeldon, who had been defending him since his indictment, withdrew from the case.

"Irreconcilable differences have arisen which make it impossible for me to serve as attorney," Zeldon said.

ANDREWS IS accused by District Attorney Jim Garrison of lying before the Orleans Parish Grand Jury in the investigation of the assassination of President John F. Kennedy.

As he entered the tiny courtroom of District Judge Frank Shea in the attic of the Criminal Courts Building today, Andrews told newsmen he would serve as his own attorney.

"Who could do it better?" he asked.

Asked what line his defense would take, Andrews said:

"I'm not going on trial. The Jolly Green Giant is going on trial."

ANDREWS CALLS Garrison the "Jolly Green Giant." But the DA looked anything but jolly as he entered the courtroom, frowning and tight-lipped. He listened to the proceedings from a seat in the jury box.

Asked why Zelden quit, Andrews said it was a matter of two lawyers disagreeing on "the best procedure to follow."

As it turned out, Zelden found it harder to get out of the case than he thought. The first motion as the trial opened was a joint one by Andrews and Zelden asking that Zelden be dismissed as attorney of record in the case.

This was granted, but during a subsequent recess, Judge Shea called Zelden back into the courtroom and appointed him to take Andrews' writs to the state Supreme Court. Zelden agreed, apparently reluctantly.

ANDREWS FILED a motion to remove Garrison and his staff from the trial. He wants an ad hoc district attorney apointed to prosecute the case.

As a basis for the motion, Andrews argued that Garrison "has perosnal interests in this matter which are in conflict with fair and impartial administration of justice."

When Andrews filed the motion, a hassle ensued over his request for time to file a writ with the state Supreme Court.

Andrews contended all his

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE 1

STATES-ITEM

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Date: 8-9-67

Edition: RED FLASH

Author:

Editor:

Title: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEX. 11-22-63

Character: AFO

or

Classification: 89-

Submitting Office: N.O., LA.

☐ Being Investigated

ENCL

89-43-5668

witnesses were not present and sought a delay to prepare arguments. Judge Shea denied the delay, and Andrews sought to take the matter to the higher court. . .

JUDGE SHEA then agreed to a 15-minute recess so Andrews could telephone and get an attorney to file his writ.

Andrews said that would not be enough time "if my life depended on it." This was apparently resolved by the judge's reappointing Zelden temporarily as attorney to file the writ.

After the 15-minute recess, Andrews requested that arguments not be made in front of potential jurors. The 81 potential jurors crowding Shea's 59-seat court were left there and the court moved next door to the unoccupied courtroom of vacationing Judge Matthew S. Braniff. Later, Judge Shea discharged the jurors until 2 p. m.

WHEN COURT resumed, Andrews asked Judge Shea for a second recess "so I can collect my thoughts . . . I just can't pop up and say da-da-da-da . . ."

At this point, Judge Shea placed his hands over his eyes in apparent irritation at the request. He said:

"We will give you a half-hour recess, Mr. Andrews, and that is the last recess we're going to have. Then we're going to start the trial in this room."

Andrews said he would ask for a mistrial.

Judge Shea abruptly took off his robes and left the bench by a rear exit.

ANDREWS, DISCOVERING that the judge had left, spread his palms and said "Well . . ."

. Andrews, a former Jefferson Parish assistant DA, wore his customary dark glasses as he handled his defense.

With the temperature 87 outside, the crowded attic courtrooms were stiflingly hot. A sign on the lawn outside (advertising a police benefit show) read "Biggest Show in

Among those jammed into the courtroom were William and Edward F. Wegmann and F. Irvin Dymond, attorneys for Clay L. Shaw, who is under indictment for conspiracy in the death of President Kennedy.

In pretrial maneuvering yesterday, Garrison's office subpenaed the stenographic notes and voice recordings of testimony given by Andrews in 1964 to the Warren Commission.

In his defense, Andrews subpenaed 39 witnesses, including Garrison, Gov. John J. McKeithen and the entire grand jury. However, William V. Redmann, the governor's executive counsel, sent a telegram yesterday to Judge Shea advising that Andrews had withdrawn his subpena of the governor.

MACHINERY TO select a five-man jury and an alternate to hear the case went into motion today. Decisions rendered by five-man juries must be unanimous by law.

The subpena for Andrews' testimony before the Warren Commission was directed to Helen Dietrich, described as an agent for Dietrich and Pickett Inc., National Bank of Commerce bldg. The order describes the testimony as having been taken in the old Civil Courts bldg. on July 21, 1964.

Redmann's telegram to Judge Shea, said that "although as chief executive, he (McKeithen) is not liable to subpena by the judicial branch, the governor will supply any required information by personal appearance of himself or appropriate subordinate that appears necessary to trial."

ANDREWS HAD BEEN brought before the grand jury after Garrison charged Shaw, a New Orleans businessman, with conspiracy to assassinate President Kennedy.

Andrews told the Warren Commission that a Clay Bertrand contacted him shortly after the assassination about representing Lee Harvey Oswald, the man the commission concluded killed the President.

Garrison charges Shaw is Bertrand.

Andrews contends Shaw is not Bertrand, Shaw, too, says he is not Bertrand.

Andrews says that Eugene Davis, a French Quarter bar owner, is Bertrand, but Davis denies that he has ever used the name of Bertrand.



—States-Item Photo.

TIGHT-LIPPED AND DETERMINED, Dist. Atty. JIM GARRISON enters court as the perjury trial of Jefferson Parish attorney Dean Andrews Jr. gets underway.



—States-Item Photo.

SAM MONK ZELDEN bowed out today as defense counsel to Atty. Dean Andrews Jr. on trial for perjury. Zelden said he took the action because of irreconcilable differences between him and Andrews.



—Staten Island Advance photo

WHO COULD DO IT BETTER?—Attorney DEAN ANDREWS JR. arrives at court here today saying he will handle his own defense against charges of perjury before the grand jury probing the assassination of President Kennedy. Earlier Andrew's attorney Sam Monk Zelden withdrew from the case because of differences in ploting defense strategy.

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

ANDREWS ATTACKS DA PROBE AT PERJURY TRIAL

Dean Adams Andrews Jr. took the offensive today against District Attorney Jim Garrison, turning his perjury trial into a full-scale attack on Garrison's Kennedy death plot probe.

Andrews went on trial today for perjury in connection with his testimony before the Orleans Parish Grand Jury dealing with Garrison's investigation of an alleged New Orleans-based conspiracy in the slaying of President Kennedy.

The former Jefferson Parish assistant DA acted as his own defense attorney. The first action as the trial opened this morning was the withdrawal of Sam Monk Zelden as attorney of record for Andrews.

ZELDEN SAID, "Irreconcilable differences have arisen which made it impossible for me to serve as attorney."

Andrews, seeking to have Garrison and his staff recused from prosecuting the perjury case, painted in his motion and through witnesses a distinctly unfavorable picture of Garrison's Kennedy probe.

Jury selection for Andrews' trial had been expected to be the order of the day, but instead the time was spent hearing arguments on Andrews' motion for recusal.

WHEN ZELDEN withdrew and Andrews filed his recusal motion, Andrews asked Criminal District Judge Frank Shea for time to prepare arguments and call witnesses on the motion.

ANDREWS 'IN PRISON'

Shortly before 2 p. m. today Dean Andrews Jr. was issued a formal invitation to lunch at Parish Prison by prison warden A. J. Falkenstein.

Andrews accepted the warden's offer quipping, "Sure man, I can't get out of this place."

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE 1

STATES-ITEM

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Date: 8-9-67
Edition: FINAL
Author:
Editor:
Title: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEX. 11-22-63
Character: AFO
or
Classification: 89-
Submitting Office: N.O., LA.

☐ Being Investigated

1 - 62-566

Judge Shea denied this, and Andrews asked the state Supreme Court for a delay. The high court was studying the request early this afternoon. At 1:50 p.m., Judge Shea recessed his court to await a Supreme Court ruling.

In his motion to have Garrison recused, Andrews charged Garrison "does not possess any evidence to demonstrate the existence of a conspiracy in New Orleans to assassinate President Kennedy.

"IN TRUTH and in fact your mover avers that the only conspiracy existing is the conspiracy planted in (Perry Raymond) Russo's mind due to use of hypnotical sessions." (Russo was Garrison's star witness in the preliminary hearing for Clay L. Shaw, charged with criminal conspiracy in the Kennedy slaying.)

The motion also charged Garrison filed criminal action against Morris Brownlee, who was described as a godchild of David William Ferrie, a key probe figure who was found dead here Feb. 22. Andrews said the Brownlee charges were for the purpose of putting pressure on Ferrie.

Andrews said criminal action was filed by Garrison against "Manuel Garcia Gonzales" for alleged selling and possessing narcotics. Garrison, according to Andrews, named "Gonzales" as one of the Kennedy assassins when in fact Gonzales is a fictional character invented by Andrews.

WHEN GARRISON began his Kennedy probe, Andrews said, he, Andrews, furnished the DA with a copy of his Warren Commission testimony. Late in November, said Andrews, the DA began to discuss the idea that Shaw was the Clay Bertrand who contacted Andrews after the Kennedy death and asked Andrews to defend Lee Harvey Oswald.

Andrews said he told Garrison then he did not know Shaw.

The motion continued:

"The personal interest in me individually by the office of the DA knowing that I possess no information material to the assassination of President Kennedy, and knowing that I know nothing of a conspiracy to assassinate the president, and knowing that I had absolutely no contact with Clay Shaw, deliberately, embarked, using the powers and weight of the office, to destroy me individually and make me a person unworthy of belief, in order that they may pursue a conspiracy that was planted in Raymond Perry (sic) Russo's head through hypnotic techniques and anchored there until enlarged by Mr. Russo to include his knowledge of the assassins, and additional possible conspiracies against (President Dwight D.) Eisenhower and the presidents of the United States and Mexico."

RUSSO TESTIFIED at the Shaw hearing that he heard Ferrie, Shaw and Oswald plotting Kennedy's death here in September, 1963. Other testimony indicated Russo was testifying while under post-hypnotic suggestion.)

Andrews' motion seeks the appointment of an ad hoc district attorney to prosecute his perjury case.

Andrews called several witnesses on his motion, including States-Item reporters Ross Yockey and Jack Dempsey.

First to testify was Life Magazine correspondent David L. Chandler, a onetime close friend of Garrison.

Under questioning by Andrews, Chandler said he first discussed the Kennedy investigation with Garrison last November. Asked if at that time any monetary arrangements were made between Garrison and Life Magazine, Chandler said no.

ASKED ABOUT A conversation with Garrison concerning Andrews which took place in early December in the DA's office, Chandler quoted Garrison as saying:

"Andrews is lying because of his conflicting statements to the Warren Commission and the Federal Bureau of Investigation. Why is Andrews lying? Obviously to protect a client.

"Who are his clients? Homosexuals. Therefore, he's lying to protect a prominent homosexual.

"WHO WOULD that be? Clay Bertrand—Clay Shaw. Furthermore, Shaw has a house in Hammond. Chandler explained that Garrison thought this was significant because he believed Oswald was trained at a guerrilla camp in Hammond.)

Chandler continued quoting Garrison:

"Lastly, Clay Shaw speaks Spanish."

Chandler said it was this line of reasoning that led Garrison to the belief that Shaw and Bertrand were the same man.

CHANDLER WAS followed on the stand by WVUE newsman Sam DiPino and States-Item reporters Yockey and Dempsey. All were asked about conversations with Garrison and members of his staff relating to Andrews. In general, the replies were that all their information had previously been made public.

Also testifying was William Gurvich, former investigator for Garrison, who left the office several weeks ago saying there was no basis for the Kennedy probe.

Gurvich said Garrison had received money for the probe from outside sources other than Truth and Consequences, a local organization supporting the investigation, but said he did not know the source of the outside funds.

WHEN ANDREWS began questioning Gurvich about contacts with Ferrie, Judge Shea ruled the line of questioning irrelevant.

In action outside the courtroom, Andrews asked instanter subjenas for Morris Brownlee, 4728 Jefferson hwy.; Perry R. Russo, 619 N. St. Patrick; and a Dr. Heath or a Dr. Strignor from the Tulane University Medical School.

Russo was later seen entering the courtroom.

OTHER SUBPENAS asked for the federal court records on Dean Aidrews vs. Jim Garrison, a civil suit filed by Andrews against the DA which has not come to trial; records on Louisiana vs. Manuel Garcia Gonzalez; La. vs. Morris Brownlee; La. vs. Sergio Aracha Smith; La. vs. Gordon Novel; La. vs. Sandra Moffet McMaines; and the complete file on the Clay Shaw preliminary hearing.

Arcacha, Novel and Mrs. McMaines are figures linked to the probe by Garrison. All three have bee sought by Garrison as witnesses but have successfully blocked extradition proceedings.

As he entered Judge Shea's tiny courtroom in the attic of the Criminal Courts building today, Andrews informed newsmen he would serve as his own attorney.

"Who could do it better?" he asked.

Asked what line his defense would take, Andrews said:

"I'm not going on trial. The Jolly Green Giant is going on trial."

ANDREWS CALLS Garrison the "Jolly Green Giant." But the DA looked anything but jolly as he entered the courtroom, frowning and tight-lipped. He listened to the proceedings from a seat in the jury box.

Asked why Zelden quit, Andrews said it was a matter of two lawyers disagreeing on "the best procedure to follow."

As it turned out, Zelden found it harder to get out of the case than he thought. The first motion as the trial opened was a joint one by Andrews and Zelden asking that Zelden be dismissed as attorney of record in the case.

This was granted, but during a subsequent recess, Judge Shea called Zelden back into the courtroom and appointed him to take Andrews' writs to the state Supreme Court. Zelden agreed, apparently reluctantly.

When Andrews filed the recusal motion, a hassle ensued over his request for time to file a writ with the state Supreme Court.

Andrews contended all his witnesses were not present and sought a delay to prepare arguments. Judge Shea denied the delay, and Andrews sought to take the matter to the higher court.

JUDGE SHEA then agreed to a 15-minute recess so Andrews could telephone and get an attorney to file his writs.

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At this point, Judge Shea placed his hands over his eyes in apparent irritation at the request. He said:

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Judge Shea abruptly took off his robes and left the bench by a rear exit.

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With the temperature 87 outside, the crowded attic courtrooms were stiflingly hot. A sign on the lawn outside (advertising a police benefit show) read "Biggest Show in Town."

Among those jammed into the courtroom were William and Edward F. Wegmann and F. Irvin Dymond, attorneys for Clay L. Shaw, who is under indictment for conspiracy in the death of President Kennedy.

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

SHERIDAN TOLD TO SHOW CAUSE

Contempt Hearing to Be Conducted Tuesday

A Criminal District Court judge signed an order directing National Broadcasting Co. investigator Walter Sheridan to appear at a hearing Tuesday to show cause why he should not be held in contempt for failing to appear before the Orleans Parish grand jury Wednesday.

Assistant district attorney Alvin V. Oser filed a "rule to show cause" with Judge Bernard J. Bagert about 5 p.m. during a recess of the grand jury session Wednesday.

The "rule" contained five points:

1. Sheridan was summoned to appear before the jury for July 19.

2. A stay for his appearance was issued by the state Supreme Court.

3. The said order, dated July 28th, stayed all proceedings until further orders of the Supreme Court.

4. Monday the Supreme Court denied Sheridan's application for writs, thus making the grand jury subpena effective.

5. Wednesday Sheridan was notified through his attorney Milton Brener that the jury was in session and that his presence before the jury was required, and failed to appear.

Judge Bagert ordered a contempt hearing for Tuesday and signed an order for Sheridan's appearance on that day.

Deputies of Criminal Sheriff Louis A. Heyd Jr. served the order on Brener, but officials say it is necessary that the defendant be served personally in such cases. Brener said his client was in Detroit on assignment.

'ON AN ASSIGNMENT'

After the court action Brener noted that Sheridan had previously received the court's permission to leave its jurisdiction, subject to 48 hours' notice, and issued this statement:

"Mr. Sheridan's personal attorney from Washington, D. C., Herbert Miller, was notified Monday afternoon that the Supreme Court had refused applications for writs.

"Walter Sheridan was on an assignment in Detroit but was available to come down upon receiving notice of when the grand jury wanted him to appear.

"Mr. Miller came to New Orleans Tuesday morning and he was in New Orleans all day Tuesday and Wednesday morning and he and I were waiting for some call from the grand jury.

"When no word was heard from the grand jury this morning, and upon being informed that only routine cases were scheduled, Mr. Miller went back to Washington, D. C., leaving at noon.

"At approximately 3:30 p. m. or a quarter to four I was served with an instanter supena calling for the appearance of Mr. Sheridan.

"I immediatey called Mr. Miller in Washington to ask that he contact Sheridan immediately in Detroit, but Mr. Miller had not yet returned to Washington.

"I called Judge Bagert and informed him of the situation and that it was physically impossible for him (Sheridan) to appear today but it would be possible for him to appear Thursday or Friday if the grand jury saw fit.

48 HOURS NOTICE

"I want to emphasize that the grand jury had given him permission to leave its jurisdiction, subject to 48 hours' notice through me.

"Judge Bagert told me to call Mr. Labiche (Albert V. LaBiche, grand jury foreman). I talked to Mr. LaBiche immediately after that. Mr. LaBiche told me I would be advised later as to what the jury's wishes were.

"The answer came at 5:15 when I was served with a rule ordering Sheridan to show cause on the morning of Tuesday, Aug. 15, why he should not be held in contempt of the grand jury for failing to appear."

Brener added that Sheridan's presence will be required in Chicago Tuesday in a federal court matter involving Teamster's Union boss James Hoffa.

"While Mr. Sheridan was present in court on the 27th day of July he was served by Sheriff Heyd with a subpena commanding his appearance before a federal court in Chicago.

"This subpena will necessitate his appearance in Chicago throughout the 14th, 15th, and 16th of August as the government has insisted on his presence at this hearing which involves requests by James Hoffa and others for new trials."

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE 1

SECTION 1

TIMES PICAYUNE

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Date: 8-10-67
Edition:
Author:
Editor:
Title: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEX 11-22-63
Character: AFO
or
Classification: 89-
Submitting Office: N.O., LA.

☐ Being Investigated

(7) 89-9960-668

ENCLOSURE

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

DELAY IN PERJURY TRIAL RULED OUT

Andrews Is Denied Writ from High Court

The state Supreme Court late Wednesday afternoon denied a writ of Dean A. Andrews Jr. asking for a delay in his trial for perjury in connection with District Attorney Jim Garrison's assassination probe.

Andrews, meanwhile, pleading his own case, argued before Criminal District Court Judge Frank Shea until 9:30 p. m. Wednesday to have Garrison and his staff recused from prosecuting the case and to have an ad hoc district attorney appointed for the trial.

When Judge Shea recessed the hearing until 10 a. m. Thursday, it was a haggard Andrews who answered newsmen's questions after nearly 12 hours in the courtroom.

On Thursday Andrews will have a chance to question Morris Brownlee, whose name was mentioned at Wednesday's hearings, and two New Orleans policemen who are reported to have arrested Emanuel Garcia Gonzales, another name mentioned in the probe.

The trial, which was in its first day Wednesday, was recessed while Andrews had a writ filed before the Supreme Court seeking a delay in the case so he could prepare arguments and call witnesses on his motion to have Garrison recused.

Judge Shea denied the delay, and he was upheld by the high court. The ruling said in part: "Considering the return of the trial judge that all witnesses have been subpenaed with the exception of three persons currently living in other states and that the courts in these states have refused the request of the State of Louisiana to return these persons to the State of Louisiana, we find no ruling."

'NO FRICTION'

Andrews' perjury trial in connection with his testimony before the Orleans Parish Grand Jury.

Andrews took over his own defense after attorney Sam Monk Zelden withdrew his representation because of "irreconcilable differences" with his client.

Andrews himself said it was a matter of two lawyers disagreeing on "the best procedure to follow."

However, Zelden was later appointed by the court to represent Andrews. While Andrews is acting as his own counsel during the hearing, he indicated there was no friction between himself and Zelden when he emerged from the courtroom late Wednesday.

He said he had no comment on Zelden's statement.

BURNES CALLED

Andrews called several witnesses, including assistant Dist. Atty. Richard V. Burnes.

Burnes testified that Andrews once said he knew Lee Harvey Oswald did not kill Kennedy and that he was looking for three persons — the "Mex" who accompanied Oswald to Andrews' office, a "Clay Bertrand" and the person who actually killed the president.

Burnes then indicated that he heard a tape recording on which Andrews said he located two of the persons he was looking for.

Garrison claims Clay L. Shaw, a New Orleans businessman whom he charged with conspiring to kill the president, and "Clay Bertrand" are the same person. It was Andrews' testimony on "Bertrand" which led to the charge of perjury against him.

Andrews, a former Jefferson Parish assistant district attorney, asked Burnes for some reasons for which he was subpenaed.

Burnes replied that they included "your Warren Commission testimony" regarding a call Andrews said he received from Clay Bertrand, who asked him if he would represent Oswald on a charge of murder.

Andrews also called Garrison to the stand.

Garrison said he never personally heard the tape referred to by Burnes, but that both Burnes and James A. Alcock, another assistant district attorney, did so.

ASSIGNED CODE NAME

Garrison said he probably assigned Andrews a code name because he had good reason to believe that his (Garrison's) telephones were being monitored.

Garrison, sometimes staring at his fingernails or looking blandly off into space, seemed far removed as he sat on the witness chair, answering Andrews' questions and frequently prefacing or ending his replies with "Dean," Andrews' first name.

Andrews, the hip talker, stuck close to legal terminology as he moved through the questioning, occasionally adjusting his dark glasses.

On one occasion, though, he returned to jive talk when he asked Garrison about a Saturday afternoon meeting in Garrison's office between the two of them.

In citing the meeting he asked Garrison if he recalled "me asking you if you was gonna put the hat on me because there was a rumble on the vine" to that effect.

Judge Shea interrupted, asking the rotund Andrews to translate the question. Andrews said he meant was he going to be indicted for perjury and Garrison said at the time he told Andrews "positively not."

'ASSASSIN'S CAMP'

Garrison emphasized that he believed Andrews was not telling the truth only regarding the identity of Clay Bertrand and that his other testimony was honest. Andrews asked him when he first arrived at this conclusion and Garrison said it was probably after the two had first talked about the case.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE 1

SECTION 1

TIMES PICAYUNE

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Date: 8-10-67

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Author:

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Title: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEX. 11-22-63

Character: AFO

or

Classification: 89-

Submitting Office: N.O., LA.

☐ Being Investigated

1 [illegible] 564

Andrews also questioned Garrison about a meeting between the two at Broussard's Restaurant. Garrison said he had a recollection of the meeting, but that it had been so long ago he did not recall some of the specific topics discussed.

Andrews asked Garrison if at subsequent meetings he recalled discussing an "assassin's camp" across Lake Pontchartrain." Garrison said he remembered discussing it, but said it was not necessarily an assassin's camp.

Andrews also asked the DA if he recalled a party of Garrison and his assistants on March 14 at the Royal Orleans Hotel. Garrison said he recalled attending a dinner there. Andrews asked if among the guests were several members of the press.

"Yes, I recall several," Garrison replied.

Andrews then asked if during the course of the meal Garrison arose and announced that he was going to call Dean Andrews' lawyer and see if he could get a positive answer, one way or the other, on the identity of Clay Bertrand.

Garrison said he could not recall the incident, and when Andrews asked him if he had called Zelden, from the Royal Orleans, Garrison said he had two or three conversations with Zelden — once at the New Orleans Athletic Club, once in Garrison's office, and another time when "he called me, or perhaps I called him."

Again Andrews pressed about a March 14 conversation, and Garrison said there had been none.

At one point Andrews asked Garrison if when the two discussed Clay Shaw as Clay Bertrand, he had given Andrews any other reasons to believe the two were the same.

MOVIE FILM

Garrison said he could not give any other reasons without going into the evidence of the Clay Shaw trial, but he said he was confident he had not spelled out the reasons to Andrews.

In other questions Andrews asked Garrison if he recalled that Andrews suggested that Garrison get in touch with Life Magazine regarding the Zagruder film, a roll of home movie film purchased by Life taken by Abraham Zagruder at the assassination.

Garrison said they may have discussed the film, but he did not recall Andrews having made such a suggestion.

Andrews asked Garrison if he ever said "that was cross triangulation" when Andrews and Garrison were looking at photos of Dealey Plaza in Dallas in relation to the possible position of guns and people Garrison said he had not.

Garrison was also asked if he had given the impression to any of his assistants that he believed Andrews was lying. "No," replied Garrison, "that was not necessary because that had become apparent to most of the staff."

SUBPENAS DISCUSSED

Much of Andrews' questioning of Burnes regarded the subpenaes issued to Andrews, including who gave instructions for the preparation and so forth.

He also asked Burnes a series of questions about his appearance before the Grand Jury and what role Burnes had in it as well as asking him questions about his instructions, if any, to the jury.

Burnes said that he discussed Andrews' testimony before the Warren Commission and in the DA's office with Garrison the night and morning before Andrews went before the Grand Jury.

He said they discussed the inconsistencies in his statements.

Andrews asked if Garrison expressed the opinion that "I was lying" and Burnes answered he thought Garrison had expressed that opinion.

There were frequent objections by the state on the grounds that Andrews' questions were irrelevant in the hearing on a motion to recuse the DA and that they covered material that would come up during the trial. Each time the objection was sustained Andrews announced he was filing a bill of exception to the court's ruling.

On several occasions during the questioning of Burnes, Andrews would ask a long, involved question. Burnes would answer by repeating the question, prefacing his statement by saying, "As I understand your question, you are asking . . ." and then ask, "is this correct" Andrews at one point asked to have the court reporter repeat the question. Judge Shea, apparently tired of the repetition, instructed Andrews to repeat the question, and Andrews confessed he could no longer recall what his question was. Judge Shea finally told him to rephrase.

Andrews did, but first he made it known he was filing a bill of exception to the court's ruling that the court reporter could not repeat the question.

In the motion to have Garrison recused, Andrews said Garrison did not have any evidence to prove an assassination conspiracy was hatched in New Orleans.

"The only conspiracy existing is the conspiracy planted in (Perry Raymond) Russo's mind due to use of hypnotical sessions," the motion stated. Russo is Garrison's star witness in the probe. Russo testified at a preliminary hearing that he overheard a plot being made by Shaw, pilot David W. Ferrie and Lee Harvey Oswald. Shaw is awaiting trial on criminal conspiracy charges. Ferrie died Feb. 22 shortly after Garrison's probe hit the headlines.

The motion noted that Garrison filed criminal action against a reported godchild of Ferrie's, Morris Brownlee. Andrews said this action was taken to put pressure on Ferrie.

Andrews also said that a character he invented by the name of "Gonzales" was named as one of the Kennedy assassins by Garrison. Andrews said Garrison filed criminal charges against "Manuel Garcia Gonzales" for alleged selling and possessing narcotics.

CHANDLER TESTIFIES

Another witness was David L. Chandler, a correspondent for Life magazine who was once a close friend of Garrison.

Under questioning by Andrews, Chandler said no monetary arrangements were made between his magazine and Garrison when the two first discussed the Kennedy investigation.

Chandler also quoted Garrison in reference to a conversation about Andrews which occurred in the d.a.'s office last December:

"Andrews is lying because of his conflicting statements to the Warren Commission and the Federal Bureau of Investigation. Why is Andrews lying? Obviously to protect a client.

"Who are his clients? Homosexuals. Therefore, he's lying to protect a prominent homosexual.

"Who would that be? Clay Bertrand—Clay Shaw. Furthermore, Shaw has a house in Hammond."

Chandler went on to explain that Garrison found the Hammond angle significant in that he believed Oswald was trained at a guerrilla camp in that city. Chandler said Garrison also pointed out that Shaw speaks Spanish.

Under these circumstances, Garison became convinced that Shaw and Bertrand were the same man, Chandler testified.

Several newsmen testified and generally stated that all their information about conversations with Garrison and members of his staff was made public. Jack Dempsey and Ross Yockey of the New Orleans States-Item and Sam DePino of WVUE-TV were among those who appeared.

William Gurvich, former Garrison investigator, also testified. He said there was no basis for the probe. He asserted that Garrison received money for the investigation from sources other than Truth and Consequences. The latter is a local organization which financially supports the probe.

RECESS GRANTED

Early in the trial, Andrews had asked for a 15-minute recess so he could telephone an attorney to file his writ for a delay with the Supreme Court. The recess was granted.

When court resumed, Andrews asked Judge Shea for a second recess "so I can collect my thoughts . . . I just can't pop up and say da-da-da-da . . ."

At this point, the judge placed his hands over his eyes and said::

'We will give you a half-hour recess, Mr. Andrews, and that is the last recess we're going to have. Then we're going to start the trial in this room."

Near the close of the hearing Wednesday night, after Andrews had questioned all the witnesses available except Russo, he told the court that he had not had adequate time to prepare his case.

Andrews asserted that he had to rely on the telephone to trace down information since he was acting as his own counsel and could not leave the courtroom, and Judge Shea told him: "You waited until the last minute to file this motion and then you expect me to wait while you fish around."

Andrews, mentioning witnesses or experts he was trying to contact, said those cited "are pertinent to my case," adding that because of "the time factor" he was unable to produce them.

Judge Shea told him that Russo was available for questioning, but Andrews said he needed an expert in the field of psychiatry and hypnotism before he questions Russo.

It was finally agreed that at 9 a.m. Friday, Andrews would have an opportunity to question Dr. Nicholas J. Chetta, Orleans Parish coroner, Dr. Esmund S. Fatter, and Russo. Dr. Fatter hypnotized Russo and Dr. Chetta witnessed the action.

The night session Wednesday got under way at 7 p.m. following a one-hour recess.

Andrews called assistant district attorney Andrew J. Sciambra, who testified that he had discussed Andrews with Garrison.

However, when Andrews asked, "Did he ever say I was lying," Alcock objected that Garrison had already testified, and was sustained.

Next Assistant DA Burnes, who questioned Andrews before the grand jury March 16, was recalled.

Andrews questioned Burnes about his testimony in the district attorney's office. "It was my opinion after hearing your testimony in the district attorney's office that you were willfully deceiving us," Burnes said.

Andrews also asked about purposes of a proposed meeting between Burnes, Andrews and his attorney.

Burnes said that Andrews had stated that there were 15 to 20 people who knew Clay Bertrand.

"You were going to help us locate these persons so we could locate Bertrand. You were going to listen to Clay Shaw's voice on a telephone . . . a number of things," Burnes said.

Burnes also said he had not told the grand jury the substance of what Andrews had said in the district attorney's office.

He said it was explained to jury members that the district attorney's office cannot administer an oath for testimony.

Andrews then asked if the grand jury had access to his Warren Commission testimony before copies were distributed to members during the March 16 session. "Not to my knowledge," Burnes said.

"Who pointed out discrepancies in testimony before I went into the grand jury?" Andrews asked.

Alcock objected that Andrews was "assuming something that is not in evidence," and was again sustained.

Andrews then called Alcock and asked him if it "was common knowledge in the district attorney's office that I was lying in my Warren Commission testimony."

"Personally, I was aware of certain inconsistencies that you couldn't jive with the testimony," Alcock said.

Assistant District Attorney Alvin V. Oser was placed on the stand, and Andrews propounded the following question:

"If Jim Garrison said I would be untruthful in testimony, and it would be common knowledge in the office, would you hear it?"

At that point Judge Shea interrupted and said: "I'm not interested in that. You can hear anything in the criminal courts building if you listen long enough."

Assistant District Attorney Numa Bertel testified that he had not discussed any facet of Andrews' case with Garrison and Andrews dismissed him.

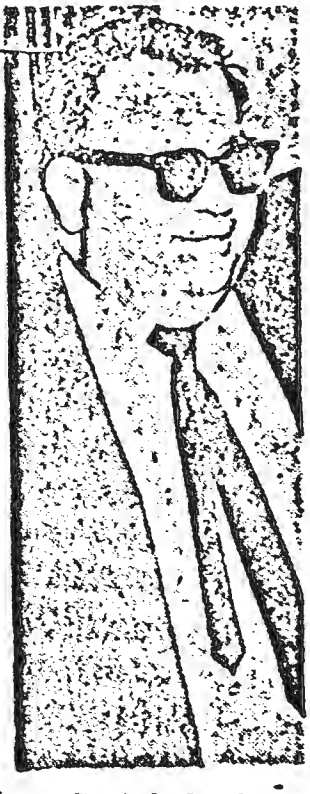
Sgt. Joe J. Buccola of the State Police testified that he had been assigned to Garrison's office in the first week of March and had worked there until April 16.

Sgt. Buccola told Andrews that his name had come up in a report made to chief Garrison investigator Louis Ivon, "when we ran into you at the 544 club."

However Andrew's questions ended when the state noted that the report was made after Andrews was indicted.

All of the grand jury members were dismissed after member J. C. Albarado testified briefly.

The next witness was Lt. Frederick A. Soule Sr., commander of the New Orleans police vice squad, who was asked if he could remember an arrest of a Manuel Garcia Gonzales in September of 1966 or January of 1967. He said he could not.



—Photo by The Times-Picayune.
DEAN ANDREWS
Arrives for trial.

London journalist Tom Bethel, who is employed in Garrison's investigation, said he had gone to Washington to study government documents, some of them FBI interviews of Andrews.

Bethel said he had sent photostats of the interviews to Ivon, but had not discussed them with Garrison or his staff.

Andrews made a motion for a subpena for the photostats, but Alcock said he had them and produced them in court.

Lt. Clarence Giarrusso, head of the police department's narcotics division, also appeared on the witness stand. He was questioned concerning the arrest of Gracia Gonzales for which the DA's office filed a direct bill of information. Giarrusso said the DA's office can make a narcotics arrest without his office knowing about it.

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Sheridan Sues To Avoid N.O. Jury Hearing

Network investigator Walter Sheridan filed suit today in Federal District Court to stop Dist. Atty. Jim Garrison and Grand Jury foreman Albert Labiche from forcing him to appear before the Orleans Parish Grand Jury.

Sheridan's attorneys filed the suit asking that the NBC special investigator not be required to go before the jury. Earlier this week Sheridan was ordered to appear after he filed a similar suit in Civil District Court alleging Garrison had harassed him with charges of public bribery out of a personal animosity.

Yesterday Civil District Judge Bernard J. Bagert ordered Sheridan to appear at a hearing Tuesday to show cause why he should not be held in contempt of court for failing to appear before the grand jury.

ASSISTANT DIST. ATTY. Alvin V. Oser, in asking for the show-cause order, told the court that Sheridan was summoned to appear before the grand jury July 19, that Sheridan appealed to the Louisiana Supreme Court and lost his plea Monday to block the subpena. He said Sheridan was notified through his attorney, Milton Brener, that the jury was in session, that his presence before the jury was required, and that he failed to appear.

Brener said Sheridan could not appear before the jury because he was in Detroit on assignment. Brener also said Sheridan would probably not appear Tuesday at the hearing because he has been required to testify before a federal court in Chicago on that day on a matter involving Teamster Union President James A. Hoffa.

In his newest maneuver to avoid testifying before the grand jury, Sheridan's attorneys asked the federal court to enjoin Garrison from enforcing the subpena to appear and to grant a restraining order to prevent the DA from further prosecuting the charges against him.

SHERIDAN, ALONG with local television newsman Richard Townley, is charged with public bribery. In addition, Townley is charged with intimidation of a state witness in connection with a recent TV show critical of Garrison.

In the suit, Sheridan alleges that Garrison has exploited the legal purposes of the grand jury and his position as legal adviser to the grand jury.

Sheridan says Garrison has sublimated the criminal laws of Louisiana to his own use and to the end of "harassment and intimidation of those who criticize and disagree with his conduct as a public official."

The suit was allotted to the court of Federal Judge Alvin B. Rubin, who scheduled a hearing on the matter at 9 a.m. Monday.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE 1

STATES-ITEM

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Date: 8-10-67

Edition: RED FLASH

Author:

Editor:

Title: ASSASSINATION O
PRESIDENT JOHN F.
KENNEDY, DALLAS, T
11-22-63

Character: AFO

or

Classification: 89-

Submitting Office: N.O., LA

☐ Being Investigated

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Andrews Asks Indictment Be Quashed

Maintains Selection of Jury Faulty

Judge Frank Shea today denied a motion by Dean Andrews to quash the perjury indictment against him. Judge Shea said Andrews' trial will resume tomorrow with Perry Raymond Russo, star witness in District Attorney Jim Garrison's Kennedy death probe, on the stand.

Dean Adams Andrews Jr. continued his efforts today to force District Attorney Jim Garrison and his staff out of the prosecution in his perjury trial.

As the hearing on Andrews' motion to recuse the DA's office moved into its second day, Andrews, who is conducting his own defense, called three witnesses: two policemen and a godson of the late David William Ferrie.

Ferrie is a key figure in Garrison's probe of the slaying of President John F. Kennedy. The perjury charge against Andrews grew out of the probe.

THE GODSON is Morris Brownlee, 4728 Jefferson hwy, Jefferson, whom Andrews quizzed him about in which he, Brownlee, was [illegible] arrested.

Andrews asked Brownlee if anyone in the DA's office asked him about Ferrie. Assistant DA James L. Alcock objected to Andrews' line of questioning, and Judge Frank Shea said Andrews would have to show that it was relevant.

Andrews asked for a recess to show the judge the relevance of the questioning, and it was granted.

Before Brownlee took the stand, the two policemen testified. They are Ptn. John P. Tobin and Ptn. Ware Warren Armond. They testified concerning the arrest on Sept. 19, 1966, of a man identified as Manuel Garcia Bonzalez.

ANDREWS HAS SAID in the past that he made up the name of Gonzalez, after conversations with the district atorney pertaining to the alleged assassination plot against President Kennedy.

At one point the DA's office was searching for such a man in the Miami area. He was supposedly a powerfully built man.

Tobin identified one of two arrest cards on a Manuel Gonzalez, which Andrews entered into the record as a defense exhibit.

Tobin testified that he did "apprehend a subject whose name is listed as Manuel C. Gonzalez." He said the arrest was made in Vie's Bar, 1107 Decatur. He said the man was arrested for carrying a concealed weapon.

The patrolman was then asked by Andrews, acting as his own attorney, to describe Gonzalez.

Tobin said he was about five feet, seven inches tall, weighed 150 pounds, had black hair and an olive complexion.

Andrews asked if the arrested man was "printed and mugged."

"Not to my knowledge, no," said Tobin.

Armond, who was a partner of Tobin at the time of the arrest, confirmed Tobin's description of the arrested man and like Tobin, said that Gonzalez spoke broken English.

For this reason, he said, the desk sergeant had a hard time getting the man's name right.

The hearing to recuse Garrison from the trial got off to a late start when Judge Shea cleared his docket of other business.

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STATES-ITEM

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Date: 8-10-67

Edition: RED FLASH

Author:

Editor:

Title: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEX. 11-22-63

Character: AFO

or

Classification: 89-

Submitting Office: N.O., LA.

☐ Being Investigated

62-109060-51

Andrews went to the back of the courtroom where he carried on conversations with Joseph Rault, a witness in the trial, and Louis Ivon, chief investigator for the DA's office.

When he was not conversing he sat ramrod straight and stared ahead at the proceedings at the front of the court.

A French Quarter stripper stole the show from Andrews early in the day when her obscenity case showed up on Judge Shea's early docket.

RITA ALEXANDER, known professionally as the Champagne Girl, entered the courtroom and took a seat in the back row reserved for witnesses, to the delight of the witnesses and newsmen.

All eyes, including Andrews', remained glued on Miss Alexander until she left the courtroom.

In an interview with the States-Item before the hearing opened this morning, Andrews was asked about a statement yesterday by his former attorney, Sam Monk Zelden, who said he was withdrawing for the case because he and Andrews couldn't agree on strategy. Asked if this were true, Andrews said:

"Aw, he's fulla bull."

ANDREWS SAID HE was seeking the help of additional counsel for the trial itself after the recusal motion is disposed of.

"I'm not stupid enough to go it alone for the trial—three heads are better than one, you know."

Andrews said he has talked to three or four lawyers about representing him at the trial but has made no decision as yet.

The chubby former Jefferson Parish assistant DA, in a cheerful mood, said he had been exhausted yesterday after 12 hours of gruelling testimony, in which most of the questioning was done by him. He said he "slept like a log" from 10:30 p. m. until 8:30 this morning.

YESTERDAY, ANDREWS (who is free on bond), ate lunch at Parish Prison at the invitation of the warden. He had soup and cucumbers, he said:

"Now, if the bed is as good as the food, we're in business."

Andrews, told that Gordon Novel, a fugitive witness in Garrison's Kennedy probe, had called last night to ask about him, said:

"That Gordon, he's something else. Gordon's all right. You know, I've known him for a long time. Yeah, he's really something else."

Andrews wore his habitual dark glasses throughout today's proceedings, as he did yesterday. He got a jolt this morning when police ticketed his car parked outside the courthouse.

THE 44-YEAR-OLD attorney is accused of lying before the Orleans Parish Grand Jury in Garrison's Kennedy probe.

The trial, which is the first in Garrison's probe of the president's murder, deals with Garrison's allegation that Andrews lied when he said he could not identify Clay Shaw as Clay Bertrand.

Andrews told the Warren Commission that shortly after the assassination a man named Clay Bertrand called him and asked him to defend Lee Harvey Oswald, accused assassin. Garrison contends that Shaw, retired New Orleans businessman, used Bertrand as an alias and participated in a conspiracy to murder Kennedy.



—States-Item photos.

COMPOUND PROBLEMS — Attorney DEAN ANDREWS JR. entered the second day of his trial for perjury in testimony before the grand jury today with another problem. A traffic ticket was placed on his car parked outside the courts building for parking in a no parking area.

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

ANDREWS SEEKS RECUSAL

Bid to Oust DA Stalls 'Lie' Trial

A surprise defense move to oust District Attorney Jim Garrison as prosecutor has temporarily stalled the perjury trial of Dean A. Andrews Jr., while the pudgy, hip-talking lawyer argues the recusal motion.

The 44-year-old Andrews, charged with lying to the Orleans Parish Grand Jury in Garrison's Kennedy assassination probe, questioned more than a dozen witnesses yesterday, including Garrison, and has three on tap for the Criminal District Court session today.

Judge Frank J. Shea, after some sharp criticism of the delays, also ruled Andrews could have until Friday at 9 a.m. to produce three more witnesses to testify.

ANDREWS SPRANG his motion asking for the removal of Garrison at the start of the trial yesterday, just as Judge Shea was preparing to initiate the jury selection process.

The former assistant district attorney of Jefferson Parish asked that Garrison be removed from the case because of what Andrews called Garrison's personal interest in it, which "is in conflict with the fair and impartial administration of justice."

He also asked that the trial be stayed while he perfected his arguments on the motion and rounded up witnesses.

Judge Shea said no.

ANDREWS DISCHARGED his defense attorney Sam Monk Zelden at the opening of the trial and took over his own defense, reportedly because of irreconcilable differences over strategy.

After he rejected Andrews' plea for a delay of the trial, Judge Shea called Zelden, who was preparing to leave the building, back to the court and appointed him to handle an immediate appeal to the State Supreme Court for Andrews, then ordered the hearing on the motion to proceed.

Meanwhile, Zelden filed the appeal for a delay of the trial with the high court.

At midafternoon, Judge Shea announced that the State Supreme Court had denied the appeal for a stay.

THE RULING of the court said: "Considering the return of the trial judge that all witnesses have been subpenaed with the exception of three persons currently living in other states and that the courts in these states have refused the request of the State of Louisiana to return these persons to the State of Louisiana, we find no ruling."

The trial, which is the first in Garrison's probe of the president's murder, deals with Garrison's allegation that Andrews lied when he said he could not identify Clay Shaw as Clay Bertrand.

Andrews told the Warren Commission that shortly after the assassination a man named Clay Bertrand called him and asked him to defend Lee Harvey Oswald, accused assassin. Garrison contends that Shaw, retired New Orleans businessman, used Bertrand as an alias and participated in a conspiracy to murder Kennedy.

ANDREWS WENT through a grueling 12 hours of questioning witnesses yesterday, probing for support of his motion and seeking information on the state case. Among the witnesses questioned was assistant DA Richard V. Burnes, who testified that Andrews once said he knew Lee Harvey Oswald did not kill Kennedy and that he was looking for three persons: The "Mex" who accompanied Oswald to Andrews' office during early summer, 1963, a man named Clay Bertrand, and the person who actually killed the president.

Burnes then said he heard a tape recording on which Andrews said he located two of the persons he was trying to find.

Andrews also called Garrison, who answered the questions put to him with little hesitation, frequently calling Andrews by his first name, Dean. Between questions, Garrison twisted his hands together, looked down at them or out in space, as though his thoughts were elsewhere.

ANDREWS, FOR THE most part, avoided his "jazz" vocabulary and stuck to the legal terminology during the day, periodically adjusting his dark glasses.

However, Andrews reverted to his hip talk in asking Garrison about a meeting between the two of them in Garrison's office.

Asking Garrison if he recalled the meeting, he said, "Do you remember me asking you if you was gonna put the hat on me because there was a rumble on the vine?"

Judge Shea asked Andrews to interpret and Andrews said he meant that he asked Garrison if he was going to be indicted for perjury; according to Andrews, Garrison at the time answered "positively not."

Andrews did not follow through on this line of questioning.

ANDREWS ALSO asked Garrison if he recalled a party of Garrison and his assistants on March 14 at the Royal Orleans Hotel. The DA said he remembered attending a dinner there and under questioning also recalled that newsmen were present at the meeting.

Andrews then asked if during the course of the meal Garrison arose and announced

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PAGE 1

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☐ Being Investigated

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1-5668

ENCLOSURE

that he was going to call Dean Andrews' lawyer and see if he could get a positive answer, one way or another, about the identity of Clay Bertrand.

Pressed by Andrews, Garrison said there was no such conversation with Z e l d e n, then Andrews' attorney.

Garrison, when asked if he had given Andrews any reasons to believe Clay Shaw and Clay Bertrand were the same, said he was confident he had not spelled out his reasons to Andrews.

ANDREWS ASKED if Garrison recalled a conversation about Bertrand and Shaw that the DA had with Life magazine reporter David L. Chandler in December of 1966.

Chandler, Andrews' first witness yesterday, quoted Garrison in reference to a conversation about Andrews as folows:

"Andrews is lying because of his conflicting statements to the Warren Commission and the FBI. Why is Andrews lying? Obviously to protect a client. Who are his clients? Homosexuals. Therefore, he's lyin gto protect a prominent homosexual. Who would that be? Clay Bertrand — Clay Shaw. Furthermore, Shaw has a house in H a m m o n d. (Chandler s a i d Garrison thought that was significant since he believed Oswald was trained in a guerrilla camp in Hammond.) Lastly, Clay Shaw speaks Spanish."

Andrews appeared throughout the afternoon session to have trouble sepaarting his two identities—defendant and defense lawyer.

Judge Shea warned him on a number of occasions that he could not testify and question at the same time.

THERE WERE frequent objections by the state that Andrews' questions were irrelevant to the motion to recuse Garrison, most of which were sustained by Judge Shea and after most of which Andrews announced he was filing a bill of exceptions.

The constant objections and filing of exceptions filled the courtroom with the monotonous drone of legal jargon, causing a number of spectators to fall sound asleep and leading others to read newspapers for diversion.

Andrews, whose questions were frequently worded in awkward and confusing fashion, seemed to have trouble sometimes remembering what he had just asked.

Andrews on several occasions asked the court reporter to read back his questions. At one point, Judge Shea, apparently weary of repetition, instructed Andrews to repeat the question himself and Andrews confessed he no longer could recall what his question was and Judge Shea told him to rephrase.

Andrews did so, but filed another bill of exception to Judge Shea's action.

BURNES, WHO questioned Andrews during one of his appearances before the grand jury, was recalled late in the session and testified that Andrews had told the DA's office thta there were 15 or 20 people who knew the identity of Clay Bertrand.

"You were going to help us locate these persons so we could l o c a t e Bertrand," Burnes said. "You were going to listen to Clay Shaw's voice on a telephone . . . a number of things," Burnes said.

Burnes also said that he had not told the grand jury the substance of what Andrews had said in the DA's office.

Andrews also questioned a number of other assistant DAs, other newsmen, some police officers, former investigative aide to Garrison William Gurvich and one grand jury member.

ONE NAME which popped up during the afternoon was that of Morris Brownlee, whom Andrews described as a godson of the late David W. Ferrie, the free-lance pilot Garrison claims was a key figure in his probe.

Brownlee is one of the witnesses Andrews was expected to question today, along with two policemen who are reported to have arrested a Manuel Garcia Gonzales.

Gonzales, Andrews said in his motion, is a name he made up. He said Garrison has named a Manuel Garcia Gonzales as one of the Kennedy assassins.

Andrews will have a chance Friday to question Perry Raymond Russo, Dr. Nicholas Chetta and Dr. Esmund S. Fatter. Russo was questioned by Fatter under hypnosis. Chetta witnessed the session.

When the session ended last night at 9:30, Andrews' breathed a sigh of weariness and said, "Fat man's had a busy day."

probe, has been ordered to show cause here Tuesday why he should not be held in contempt of court for not appearing before the Orleans Parish Grand Jury.

The order for Sheridan to appear in court was issued yesterday by Civil District Court Judge Bernard J. Bagert, after the NBC investigator failed to show up before the grand jury.

Sheridan had been ordered earlier in the week to appear before the grand jury to testify in connection with Garrison's probe.

Attorneys for Sheridan said that he had been given permission to leave the court's jurisdiction and was on assignment in Detroit. They added that Sheridan would probably not appear at the hearing Tuesday because of an order requiring him to appear in federal court in Chicago Tuesday on a matter involving Teamsters Union boss James A. Hoffa.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

AUG 12 1967

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Bishop
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

FBI WASH DC

FBI NEW ORLS

645PM URGENT 8/12/67 OLP

TO: DIRECTOR (62-109060) AND DALLAS (89-43)

FROM: NEW ORLEANS (89-69) 2P

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEXAS, NOV. TWENTYTWO, SIXTYTHREE, MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING. OO: DALLAS.

RENOTEL AUGUST ELEVEN SIXTYSEVEN, FIVE FORTY PM.

THE NEW ORLEANS STATES-ITEM, FINAL EDITION, AUGUST TWELVE INSTANT REPORTED TESTIMONY THIS MORNING CENTERED AROUND DEAN ANDREWS' JR., STATEMENTS BEFORE THE GRAND JURY JUNE TWENTY EIGHT LAST, IN WHICH ANDREWS SAID CLAY L. SHAW IS NOT THE MYSTERIOUS CLAY BERTRAND.

THE JUNE TWENTYEIGHT TESTIMONY WAS INTRODUCED TODAY OVER THE OBJECTIONS OF THE DEFENSE ATTORNEYS. DEFENSE OBJECTED THAT PROSECUTION PICKING OUT SELECTED QUOTES, SKIPPING AROUND IN THE TRANSCRIPT AND COMPLAINED THAT REMARKS WERE OUT OF CONTEXT, AND ASKED FOR MISTRIAL, WHICH WAS DENIED BY JUDGE. JUDGE ADVISED JURY TO CONSIDER ANY STATEMENT FROM GRAND JURY TESTIMONY IN LIGHT OF THE ENTIRE TESTIMONY. DEFENSE REQUESTED ENTIRE TESTIMONY BE READ INTO RECORD BEFORE GRAND JURY, WHICH WAS DONE. PROSECUTION ALSO GOT ENTERED INTO THE RECORD PORTIONS OF ANDREWS' INTERROGATION BY WARREN COMMISSION LAWYER AND SEVEN TYPED COPIES OF VARIOUS CONVERSATIONS AND TELEVISION INTERVIEWS.

REC 23 62-109060-5669

EX 101

14 AUG 15 1967

END PAGE ONE

59 AUG 22 1967

MR DELOACH FOR THE DIRECTOR

NO 89:69

DEFENSE OBJECTIONS WERE OVERRULED. PROSECUTION ASKED THE COURT TO TAKE JUDICIAL NOTICE OF PRESIDENTIAL EXECUTIVE ORDERS CREATING THE WARREN COMMISSION AND CITED THREE CASES IN WHICH THE STATE COURTS TOOK SUCH NOTICE OF FEDERAL ACTS. JUDGE PERMITTED THE TESTIMONY TO BE INTRODUCED AND THE DEFENSE RESERVED A BILL OF EXCEPTIONS FOR A POSSIBLE APPEAL.

NO LHM BEING SUBMITTED.

END

BGM

FBI WASH DC

cc: MR. SULLIVAN

THIS SERIAL HAS BEEN REFERRED TO ANOTHER AGENCY AND IS IN A PENDING STATUS:

FILE NO. 62-109060

SERIAL NO. 5670

PAGE NO. 1-2

NO. OF PAGES: 2

SECTION NO.

142

CIA

REFERRAL

5010-106
OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : The Director

DATE: 8-7-67

FROM : N. P. Callahan

SUBJECT: The Congressional Record

Pages S10352-S10357. Senator Harlan, (R) Indiana, requested to have printed in the Record part II of a four-part CBS news inquiry entitled "The Warren Report" which was broadcast in June. This material states conclusion continued at Bethesda, as it had reigned at Dallas and. F.B.I. agents submitted a report, later disclosed in Edward J. Epstein's book, Inquest, which said they had heard one pathologist state that he had found a wound in the President's back, and could not find an exit.

62-109060
NOT RECORDED
126 AUG 21 1967

Original filed in:

AUG 29 1967

In the original of a memorandum captioned and dated as above, the Congressional Record for 8-4-67 was reviewed and pertinent items were marked for the Director's attention. This form has been prepared in order that portions of a copy of the original memorandum may be clipped, mounted, and placed in the appropriate case or subject matter files.

59 AUG 29 1967

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27
5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

1-Mr. DeLoach
1-Mr. Bishop
Mr. Sullivan
1-Mr. Rosen

TO : MR. TOLSON

DATE: 8/14/67

FROM : C. D. DE LOACH

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963
DALLAS, TEXAS

For record purposes, I called Assistant Attorney General Vinson, Criminal Division of the Department, on 8/7/67 and told him I had noted that the Department had indicated that it would be impossible to quash a subpoena so that SA Regis Kennedy would not have to testify.

I told Vinson that in view of this move I wanted to make certain that SA Kennedy was given specific guidance and not instructions or advice of a general nature by several different individuals. I stated that on the last occasion SA Kennedy had appeared, he was advised of one policy by the U. S. Attorney and then later of a different policy by two Assistant U. S. Attorneys. I stated this, of course, was most unfair and made only for confusion.

Vinson assured me that U. S. Attorney Lacour would give specific guidance to SA Kennedy and that there would be no retraction of such guidance or advice by other members of the U. S. Attorney's office.

ACTION:

For record purposes.

CDD:amr
(5)

EX-113

DEC 53 62-109060-5671

11 AUG 16 1967

62 AUG 23 1967

PERS. REC. UNIT

FD-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

FBI

Date: 8/10/67

Transmit the following in PLAIN TEXT
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, NEW ORLEANS (89-69)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
DALLAS, TEXAS, 11/22/63
MISCELLANEOUS - INFO CONCERNING
OO: DALLAS

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are newspaper articles appearing in New Orleans newspapers concerning the assassination of President KENNEDY.

Also enclosed for Dallas and Miami are one copy each of these newspaper articles.

(3) - Bureau (Encl. 5)
1 - Dallas (89-43) (Enclosure)
1 - Miami (Encl. 5)
1 - New Orleans

ALS:jab
(6)

REC-23 62-109060-5672

EX 101

AUG 12 1967

5-Sullivan, Wm.

50 AUG 22 1967

Approved: Sent M Per

Special Agent in Charge

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

DEAN ANDREWS GOES ON TRIAL

DA Subpenas Testimony to Warren Commission

The original stenographic notes of Dean A. Andrews' Warren Commission testimony taken in New Orleans in 1964 were subpenaed by the district attorney's office Tuesday for Wednesday's trial of the Jefferson Parish attorney on a perjury charge.

The subpena, filed by Assistant District Attorney James L. Alcock and signed by trial Judge Frank J. Shea, is directed to Helen Dietrich, described as an agent for Deitrich and Pickett, Inc., National Bank of Commerce building.

It orders her to produce the "original stenographic notes and transcription thereof and voice recordings, if any, of the testimony of Dean A. Andrews Jr. on July 21, 1964, at the old Civil Courts Building taken for the President's commission on the assassination of John F. Kennedy."

Andrews was indicted by the Orleans Parish Grand Jury for perjury in connection with testimony before that body on District Attorney Jim Garrison's Kennedy assassination probe.

One alternate juror will be selected for the five-man jury that will hear the case, according to Judge Shea. Decisions must be unanimous for five-man juries.

Rules set down by Judge Shea for attendance at the trial for members of the press and of the general public follow:

1. No cameras will be allowed beyond the door leading to the third floor of the Criminal Courts building, where Judge Shea's court room is.

2. There will be no general admission to the third floor during selection of the jury due to space limitations. One representative of the press to be selected by pool will be allowed in.

3. During the trial, one front row bench will be allotted to the press, with seats assigned to one representative from each of the following: The Times-Picayune, the States-Item, the Louisiana Weekly, The Associated Press, United Press International, WWL-Radio, WWL-TV, WDSU-TV and WVUE-TV.

4. No one may leave or enter the court room except during official recess periods. Press members may relieve one another during recesses, but no more than one member from each agency may be in the court room at one time.

5. Seating for the general public will be on a first-come first-served basis. Anyone leaving his seat will go to the end of the line to be readmitted.

6. No standing, and no smoking will be permitted in the court room.

7. No one will be permitted past the door to the third floor without clearance of a deputy stationed at the door.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE 1

SECTION 1

TIMES PICAYUNE

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Date: 8-9-67

Edition:

Author:

Editor:

Title: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEX 11-22-63

Character: AFO

or

Classification: 89-

Submitting Office: N.O., LA.

☐ Being Investigated

62-109060-5672

ENCLOSURE

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

LOSES LA. TRIBUNAL PLEA

Sheridan Going To Federal Court

Attorneys for a television newsman accused of attempting to bribe a witness in DA Jim Garrison's assassination investigation took their fight to federal court today.

The Louisiana State Supreme Court ruled yesterday that Walter Sheridan, a reporter for the National Broadcasting Co., must testify before the Orleans Parish Grand Jury, saying that the newsman's claim of harassment by Garrison is not sufficient "to warrant the exercise of our supervisory jurisdiction at this time."

MILTON BRENER, an attorney for Sheridan, said today he would file pleadings in federal district court today on behalf of his client. Asked whether he would go all the way to the U.S. Supreme Court if necessary in an attempt to thwart Sheridan's appearance before the grand jury, Brener replied: "We intend to do everything we possibly can."

Sheridan was subpenaed to appear before the grand jury shortly after Garrison charged him with attempting to bribe Perry Raymond Russo of Baton Rouge, who testified he witnessed Clay Shaw, David Ferrie and Lee Harvey Oswald plot to assassinate President John F. Kennedy.

Shaw has been charged by Garrison with conspiring to kill the president.

THE CHARGE against Sheridan grew out of an hour-long documentary which was highly critical of Garrison's methods of handling the probe.

Meanwhile, Gordon Novel, another witness in the probe, has volunteered to go before the grand jury provided he be questioned under the influence of "truth serum," or hypnosis or while being administered a lie detector examination.

Novel took refuge in Ohio after Garrison charged him with conspiracy to commit simple burglary and being a material witness.

IN ANOTHER development yesterday, the attorney for Dean A. Andrews Jr. subpenaed two more defense witnesses for Andrews' perjury trial, scheduled tomorrow in Judge Frank J. Shea's court.

Subpenaed were David L. Chandler, 724 Gov. Nichols, a Life magazine reporter; Sam Depino, a reporter for WVUE-TV, and Bernard (Bubba) Pettingill, bail bondsman for the General Bail Bonding Service, 534 S. Broad.

In Baton Rouge yesterday, Russo claimed the late Ferrie also discussed the assassination of former President Dwight D. Eisenhower and former Mexican President Adolpho Lopez Mateos.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE 6

STATES-ITEM

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Date: 8-8-67

Edition: RED FLASH

Author:

Editor:

Title: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEX 11-22-63

Character: AFO

or

Classification: 89-

Submitting Office: N.O., LA.

☐ Being Investigated

5672

ENCLOSURE

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

BULLETIN

The District Attorney's office today supenaed the stenographic notes, transcripts and voice recordings of testimony given to the Warren Commission by Dean A. Andrews Jr. in 1964 for use at Andrews' trial, which begins here tomorrow.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE 1

STATES-ITEM

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Date: 8-8-67

Edition: RED FLASH

Author:

Editor:

Title: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEX. 11-22-63

Character: AFO

or

Classification: 89-

Submitting Office: N.O., LA.

☐ Being Investigated

- 56 -

ENCLOSURE

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Judge Issues Guidelines for Andrews Trial

Criminal District Court Judge Frank J. Shea today issued a set of rules governing attendance by the press and the general public at the perjury trial of attorney Dean A. Andrews Jr., which opens here tomorrow.

Andorews was indicted for perjury by the Orleans Parish Grand Jury in connection with testimony he gave relating to District Attorney Jim Garrison's investigation of the Kennedy assassination.

The rules set down today by Judge Shea are as follows:

1. There will be no camera beyond the door leading to the third floor of the Criminal Courts Bulding, where Judge Shea's court is located.

There are no restrictions on photographs elsewhere in the building.

2. During the selection of the jury, there will be no general admission to the third floor. One representative of the press to be chosen by a pool of various agencies may be present during the selection. No other persons will be admitted.

3. During the trial, one front row bench will be allotted to the press, with seats assigned to one representative from each of the following media: The States-Item, The Times-Picayune, the Louisiana Weekly, The Associated Press, United Press International, WWL - Radio, WWL-TV, WDSU-TV and WVUE-TV.

4. No one will be permitted to enter or leave the court except during official recess periods. Press members may relieve each other during recesses but no more than one person from each agency may be in court at any one time.

5. Other seating in the court will be assigned to the general public on a first-come, first-served basis. No regular passes will be issued. Anyone who leaves his seat will go to the end of the line if he wishes to be readmitted.

6. No standing in the courtroom and no smoking will be permitted.

7. No one will be permitted past the door to the third floor without clearance of the deputy stationed at the door.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE 2

STATES-ITEM

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Date: 8-8-67

Edition: RED FLASH

Author:

Editor:

Title: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEX. 11-22-63

Character: AFO

or

Classification: 89-

Submitting Office: N.O., LA.

☐ Being Investigated

ENCLOSURE

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Perjury Trial For Andrews Commences

Dean A. Andrews Jr., the lawyer accused by District Attorney Jim Garrison of lying before the Orleans Parish Grand Jury in the investigation into the assassination of President John F. Kennedy ~~goes~~ on trial for perjury today.

Garrison's office yesterday subpenaed the stenographic notes and voice recordings of testimony given by Andrews in 1964 to the Warren Commission.

In his defense, Andrews subpenaed 39 witnesses, including Garrison, Gov. John J. McKeithen and the entire grand jury. However, William V. Redmann, the governor's executive counsel, sent a telegram yesterday to Judge Frank J. Shea advising that Andrews had withdrawn his subpena of the governor.

~~MACHINERY~~ TO select a five-man jury and an alternate to hear the case was to grind into motion today. Decisions rendered by five-man juries must be unanimous by law.

The subpena for Andrews' testimony before the Warren Commission was directed to Helen Dietrich, described as an agent for Dietrich and Pickett Inc., National Bank of Commerce bldg. The order describes the testimony as having been taken in the old Civil Courts bldg. on July 21, 1964.

Redmann's telegram to Judge Shea, said that "although as chief executive, he (McKeithen) is not liable to subpena by the judicial branch, the governor will supply any required information by personal appearance of himself or appropriate subordinate that appears necessary

ANDREWS HAD BEEN brought before the grand jury after Garrison charged Clay Shaw, a New Orleans businessman, with conspiracy to assassinate President Kennedy.

Andrews told the Warren Commission that a Clay Bertrand contacted him shortly after the assassination about representing Lee Harvey Oswald, the man the commission concluded killed the President.

Garrison charges Shaw is Bertrand.

Andrews contends Shaw is not Bertrand. Shaw, too, says he is not Bertrand.

Andrews says that Eugene ~~Davis~~, a French Quarter bar owner, is Bertrand, but Davis denies that he has ever used the name of Bertrand.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE 1

STATES-ITEM

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Date: 8-9-67
Edition: RED COMET
Author:
Editor:
Title: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEX. 11-22-63
Character: AFO
or
Classification: 89-
Submitting Office: N.O., LA.

☐ Being Investigated

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATION SECTION
AUG 14 1967

TELETYPE

REC 46

Mr. Tolson
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Bishop
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Gandy

FBI WASH DC

FBI NEW ORLS

8-2 AM URGENT 8/14/67 CJP

TO DIRECTOR (62-109060) AND DALLAS (89-43)

FROM NEW ORLEANS (89-69)

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEXAS, NOV. TWENTYTWO, SIXTYTHREE, MISCELLANEOUS INFO CONCERNING. OO: DALLAS.

WDSU RADIO NEWSCAST REPORTED THAT DEAN ANDREWS, NEW ORLEANS ATTORNEY, WAS FOUND GUILTY ON THREE COUNTS OF PERJURY IN CRIMINAL DISTRICT COURT, PARISH OF ORLEANS. THE FIVE MAN JURY RETURNED VERDICT OF GUILTY EARLY THIS AM.

ANDREWS IN NINETEEN SIXTYTHREE WAS ALLEGEDLY CONTACTED BY ONE CLAY BERTRAND AND ASKED TO REPRESENT LEE HARVEY OSWALD.

END

RCS

FBI WASH DC

P

REC 46 62-109060-5673

EX 106

15 AUG 16 1967

56 AUG 21 1967

CC- MR. SULLIVAN

MR. DELOACH FOR THE DIRECTOR

VFA-312, FAC-32, 2d FAW (S-3),
MCAS, Beaufort, So. Carolina 29902
8 August 1967

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D.C.

Mr. Hoover;

I am writing this letter in connection with the assassination of President John F. Kennedy. I am studying the case as thoroughly as I can, but would like to get hold of some information that is still not too clear in my mind.

To get to the point, I was hoping that you could help me by first telling me if there are any reports that were not made public in the beginning that now, might be available to persons interested in the case. If so could you tell me where these reports can be located.

I was also wondering if you could possibly locate and send to me a copy of the ballistics report that was made by the FBI. Please advise me as to whether this report can be acquired, and how I can go about receiving it. If you cannot send me a copy, maybe you know where I can purchase a summary of this report. Also you might be able to recommend some of the more truthfully written books on the assassination. Your time, efforts, and consideration will be deeply appreciated. Thank you.

Sincerely,

Alfred A. Brissette

Alfred A. Brissette PR USNC

RSVT

REC-40

62-109060-5674

EX 106

15 AUG 15 1967

CORRESPONDENCE

August 14, 1967

REC-107 62-109060-5674

EX-106

Pfc. Alfred A. Brissette
VMFA-312, MAG-32
2d MAW (S-3), MCAS
Beaufort, South Carolina 29902

Dear Mr. Brissette:

With reference to your communication of August 8th, this is to advise that all the material developed by the FBI in connection with our investigation of the assassination of President Kennedy was turned over to the Warren Commission for its consideration and the results of our inquiry into this matter were subsequently made available to the National Archives by the Warren Commission.

The FBI has no authority to independently release any information contained in these reports; however, since certain material is available for inspection, I suggest you communicate with the Archivist, National Archives and Records Service, 8th Street and Pennsylvania Avenue, N. W., Washington, D. C. 20408, for the data you desire.

MAILED 28
AUG 14 1967
COMM-FBI

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

John Edgar Hoover
Director

NOTE: Bufiles contain no record of correspondent.

ED:jcw (3)

Tolson
DeLoach
Mohr
Bishop
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

AUG 22 1967

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

Mrs. Dunn 4730

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10 5010-109
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060) DATE: 8/11/67

FROM : SAC, INDIANAPOLIS (62-1686)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963
DALLAS, TEXAS
INFORMATION CONCERNING

Re Bureau airtel to Indianapolis dated 8/8/67.

Enclosed for the Bureau are the orignial and three copies of a letterhead memorandum which is self-explanatory.

Interview conducted in this matter was done by Special Agent WALTER VALENTINE, JR., and JAMES STEINMAN, Logansport Police Department.

Captain STEINMAN advised that LOWE made a similar allegation concerning SCHOENRADT several years ago but failed to mention anything concerning the Assassination of JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY. [redacted]

[redacted]

SCHOENRADT is described as follows:

Race	White
Sex	Male
Place of birth	Logansport, Indiana
Age	About 35 in 1959
Eyes	Blue
Hair	Brown

[redacted]

No further investigation being conducted by Indianapolis UACB.

62-109060-5675

(2) - Bureau
2 - Indianapolis
WV:dsg
(4)

cc IHM 6
USSS + Dog
8/17/67
a.c. Im 5732 6-four

EX-115

AUG 22 1967

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Indianapolis, Indiana

August 11, 1967

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963
DALLAS, TEXAS

Baptist 1917 Lee White Va.

On August 10, 1967, TIMOTHY RALPH LOWE, Room 374 Captain Logan Hotel, Logansport, Indiana, was interviewed by a Special Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and James Steinman, Captain, Logansport Police Department, Logansport, Indiana. Lowe advised he is a retired Air Force Second Lieutenant, Serial Number A0854503.

Lowe stated he is 48 years old and has had pressure and a feeling of suffocation on him from an unknown person since his first memory at age four. His development has been hindered and he is now partially age four in his ways. Lowe stated he has visions and he knew that John Fitzgerald Kennedy was going to be assassinated when he was fourteen years of age, long before Kennedy was a national figure. He stated that in 1938 he was in New Orleans at the Hotel Montelion and heard the names of Garrison and Ferrie in a vision. He stated that he has been aware of a project to assassinate Kennedy all of his life. He stated he went to Japan in 1963 and a few days after he arrived in Japan, Kennedy was assassinate.

Lowe stated he feels that [redacted] in Logansport is responsible for Kennedy's death. This man is Richard Schoenradt. He stated Schoenradt has never been in New Orleans or Dallas to his knowledge, however, he first saw Schoenradt's face in his visions in approximately 1923, but saw him in person for the first time in October, 1961.

62-109060-5675

ENCLOSURE

RE: Assassination of President
John Fitzgerald Kennedy
November 22, 1963
Dallas, Texas

He stated that no one believes him. Lowe advised that the only evidence for his statement is in his body and he cannot produce any further evidence to substantiate his statements. He stated his mother and father could relate more concerning his visions if they were not deceased.

Lowe stated he received an overdose of insulin which affected his spine in an Air Force hospital.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. McGowan
1 - Mr. Branigan
1 - Mr. Lenihan

Mr. Fred M. Vinson, Jr.
Assistant Attorney General

August 9, 1967

Director, FBI

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963
DALLAS, TEXAS

On August 7, 1967, Mr. Gordon D. Novel telephonically contacted a Special Agent of this Bureau stationed at Cocoa, Florida. Mr. Novel has been prominently mentioned in news media in connection with the investigation of District Attorney James Garrison, Orleans Parish, Louisiana.

Mr. Novel advised that he had been instructed by Mr. Kossack, Department of Justice, Civil Rights Division, through the American Civil Liberties Union to turn over any information he developed regarding James Garrison to the nearest FBI office. Mr. Novel stated he will be residing at Cocoa Beach for the next six weeks and desired to turn over information to the Resident Agency at Cocoa, Florida.

EX 104 REC-34 62-109060-5676

On August 8, 1967, Mr. Kossack informed Special Agent William A. Branigan of this Bureau that he had told a representative of the American Civil Liberties Union that if Gordon Novel had any information regarding the misuse of process by District Attorney Garrison, such information could be furnished to the nearest office of the FBI. Mr. Kossack stated that he did not say or imply that the Bureau or the Department of Justice was conducting any investigation of District Attorney Garrison. Mr. Kossack requested that any information made available by Gordon Novel be accepted without comment and be forwarded to the appropriate division in the Department.

AUG 17 1967

Personnel of this Bureau have been so advised.

62-109060

1 - Mr. Carl Eardley
Acting Assistant Attorney General

1 - Mr. J. Walter Yeagley
Assistant Attorney General

AUG 16 1967

WAB:lag
(9)

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

Kossack should have told C.I.L.U. to send matter to D.O.J. don't like being an intermediary Kossack Novel Donahoe

SENT DIRECTOR
8-9-67

THIS SERIAL HAS BEEN REFERRED TO ANOTHER AGENCY AND IS IN A PENDING STATUS:

FILE NO. 62-109060

SERIAL NO. 5677

PAGE NO. 1-3

NO. OF PAGES 3

SECTION NO.

142

CIA

REFERRAL

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATION SECTION
AUG 15 1967

FBI WASH DC

TELETYPE

REC 51

Tolson
Deloach
Mohr
Bishop
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

FBI NEW ORLS

610PM URGENT 8/15/67 RDC

TO DIRECTOR (62-109060) AND DALLAS (89-43)

FROM NEW ORLEANS (89-69)

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEXAS, NOV. TWENTYTWO, SIXTYTHREE, MISCELLANEOUS - INFO CONCERNING, OO: DALLAS.

NEW ORLEANS STATES-ITEM, RED FLASH EDITION, AUGUST FIFTEEN INSTANT, REPORTED THAT DA JIM GARRISON TODAY ISSUED SUBPOENAES FOR THE FOLLOWING THREE PERSONS TO APPEAR BEFORE ORLEANS PARISH GRAND JURY TOMORROW IN CONNECTION WITH HIS KENNEDY ASSASSINATION PROBE: STEVEN B. PLOTKIN, ATTORNEY FOR GORDON NOVEL, THE BARONNE BUILDING; BRYON CHIVERTON, FOUR TWO ZERO NINE FONTAINEBLEAU (FILES OF NEW ORLEANS OFFICE CONTAIN NO INFO CONCERNING CHIVERTON IN CONNECTION WITH GARRISON PROBE); AND RANCIER B. EHLINGER, ONE ZERO THREE HOMESTEAD AVE., METAIRIE. EHLINGER IDENTIFIED NEW ORLEANS TEL APRIL SEVEN SIXTYSEVEN AS FRIEND OF GORDON NOVEL WHO NOVEL ALLEGED GARRISON WAS "LEANING" ON AND WAS GETTING CLOSE TO THREATENING WITH PHYSICAL VIOLENCE.

REC 51 62-109060-5678

AUG 17 1967

END PAGE ONE

EX-105

62 AUG 23 1967

MR. DELOACH FOR THE DIRECTOR

ACCORDING TO THE ARTICLE ASSISTANT DA ALVIN OSER WAS REPORTED TO HAVE STATED THAT GARRISON WAS FILING A WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS TO HAVE MIGUEL TORRES RETURNED TO NEW ORLEANS FROM ANGOLA STATE PENITENTIARY TO TESTIFY BEFORE GRAND JURY NEXT WEEK.

THE ARTICLE REPORTED THAT SENTENCING OF ATTORNEY DEAN ANDREWS FOUND GUILTY OF PERJURY WAS NOT EXPECTED BEFORE TOMORROW.

ACCORDING TO THE ARTICLE HARRY A. BURGLASS, ANDREWS' ATTORNEY WAS QUOTED AS SAYING HE EXPECTS TO FILE NEW PLEADINGS BEFORE JUDGE SHEA FOLLOWING SENTENCING OF ANDREWS LEADING TO APPEALS IN HIGHER COURTS.

NO LHM BEING SUBMITTED.

END

BJP

FBI WASH DC

P

CC- MR. SULLIVAN

5-113a ((9-29-65)

Domestic Intelligence Division

INFORMATIVE NOTE

Date 8/15/67

Gordon Novel is the former associate of Jim Garrison, who fled the State of Louisiana to avoid appearing before a New Orleans Grand Jury in connection with Garrison's so-called probe into the Kennedy assassination. Garrison has tried in vain to have Novel extradited back to the State of Louisiana. Novel recently made a public offer to return to Louisiana and appear before the grand jury if Garrison would publicly assure that he (Novel) would be given truth serum prior to being questioned by the grand jury.

Miguel Torres, referred to in attached, is one-time heroin addict now in state prison at Angola, Louisiana, who has claimed he was offered freedom, an ounce of heroin, and three months' vacation in Florida, if he would help substantiate Garrison's case.

Inasmuch as the attached is from news media, it will not be disseminated.

TJS:chs

WEST

62-109060

FD-38 (Rev. 5-22-64)

FBI

Date: 8/9/67

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____ (Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (163-0)

SUBJECT: "SPONTEJO"
~~INFORMATION CONCERNING~~
FPC

On 8/7/67, [redacted] furnished the following information, which was obtained from a non-controlled source, whose reliability is not known:

A Cuban, believed to be of Mexican origin, known only as "SPONTEJO", and described as a "G-2 agent", was reportedly involved in the assassination of President JOHN F. KENNEDY.

The source is unable to furnish any additional clarifying information, and, in order to better evaluate the source of the foregoing information, has requested any information identifiable with "SPONTEJO".

Indices of the NYO were carefully searched, concerning captioned, including phoenetic variations thereof, with negative results.

The Bureau is requested to search indices for any pertinent identifiable information which may be furnished to the source.

(4) - Bureau (RM) [redacted]
(1-FOREIGN LIAISON UNIT)
1 - New York [redacted]
1 - New York

REC-24 62-109060-5679

16 AUG 11 1967

cc attached + all NYwia 8/10/67

A Check of Bureau Files reveals
(✓) No record re
( ) No pertinent data re
( ) No identifiable data re
( ) No additional data re

BKK:pmm
(7)

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent In Charge

5 AUG 11 1967

FD-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

FBI

Date: 8/9/67

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL (Priority)

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Bishop
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, NEW ORLEANS (89-69)

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
11/22/63, DALLAS, TEXAS

Re Bureau airtel 8/7/67.

On 8/8/67, the residences located at 757 French St. and 4905 Magazine St., New Orleans, La., were personally observed by two SA's of the New Orleans Office. It was determined that neither one of these residences has been demolished or is presently being demolished. It is to be noted, however, that the building immediately next to 4905 Magazine Street, which is described as a duplex-type building with the addresses of 4903 and 4901 is presently being renovated and some interior and exterior work appeared to be in progress.

A review of New Orleans files determined that LEE HARVEY OSWALD resided at 126 Exchange Place, New Orleans, La., during a period preceding the Spring of 1956 when he and his family moved to Ft. Worth, Texas. This address was also observed and no evidence existed that this residence is being demolished or has been recently demolished.

According to New Orleans files, LEE HARVEY OSWALD and his mother resided in Covington, La.; however, these residences were not checked inasmuch as LEE HARVEY OSWALD was an infant at the time he resided in Covington.

REC 46 62-109060-5680

(3) - Bureau
1 - Dallas (89-43)
2 - New Orleans
DDD:sah
(6)

EX-115

XEROX

14 AUG 17 1967

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

NO 89-69
DDD:sab

A review of New Orleans files disclosed no information identifiable with the notebook described by Mr. RUPS.

1 - Mr. C. D. DeLoach
1 - Mr. T. E. Bishop
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan
1 - Mr. W. A. Branigan
1 - Mr. R. E. Lenihan

The Attorney General

August 16, 1967

REC 46 62-109060-5680

Director, FBI

EX-115

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963,
DALLAS, TEXAS

Mr. Jan Rups, a representative for the Dutch newspaper "Der Telegram" in Amsterdam, recently contacted the Bureau and informed a Bureau official that he had recently returned from New Orleans where he had been in contact with New Orleans District Attorney James C. Garrison for approximately four hours. Mr. Rups advised that he found Garrison to be very articulate and persuasive and stated that he came away from the interview believing, against his better judgment, that Garrison might have something. Mr. Rups stated that Garrison showed him extracts from various affidavits he had collected and seemed to be supremely confident that he could "make his case."

Mr. Rups further advised that Garrison had shown him a small green notebook, approximately four inches by five inches, which Garrison described as most significant evidence. Garrison claimed that this was a notebook of Lee Harvey Oswald's that had recently been found in a New Orleans house where Oswald had lived in 1963. Garrison informed Mr. Rups that a Negro member of a wrecking crew which is demolishing this house found the notebook and eventually it came into Garrison's hands. Garrison claimed this alleged notebook of Oswald's contained pertinent data regarding the assassination and he allowed Mr. Rups to glance briefly at several pages. Mr. Rups said he saw only jotted notations that were meaningless to him; however, he said he gained the distinct impression that Garrison considered this "new find" to be of great importance.

A check of our files disclosed that Lee Harvey Oswald arrived in New Orleans, Louisiana, approximately April 25, 1963. He spent several nights at the residence

62-109060

REL:as
(13)

AUG 16 1967
COMM-FBI

TELETYPE UNIT

The Attorney General

of his uncle, Mr. Charles F. Murret, 757 French Street, New Orleans, Louisiana. Thereafter, he moved to a residence at 4905 Magazine Street, New Orleans, Louisiana, where he resided from approximately May 1, 1963, to September 25, 1963, when he left New Orleans en route to Mexico City, Mexico.

Special Agents of our New Orleans Office made a visual check at the residences located at 757 French Street and 4905 Magazine Street, both New Orleans, Louisiana. Our Agents noted that neither residence is being or has recently been demolished.

The above is being furnished for your information in this matter.

1 - The Deputy Attorney General

1 - Mr. Carl Eardley
Acting Assistant Attorney General

1 - Mr. Fred M. Vinson, Jr.
Assistant Attorney General

1 - Mr. J. Walter Yeagley
Assistant Attorney General

FD-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

FBI

Date: 8/14/67

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____ (Priority)

Mr. Tolson
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Bishop
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI
ATTENTION: FBI LABORATORY
SAC, SAN FRANCISCO

FROM : SAC, CINCINNATI (62-0) (RUC)

SUBJECT: UNKNOWN SUBJECT;
Anonymous Document on
Red Plot Behind KENNEDY
Assassination and Negro
Demonstrations, Nailed to
Cincinnati, Ohio, Police Department
from San Jose, California,
8/5/67
INFORMATION CONCERNING
(OO: San Francisco)

Q625-626

541748

cc - Room w/enc.
cc - Sullivan w/enc.

Assassination of President John F. Kennedy

ORIG TO LAB

Enclosed for the FBI Laboratory are the following:

One typed, undated carbon document of 21 pages entitled "PREFACE-----ENCLOSED FIND CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION ABOUT NEGRO RIOTS-----," addressed to Chief BRICE KINNAMON, Chief JACOB W. SCHOTT, and Captain JOHN A. SORACE; and the mailing envelope addressed to Chief JACOB W. SCHOTT, Cincinnati, Ohio, PD, postmarked 8/5/67, p.m., at San Jose, California.

EX 101 1 ENCLOSURE

62-109060-5681

REC-42

4 - Bureau (Enc. 2) (RM)
(3 - 62-UNSUB; Anonymous Document on Red Plot)
(1 - 62-109060) (Assassination of President KENNEDY)
(1 - 44-24016) (JACK RUBY; LEE HARVEY OSWALD - VICTIM)
4 - San Francisco (RM)
(2 - 62-New) (UNSUB; Anonymous Document on Red Plot)
(1 - 62-Assassination of President KENNEDY)
(1 - 44-JACK RUBY; LEE HARVEY OSWALD - VICTIM)
2 - Dallas (Info) (RM)
(1 - 89-43) (Assassination of President KENNEDY)
(1 - 44-1639) (JACK RUBY; LEE HARVEY OSWALD - VICTIM)
1 - Memphis (Info) (RM)

14 AUG 16 1967

SEP 7 1967

COPIES DESTROYED
SEP 2 1973

ENCLOSURE

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

COPY AND SPECIMENS RETAINED IN LAB

CI 62-0

A xerox copy of Unsub's document is attached to each airtel, and five xerox copies of the Unsub's mailing envelope are attached to Bureau airtels.

By letter of 8/10/67, Colonel JACOB SCHOTT, Chief, Cincinnati PD, furnished the above-mentioned document and mailing envelope to the Cincinnati Office of the FBI for information, indicating it need not be returned to the PD and that it had been handled by numerous and undetermined personnel of the PD. Colonel SCHOTT has been mentioned in the nation's press recently as testifying in Washington, D.C. before the Senate Judiciary Committee on the recent racial disturbances in Cincinnati, Ohio. Also the news media has mentioned Captain SORACE of Nashville, Tennessee, and Chief BRICE KINNAMON (believed to be in Cambridge, Maryland) as commenting on racial disturbances in their areas.

Using a numerology system of "13" for names and numbers, Unsub alleges five persons plotted President JOHN F. KENNEDY's assassination for a "Red Fabian Mob." On unnumbered page 1, which begins with the words "Confidential Report," and page 2, these persons are listed as follows:

NORMAN S. LEZIER, Aka., who is described as the Red Fabian National Boss from Santa Cruz, California;

ROBERT K. HOPSON, who is described as a big shot "junk" handler, formerly of Santa Cruz, California;

Reverend KURTZ, who is described as an assistant to HOPSON and known to the Santa Clara County, California, Sheriff's Office;

SAM the Shotgun, who is described as SAM MIANO, the brother-in-law of the late AL CAPONE, a gangster; 45

"Our Mr. Thirteen," who is described as hired by SAM MIANO to shoot President KENNEDY.

Unsub alleged this "Red Fabian Mob" is international in scope, having originated in Great Britain, the alleged current headquarters, engaging in vice, crime, Communism, racial riots, etc., for profit. Unsub alleges this group originated with FREDERICK H. ENGELS and CARL MARX and now

controls our national leaders.

The entire document has scurrilous remarks about many public personages, including President JOHNSON, the Director, and others; however, it makes no threats of harm against them. It is apparently written by a person needing psychiatric treatment.

LEADS

FBI LABORATORY

The FBI Laboratory is requested to compare the typing on the enclosed document and envelope with similar "crank-type" letters for possible identification of the Unsub, and advise San Francisco and other appropriate offices as to the results of the examination. The original document need not be returned to Cincinnati.

SAN FRANCISCO

AT SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA

1. Will advise the Bureau if that office has information of similar type letters being written by a person or persons who seem to be obsessed by a system of "13" numerology.

2. Will consider a check of indices on the five names mentioned by Unsub, viz., NORMAN S. LEZIER, ROBERT K. HOPSON, Reverend KURTZ, SAM MIANO, and "Our Mr. Thirteen," to determine if the identity of the Unsub has already been determined in San Francisco files.

Information copies of this airtel are being sent to Dallas, which office was Office of Origin in the Assassination of President KENNEDY and JACK L. RUBY; LEE HARVEY OSWALD - VICTIM files.

Also, information copies are being sent to Memphis and Baltimore as Unsub's letter indicates that he had addressed a similar type communication to Chief BRICE KINNAMON (believed to be in Cambridge, Maryland) and Captain JOHN A. SORACE (believed to be of the Nashville, Tennessee, PD).

PREFACE-----

ENCLOSED FIND CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION ABOUT NEGRO RIOTS-----

TO:
CHIEF BRICE KINNAMON
CHIEF JACOB W. SCHOTT
CAPTAIN JOHN A. SORACE

IF PRESIDENT JOHN KENNEDY, HAD SURVIVED THE ATTEMPT ON HIS LIFE, THE WAR IN VIET NAM, WOULD HAVE BEEN OVER A LONG TIME AGO, BECAUSE KENNEDY WOULD HAVE THROWN A BLOCKADE AROUND RED NORTH VIET NAM, JUST LIKE HE THREW AROUND CU. TO KEEP RED BRITISH SHIPS OUT.--

---OVER TWO HUNDRED RED BRITISH SHIPS, FLYING THE RED BRITISH FLAG, HAVE UN-LOADED WAR SUPPLIES--TO " THEIR " COMMUNISTS (THEY ARE CERTAINLY NOT OUR: IN NORTH VIET NAM, ---SINCE PRESIDENT LYNDON JOHNSON, " ESCALATED " THE VIE: NAM WAR,-----" TO STIMULATE TRADE FOR RED BRITISH SHIPPERS."

---13 RED FABIAN INTER-NATIONAL-GANGSTER BOSSES IN RED BRITAIN, FORMULATE AL OF LYNDON JOHNSON'S FOREIGN POLICIES, AND ----13 RED FABIAN NAT-IONAL BOSSES IN CALIFORNIA, FORMULATE ALL OF JOHNSON'S DOMESTIC POLICIES.

PRESIDENT KENNEDY NEVER WANTED TO BE A " WORSHIPED HERO ", BUT IF HE HA THROUGH THE ASSASSINATION ATTEMPT IN DALLAS, TEXAS, ---THOUSANDS OF AM ICAN LIVES COULD HAVE BEEN SAVED IN VILT NAM, BECAUSE LYNDON JOHNSON HAS-- ORDERS" FROM THE FABIAN MOB, TO---KILL OFF----UP TO ---13 HUNDRED AMERICAN ERY SINGLE MONTH IN VIET NAM---IF NECESSARRY, TO " STIMULATE TRADE FOR RE ITISH SHIPPERS. " JOHNSON HAS A FEW OTHER ORDERS FROM THE FABIAN MOB, LIK GIVING AWAY THE PANAMA CANAL, DESTROYING THE AMERICAN AUTO MAKERS AND DESTRO ING A MILLION JOBS IN THE AMERICAN AUTO INDUSTRY, ---TO " STIMULATE TRADE FOR RED BRITISH SHIPPERS, WHO ARE NOW ENGAGED IN HAULING IN RUSSIAN MADE -- FIAT CARS. " JOHNSON CHANNELLED BILLIONS OF DOLLARS WORTH OF AUTO AND TRUCK MAKING MACHINERY, TO RUSSIA, TO HELP TO BUILD FIATS. THAT IS WHY THE CURRENT RACE RIOTS WERE CONCENTRATED ON DETROIT.

62-109060-5681

PREFACE PAGE TWO---

JOHNSON HAS BEEN D[illegible]ING HIS FEET IN VIET NAM FOR NEARLY FOUR YEARS, AN PRESIDENT KENNEDY WOULD HAVE WON THE VIET NAM WAR, JUST AS FAST AS LITTLE ISRAELI WON THE WAR, AGAINST THE UNITED ARAB REPUBLICS.-----

---THINK OF IT FOR A MOMENT, LITTLE ISRAELI, WITH LESS THAN TWO MILLION JEWS, LICKED THE U.A.R. IN FIVE DAYS. THE UNITED ARAB REPUBLICS, WERE BACKED 100% THE BIG "BAD RUSSIANS", AND THAT DID NOT SCARE THE JEWS ONE DAMNED BIT.---

JOHNSON SAYS " HE FEARS RED CHINA MAY ENTER THE WAR AGAINST US IN VIET NA RED CHINA IS NOT NEARLY AS TOUGH AS RUSSIA-------AND WE CAN LICK BOTH OF THEM IF WE HAVE TO.

LYNDON JOHNSON THE MAN WHO SYMPATHIZED WITH THE WATTS AREA RIOERS, NOW SYMPATHISES WITH THE CURRENT NEGRO RIOERS, AND HE WILL CONTINUE TO SYMPATHIZE WI THE NEGRO RIOTERS,------WANTS AND NEEDS THOSE NEGRO RIOTS NOW, BECAUSE LYNDON JOHNSON IS NOTHING BUT A " TWENTIETH CENTURY BENEDICT ARNOLD ".--

JOHNSON NOT ONLY DRAGGED HIS FEET IN VIET NAM, HE HAS DONE THE SAME THING WITH THE NEGRO RIOTS, WHICH HE COULD STOP ANY TIME HE WANTS TO STOP THEM.--

NOW WHY ARE WE TELLING ALL THIS STUFF, TO THREE AMERICAN POLICE MEN, WITH RIOT TORN TOWNS ? ----ANSWER: ------HUNDREDS AND MAYBE THOUSANDS, OF AMERICA POLICE OFFICERS LIVES CAN BE SAVED, ----BILLIONS OF AMERICAN DOLLARS CAN BE SAVED, ----AND THOUSANDS OF AMERICAN LIVES CAN STILL BE SAVED IN VIET NAM, IF YOU CAN GET ENOUGH CONGRESSMAN TO ACT AND ACT NOW.----

-----ON OR ABOUT NOVEMBER 23, 1950, A BRILLIANT YOUNG LAWYER NAMED JOHN F. KENNEDY, HAD THIS TO SAY ABOUT REDS, AND THIS IS A MEMORY QUOTE: " 13 RED - FABIAN INTER-NATIONAL BOSSES IN LONDON, ENGLAND, CONTROL ALL OTHER REDS, NO MATTER WHERE THEY FUNCTION IN THE WORLD, AND NO MATTER HOW MANY BRAND NAMES THEY USE. " UNQUOTE----

JOHN KENNEDY EXPLAINED " ALL WEALTHY RED FABIAN SOCIALISTS AND THEIR STOOGES----INCLUDING COMMUNISTS, PRIDE THEMSELVES IN THEIR ABLLITY TO WORK OUT 13 LETTER NAMES FOR THEMSELVES, AND 13 LETTER BRANDS FOR THEIR PROJECTS."

---JOHN KENNEDY ALSO EXPLAINED HOW THE REDS " PASS 13 SALUTES " TO EACH OTHE TO ALERT [illegible] PEDDLERS, LIKE A BROTHER LODGE MEMBER PASS WORD.

KENNEDY EXPLAINED REDS INVERT THE "13 SALUTE" TO "31" OCCASIONALLY USE " A.C." OR " C.A. ", OR SAY -----13 THOUSAND OR 13 MILLION.---

---LYNDON JOHNSON LIKES TO SAY QUOTE " I CAME TO WASHINGTON IN 31 " UNQUOT JOHNSON ASKED FOR----$ 13 BILLION DOLLARS, TO " ESCALATE" THE VIET NAM WAR TO STIMULATE TRADE FOR THE BIG ----13 RED BRITISH BOSSES IN LONDON, ENGLAND ANY NUMBER SLIGHTLY UNDER OR SLIGHTLY OVER NUMBER "13" MAY BE SUBSTITUTED FOR A " 13 SALUTE ".----

****

JOHN KENNEDY EXPOSED INTERNATIONAL RED CODE ---13, ON OR ABOUT NOVEMBER 1950, AND NOW HEAR THIS: -----13 YEARS LATER ALMOST TO A DAY,###### PRESI JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, WAS ASSASSINATED IN DALLAS, TEXAS, AND IT WAS NO - COINCIDENCEA.

****

NOW HOW DO WE KNOW, WE CAN TRUST THREE POLICEMEN, WHEN WE KNOW WE CANNOT UST THE F.B.I. WITH THIS STUFF ? --THERE ARE PLENTY OF GOOD MEN IN THE F E GOOD ONES USUALLY LAST ABOUT FIVE YEARS, GET DISGUSTED AND QUIT, AND GO TO SOME OTHER FIELD.---- F.B.I. MEN HAVE TO WRITE DOWN EVERY DAMNED THING EY DO, AT THE END OF EVERY SINGLE DAY, AND TURN IT IN TO J. EDGAR HOOVER, OVER HAS BEEN TAKING ORDERS FROM THE FABIAN MOB FOR YEARS.

CHECK BACK IN THE FILES AND NOTE, ---HOW MANY TIMES J. EDGAR HOOVER USES " 13% " OF SOME CRIME RECORD IN HIS STATISTICAL REPORTS, THEN CHECK FOR YOU AND LEARN IF IT IS TRUE.

QUOTE J. EDGAR HOOVER: " FOR EVERY ONE DOLLAR, SPENT ON CHURCH ACTIVITI $13,00 ARE SPENT ON VICE " . UNQUOTE.---J. EDGAR HOOVER HAS BEEN " 13 SALUT THE BIG 13 RED BOSSES IN BRITAIN FOR YEARS, AND HOOVER BACKS ALL RED BRITIS FABIAN PRESCRIBED MEASURES IN THIS COUNTRY.

****

WE THINK AT LEAST ONE OUT OF THREE AMERICAN POLICE OFFICERS, WOULD LIKE SEE THIS COUNTRY REMAIN FREE, INSTEAD OF BEING THROWN BACK TO THE YEARS PR TO 1776 .

DO NOT TRY TO TRACE THIS SOURCE. IF YOU WANT MORE, GIVE EVERY NEWS HOUND THAT COMES AROUND, THE FOLLOWING STATEMENT: " 13 RED ORGANIZERS, CAME INTO

CONFIDENTIAL REPORT: DO NOT TURN OVER TO ANY AGENCY OF THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT CONDUCT YOUR OWN INVESTIGATION FIRST, DO NOT MAKE RECKLESS PUBLIC STATEMENTS

subject matter: THE RED PLOT BEHIND THE KENNEDY ASSASSINATION AND THE RED PLOT BEHIND ALL NEGRO DEMONSTRATIONS.-----

****

ONE MAN MEADED THE STATESIDE PLOT, TO ASSASSINATE PRESIDENT KENNEDY, AND THE SAME ONE MAN NOW ---" ORDERS " NEGRO DEMONSTRATIONS, ANY PLACE HE WANTS NEGRO DEMONSTRATIONS TO TAKE PLACE.------

WHO IS THAT ONE MAN ? ANSWER-----HE USES THE 13 LETTER FABIAN CODE NAME " NORMAN S.LEZIER ". ---IF HE IS NOT TIPPED OFF IN ADVANCE, HE COULD BE FOUND OPERATING THE " SALZ TANNERY " IN SANTA CRUZ, CALIFORNIA, AND PROBABLY USING THE NAME " NORMAN S. LEZINSKI " OR " NORMAN S. LEZIN ".---

NORMAN S. LEZIN, WAS USING THE NAME " NORMAN S. LEZINSKI", WHEN HE STARTED HIS TRAINING UNDER DAVE BECK IN SEATTLE, WASHINGTON. WE HAVE ONLY PICKED-UP THE THREE NAMES METIONED HERE, USED BY LEZINSKI, LEZIN, LEZIER, BUT OUR INFORMATION IS HE USES -----13 SEPARATE NAMES, ALL RECOGNIZABLE, TO ALL IMPORTANT MEMBERS OF THE " FABIAN MOB", AND MOST OF SAID NAMES WILL BE SPELLED WITH--- 13 LETTERS LIKE THE NAME " NORMAN S. LEZIER ".

WE WILL CALL MR. RED FABIAN NATIONAL GANGSTER BOSS, " NORMAN S. LEZIER ", BY THAT NAME. -------LEZIER TOOK OVER COMMAND OF 13 CAPONE TYPE CRIME SYNDICATES, ORGANIZED BY FORMER RED FABIAN NATIONAL BOSS WALTER REUTHER, ON -- NOVEMBER ----"13th", 1956. ----ALL THINGS RED IN THE U.S.A., SINCE THAT DATE HAVE BEEN CONDUCTED UNDER COMMAND OF " NORMAN S. LEZIER ".-----

----NOW HERE ARE THE ----13 LETTER FABIAN CODE NAMES, USED BY THE FIVE GUYS WHO PLOTTED THE GORY DETAILS, FOR THE KENNEDY ASSASSINATION:----------

13 LETTERS SPELL " NORMAN S. LEZIER " (RED FABIAN NATIONAL BOSS)
13 LETTERS SPELL " ROBERT K. HOPSON " (BIG SHOT "JUNK" HANDLER)
13 LETTERS SPELL " REVEREND KURTZ " (ASST. TO HOPSON)
13 LETTERS SPELL " SAM THE SHOTGUN " (SAM MIANO CHICAGO GANGSTER
13 LETTERS SPELL " OUR MR. THIRTEEN " , HIRED BY SAM MIANO, TRAINED SAM MIANO, SENT TO NEW ORLEANS, La., THEN TO DALLAS, TEXAS, TO KILL PRESIDENT JOHN KENNEDY, ---THIS MAN " OUR MR. THIRTEEN ", SHOT PRESIDENT KENNEDY TWICE

EITHER OF HIS HITS ( ) HAVE KILLED KENNEDY, B( )IE FABIAN MOB DID NOT D. PEND 100% ON " OUR MR. THIRTEEN ",TO KILL KENNEDY. FABIAN PROTECTED PIMP-- JACK RUBY, SUPPLIED A STANDBY ASSASSIN (NOT OSWALD), EQUIPPED WITH A 7M CARBIQUE NATIONALE AUTOMATIC RIFLE,AND RUBY'S STANDBY HIT PRESIDENT KENNED ONCE INFLICTING A NON-FATAL WOUND.--

JACK RUBY'S STANDBY ASSASSIN, ACTING UNDER ORDERS FROM JACK RUBY ALONE, SHOT GOVERNOR CONNELLY, AND THE FABIAN MOB GOT MAD AT JACK RUBY FOR GIVING THAT ORDER.-THERE WAS NO PLAN, IN THE INITIAL BLUEPRINT FOR THE KENNEDY AS ASSINATION, TO KILL GOVERNOR CONNELLY. THAT WAS JACK RUBY'S IDEA ALONE.--

****

NOW WHO ARE THESE FIVE CHARACTERS WITH 13 LETTER FABIAN CODE NAMES? --- WE ALREADY GAVE A LITTLE BACKGROUND ON FABIAN NATIONAL BOSS " NORMAN S. LE SO LETS GO TO THE NEXT ONE " ROBERT K. HOPSON ".----

. THE BEST INFORMATION WE CAN SUPPLY ON HOPSON IS, HE CAME FROM NEW YORK, THE UNITED MINE AND SMELTER WORKERS UNIONS IN COLORADO, THEN OUT TO CALIF- ORNIA, AND WAS A RED HOT RED IN NEW YORK. HOPSON HAS USED SEVERAL NAMES A SEVERAL WOMEN. REPORTEDLY: HOPSON LEFT SANTA CRUZ, SHORTLY AFTER THE KENN MURDER PLOT WAS COMPLETED AND KENNEDY WAS DEAD, AND TURNED UP IN FRESNO O SOMEWHERE NEAR FRESNO, SHACKED UP WITH A WOMAN, KILLED THE WOMAN, AND JOIN THE PEACE CORPS. THE LAST WE HEARD OF HIM WAS, HE WAS A HIGH SALARIED MAN WORKING FOR SARGENT SCHRIVER. WHEREABOUTS NOT NOW KNOWN.--

--- " REVEREND KURTZ "---A REAL PREACHER, HIS FULL NAME CAN BE OBTAINED FR LOS ALTOS POLICE, OR SANTA CLARA COUNTY SHERIFFS OFFICE. KURTZ WAS ARRESTE HIS LOS ALTOS HOME, IN LATE 1964 OR EARLY 1965, ALONG WITH A HALF A MILLI DOLLARS WORTH OF NARCOTICS FROM RED CHINA.-----WOULD YOU BELIEVE, A SANTA CLARA JUDGE,TURNED KURTZ SCOTT FREE ON." CONSTITUTIONAL GROUNDS " ? THE C HAD A SEARCH WARRENT, BUT THEY FAILED TO ---" NAME " EACH AND EVERY TYPE O I: LEGAL NARCOTICS, THEY PICKED UP AT KURTZ'S HOME IN LOS ALTOS, CALIFORNI/ SANTA CRARA COUNTY.- REVEREND KURTZ WAS PEDDLING NARCOTICS, TO FORT ORD - SOLDIERS, PREACHING THE GOSPEL IN SANTA CRUZ, AND HEAD OF A $13 MILLION I URBAN RENEWAL PROJECT IN SANTA CRUZ! ALL AT THE SAME TIME. KURTZ STOLE ON

---"SAM THE SHOTGUN " [illegible]OR SAM MIANO, IS A BROTHER-IN-LAW OF THE LATE " HONORABLE" AL CAPONE, MARRIED TO " CONCETTA CAPONE ", (ALS' YOUNGEST SISTER) AND SAM MIANO SERVES AS TOP UNDERWORLD ADVISER TO RED FABIAN NATIONAL BO. NORMAN S. LEZIER.-----SAM HAS KILLED A LOT OF PEOPLE FOR THE FABIAN MOB, I THE WEST COAST ---13th SYNDICATE DISTRICT, WHICH INCLUDES MORE THAN THREE WESTERN STATES, ALASKA, AND HAWAII.---

CARE FOR A FEW SCATTERED NAMES OF SAM'S VICTIMS ? BANKER BRUCE SHARP, GAMBLER SHARKEY ROONY, BENJAMIN " BUGSY " SEEGEL, NICK DeJOHN, JIMMY CHINN, AND ENOUGH MORE TO FILL THREE PAGES LIKE THIS.-------CARE FOR A REAL SHOCK ?-----J. EDGAR HOOVER KNOWS THIS, HAS KNOWN IT FOR YEARS, AND HAS NEVER DONE ANYTHING TO SAM MIANO. SAM MIANO AND HIS BOSS LEZIER, CASHED - OVER A QUARTER OF A MILLION DOLLARS WORTH OF RUBBER CHECKS, SIGNED BY F.B.I. AGENT MILIARD SHAEFFER (SANTA CRUZ RESIDENT), BACK IN 1955. J. EDGAR HOOVER ALSO KNOWS THIS--AND SOMETHING ELSE---MIANO AND LEZIER STILL HAVE T. WORTHLESS CHECKS. YOU DONT EXPECT THE " GREAT " J. EDGAR HOOVER TO " SPO. HIS IMAGE". J. EDGAR HOOVER LIKES EPHRAM ZIMBALIST JR.---

----" OUR MR. THIRTEEN "---FRANKLY WE DO NOT KNOW WHO IN THE HELL HE REALL. WAS AND WE ONLY HAVE SECOND HAND DESRRIPTIONS OF HIM.---GOOD LOOKING LATIN TYPE OF FELLOW. VERY MANNERLY AND SOFT SPOKEN. INTELLECTUAL. SUPPOSED TO B OF CUBAN AND LITHUANIAN ANCESTRY.---COULD PASS FOR WEALTHY SPORTSMAN, IN A SOCIETY, PRETENDED TO HAVE WEALTH, AND PROBABLY HAS NOW, SINCE HE KNOCKED- KENNEDY.---

THAT TAKES CARE OF THE FABIAN CODE NAMES, THESE BASTARDS MAY BE USING AN OTHER NAMES NOW, AND PROBABLY SOME OF THEM ARE NOT IN THIS COUNTRY.---IF J. EDGAR HOOVER GETS HOLD OF THIS INFORMATION, HE WILL TIP OFF LEZIER AND MIANO, AND THEY WILL SKIP OUT. LEZIER'S BROTHER-IN-LAW, SKIPPEDOUT, WHEN THE H.U.A.C. WAS LOOKING FOR HIM, AND TURNED UP LATER IN HAWAII,--SHIPPING JUNK TO CALIFORNIA.--

****

--- HOW DID THEY PLOT THE KENNEDY ASSASSINATION ?

SEE PAGE THREE.-

NORMAN S. LEZIER IS CHAIRMAN OF THE INNER HARD CORE 13 MEMBER GROUP, OF THE SANTA CRUZ " SOCRATES CLUB". THIS CLUB CONTROLS TWELVE OTHER 13 MEMBER " SOCRATES CLUBS", AND EACH CLUB CONTROLS A " CAPONE TYPE SYNDICATE ". ALL TOLD, THEY COVER THE ENTIRE NATION, AND THEY RAKE IN --NOW----NEARLY FORTY BILLION DOLLARS ANNUALLY, FROM SALES OF ILLEGAL NARCOTICS, THROUGH THEIR 13 SYNDICATES. ---- THAT IS ONLY ONER RACKET THEY GOT A MILLION OF 'EM----LIKE " MURDER INC." ETC.------

---THE INITIAL ORDER FOR THE KENNEDY ASSASSINATION, CAME RIGHT FROM THE TOP-- 13 MEMBER " SOCRATES CLUB" IN LONDON, ENGLAND. THEY ARE THE INTER-NATIONAL BOSSES, AND ALL TOP 13 MEMBER " SOCRATES CLUBS" IN ALL COUNTRIES HAVE TO TA ORDERS FROM THE WORLD'S TOP 13 MEMBER BOSS GROUP IN LONDON.

WEALTHY FRIEDRICH ENGELS AND HIS TOP QUEER ADVISER KARL MARX, STARTED THE " GREAT BRITISH FABIAN SOCIETY "; FRONTED FOR IN THE U.S. BY A THING CALLED--- " GREAT ------- ------ SOCIETY ", A SHORT TERM " CORNED-UP " BY LYNDON JOHNS AND HIS TOP QUEER ADVISER WALTER JENKINS. (J. EDGAR HOOVER LOVES JENKINS) ----WHEN THE ORDER WAS HANDED DOWN----TO LIQUIDATE KENNEDY, OUR RED BOSS -- LEZIER, CALLED IN ONLY TWO MEMBERS OF HIS 13 MEMBER " SOCRATES CLUB", NAMELY ROBERT K. HOPSON, AND REVEREND KURTZ.

LEZIER, HOPSON, AND KURTZ, MET WITH SAM MIANO AND HIS HIRED ASSASSIN ----- " OUR MR. THIRTEEN ", AT KURTZ'S HOME IN SANTA CRUZ, CALIFORNIA. --THE PLOT WAS CARRIED ON AT A SECOND HOME RENTED BY KURTZ IN LOS ALTOS (THE ONE PINCH ATER FOR JUNK), BUT MOSTMOP THE PLOTTING WAS DONE AND WAS COMPLETED AT A- BIRD HOME RENTED BY KURTZ NEAR CARMEL, CALIFORNIA.-----

----CAR. FOR A LITTLE SADISETC HUMOR ? RED FABIAN PRINCESS MARGARET OF RED FAIR,---MADE A ----,13---HOUR FLIGHT FROM LONDON TO SAN FRANCISCO, THEN RODE DOWN TO MONTEREY COUNTY, TO BLESS THE GROUND WHERE THE FINAL PLOT WAS COMPLETED -- TO KILL PRESIDENT KENNEDY. THE "13 SALUTE " CAME OUT IN THE - PAPERS THE TIME OF THE FLIGHT " 13 HOURS ",---" 13 SALUTES " OUR TOP 13 RED FABIAN NATIONAL BOSSES. SAID SALUTE WAS PUBLISHED IN THE MAIN DAILY MOUTHPIEC FOR RED BOSS LEZIER,----THE "WATSONVILLE REGISTER PAJARONIAN". THE 13 SALUTE, WAS NOT PRINTED IN ANY OTHER PAPER. IT WAS PLANTED BY THE EDITOR, RIGHT

IN THE MIDDLE OF A U[illegible]. DISPATCH. EVERY BIG [illegible]RED FABIAN BOSS IN THE COUNTRY, GETS HIS REGULAR COPY, OF THE " WATSONVILLE REGISTER PAJARONIAN " AND THAT "13 SALUTE"CAME OUT IN 1965,WHEN PRINCESS MARGARET MADE HER VISIT CALIFORNIA.--

---BACK TO THE KENNEDY MURDER PLOT:

WHEN THE PLOT WAS COMPLETED IN CARMEL AREA, LEZIER SENT " OUR MR. THIRT WITH HIS VERY EXPENSIVELY ALTERED (BY A HOLLYWOOD GUNSMITH) AND SCOPED, 303 CALIBER RIFLE, DOWN TO A "13 CODED ADDRESS" IN NEW ORLEANS, La, ODC BY A MAN NAMED " C. BERTRAND SHAW " (HIS 13 LETTER CODE NAME. SHAW IS AL KNOWN AS " CLAY SHAW " AND A FEW OTHER NAMES.)

CLAY SHAW'S APARTMENT SERVED AS " FIELD HEADQUARTERS"FOR A WHILE, AND " OUR MR THIRTEEN " CONFERRED WITH JACK RUBY, JIM HOFFA, DAVID FERRIE, AN A FEW JOHN DOES WE DONT KNOW ABOUT, AT OR FROM CLAY SHAW'S APARTMENT.---

NONE OF THE CHARACTERS, RECRUITED BY " OUR MR.THIRTEEN " WERE INFORMED ABOUT THE WHOLE PLOT TO GET KENNEDY. THEY WERE ONLY USED FOR AIR TRANSPOR ATION, AND FOR THE PURPOSE OF " SETTING THE STAGE ",FOR THE KENNEDY ASSAS ATION.---- JIM HOFFA SUBSIDIZED AIRLINE OPERATOR ~~OPERATOR~~, DAVID FERRIE, HOFFA, SHAW, JACK RUBY, AND FERRIE, WERE HEAVILY ENGAGED IN SMUGGLING IN -- NARCOTICS FROM CUBA, BEFORE PRESIDENT KENNEDY THREW A BLOCKADE AROUND CUBA AND HALTED THE ACTION.---- (We TIPPED KENNEDY ABOUT THE JUNK TRAFFIC.)

JACK RUBY SUPPLIED A STANDBY ASSASSIN, TO KILL KENNEDY IF " OUR MR. TH EEN " MISSED KENNEDY OR JAMMED HIS GUN. THE BOYS DIDN'T MISS A BET.--

JACK RUBY ALSO SUPPLIED A SUCKER, FROM THE RANKS OF DEFUNCT " YOUNG CO IST " LEAGUE TRAINEES, NAMED LEE HARVEY OSWALD, BOUGHT HIM A "$12.85 ITAL RIFLE", AND SET HIM UP FOR A PATSY. RUBY FINGERED OSWALD, IMMEDIATELY AFTE THE TWO WELL TRAINED PROFESSIONAL FABIAN ASSASSINS KILLED KENNEDY, AND THE TWO GUILTY ASSASSINS, WERE FLOWN OUT OF DALLAS BY DAVID FERRIE INTO MEXICO . MOST OF THE STUFF IN THE PAPERS WAS BALONEY ABOUT THE KENNEDY ASSASSINA

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WHY DID JACK RUBY SELECT A "$12.85 " ITALIAN ARMY RIFLE FOR OSWALD, TO

---ANY NUMBER SLIGHTLY UNDER OR SLIGHTLY OVER NUMBER " 13 " MAY BE SUBSTITUTED BY THE FABIAN MOB, FOR A " 13 SALUTE", AND SOMETIMES THEYW USE AN INVERTED "13 SALUTE" " 31 ". SOMETIMES THEY USE " A.C. " OR"C.A. " ---SOMETIMES THEY SAY 13 HUNDRED, 13 THOSAND, OR 13 MILLION.--

---IN CASE OF SUBSTITUTIONS FOR THE STANDARD "13 SALUTE ", FABIAN MOBSTERS SOMETIMES ADD NUMBER "5" TO HONER THE FABIAN PRESCRIBED " FIVE YEAR PLANS " SO SUCCESSFUL IN RUSSIA (A BRITISH COLONY).

---SO THE $12.85 ITALIAN ARMY CARBINE, PURCHASED BY "JAN RUBINSTEIN", FOR LEE HARVELD, BECAME A -----"13 DOLLAR M. O. ORDER GUN", AND "13 SALUTED"THE BIG BRITISH BOSSES, WHO ORDERED THE KENNEDY ASSASSINATION IN THE FIRST PLACE. THE GUN THAT REALLY KILLED KENNEDY, COST THE FABIAN MOB NEARLY FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS TO BUILD, AND IT WAS A HONEY------IF YOU ARE INCLINED TO, WANT TO SHOOT A PRESIDENT. SOME OF THE COMPONENT PARTS, WERE MADE DISPOSABLE, AND THE WEAPON COULD BE HIDDEN UNDER A SPORT SHIRT. SAID WEAPON COULD BE COMPLETELY ASSEMBLED OR DISASSEMBLED IN LESS THAN THIRTY SECONDS. THE DALLAS COPS REPORTEDLY FOUND THE DISPOSABLE STEEL FRAME WORK STOCK, BUT DIDN'T KNOW WHAT IT WAS, SO EARL WARREN (FABIAN MOBSTERS) PROBABALY ORDERED IT DESTROYED.--

THE 7MM F.N. MAUSER USED BY JACK RUBY'S STANDBY ASSASSIN, WAS PURCHASED BY CASTRO IN CUBA, BY RUBY AND HOFFA, AND THEY PURCHASED A LOT OF JUNK ALONG WITH A NUMBERS OF THOSE WONDERFUL BELGIUM MADE RIFLES. (USED IN KOREA) JACK RUBY AND JAMES HOFFA, WERE THE ONLY FABIAN MOBSTERS AT THAT PERIOD, WITH AN ABUNDANT SUPPLY OF THOSE 7MM RIFLES PURCHASED FROM CASTRO AND THEY WERE PEDDLING THEM TO CASTRO'S ENEMIES--THE CUBAN REBELS IN NEW ORLEANS AND IN MEXICO.

---LEE OSWALD WAS CONNED INTO TRYING TO SELL, THOSE PRACTICALLY WORTHLESS "13-DOLLAR" ITALIAN ARMY CARBINES TO THE CUBAN REBELS ALSO, BUT HE HAD LITTLE LUCK AFTER THEY HAD A TASTE OF THOSE BELGIUM AUTOMATICS.--

13 LETTERS SPELL " JAN RUBINSTEIN" JACK RUBY'S FABIAN CODE NAME. IN CHICAGO WHERE HE STRANGLED A CALL GIRL , CHANGED HIS NAME, MOVED DOWN TO TEXAS, AND OPENED UP A " CAROUSEL CLUB" IN DALLAS, TEXAS AT----"1312½" COMMERCE ST. IN DALLAS. -----YOU READ THAT ADDRESS AS " 1313 " AND THE OSWALD RIFLE AS --

13 LETTERS SPELL " FABIAN SOCIETY "
13 LETTERS SPELL " SOCRATES CLUBS "
13 LETTERS SPELL " CAROUSEL CLUBS "------

---AS STATED, WE ONLY HAVE --13 " SOCRATES CLUBS" IN THE STATES, BUT THEY - CONTROL THOUSANDS OF " CAROUSEL CLUBS". ----SAID CAROUSEL CLUBS, HAVE TO PAY 13% OF THEIR GROSS TAKE, INTO THE FABIAN SOCIETY FOR PROTECTION.

EACH " SOCRATES CLUB" CONTROLS A CAPONE TYPE SYNDICATE. THE TERM " CAROUSEL CLUBS " IS ONLY A BOOK KEEPERS TERM, FOR JOINTS THAT PAY OFF, AND THEY CAN USE ANY NAME THEY WANT OUT FRONT.----

---BOLD FABIAN PROTECTED PIMPS LIKE BOBBY BAKER, USED THE 13 LETTER TERM--- " CAROUSEL MOTEL " FOR HIS CALL GIRL HEADQUARTERS. JACK RUBY COULDN'T MAKE 13 LETTERS OUT OF " CAROUSEL CLUB " (SINGULAR) SO HE GOT HIMSELF A 13 COD ADDRESS----"1312½ " COMMERCE ST. A FABIAN MOBSTER UNDERSTANDS ALL THIS CRAP.

"CAROUSEL CLUBS " DEAL IN NARCOTICS, ILLEGAL GAMBLING, SUPPLY CALL GIRLS, SUPPLY QUEERS FOR QUEER CUSTOMERS, ----AND, SUPPLY PROFESSIONAL KILLERS TO TH WEALTHY FABIAN MOBSTERS . (MEMBERSHIP 13 TIMES 13 OR 169)

OUR PRESENT RED FABIAN NATIONAL BOSS, GOT HIS BASIC TRAINING, CLEANING SP OONS AND SCHITTHOUSES, IN DAVE BECKS' " CAROUSEL CLUBS " IN SEATTLE, WASHING

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NOW ABOUT THOSE NEGRO DEMONSTRATIONS--

WITH THE KENNEDY MURDER " SOLVED"BY FABIAN CONTROLLED EARL WARREN, AND WARREN BACKED BY FABIAN CONTROLLED J. EDGAR HOOVER, ---RED BOSS LEZIER STAR HIS BIG TRAINING PROGRAM IN THE SANTA CRUZ MOUNTAINS IN 1964, TO TRAIN MOSTL " YOUNG COMMUNIST LEAGUE " MEMBERS (CAUCASIANS), TO GO OUT INTO THE NEGRO DISTRICTS, IN EVERY CITY IN THE ~~WORLD~~ NATION, AND " PREACH THE FABIAN GOSPEL ".---

----AL CAPONE'S BROTHER-IN-LAW SAM MIANO, A SPECIALIST IN KILLING WITHOUT GU HELPED LEZIER RUN HIS TRAINING CAMP. THEY TAUGHT ALL KINDS OF SABOTAGE TEC NIQUES, HOW TO MAKE FIRE BOMBS, USAGE OF TOXIC POISONS, USAGE OF HALUCINARY DRUGS FOR NEGRO DEMONSTRATORS, ---THE WORKS, EVERYTHING THAT THEY DO IN BIG NEGRO DEMONSTRATIONS. A FEW MULATTOS AND A FEW MULATTO WOMEN, WERE AMONG TH [illegible] OR THEY WERE CAUCASIANS.

. . RED BOSS LEZIER, GRADUATED OVER A THOUSAND OF THESE BASTARDS, SOME OF THEM TRAINED IN SPECIAL ---- " COP KILLING TECHNIQUES WITHOUT ARMS ", AND SENT THEM OUT TO ALL BIG NEGRO DISTRICTS ALL OVER THE NATION.---

-----RED BOSS " NORMAN S. LEZIER" HANDED DOWN THE " ORDER ", FOR A------ NATION- WIDE-NEGRO- DEMONSTRATION, TO BE IN FULL SWING BY FRIDAY AUGUST 13th 1965.----THAT ONE WAS THE BIG ONE, IT INCLUDED THE WATTS AREA RIOTS IN L.A. AND MAYOR SAM YORTY AND CHIEF OF POLICE PARKER, WERE LEZIER'S PRIME TARGETS.--

-------THEY " GOT " CHIEF PARKER, HE HAD A WEAK HEART, RAN ONE OF THE BEST POLICE DEPARTMENTS IN THE NATION, ----MANAGED TO " CONTAIN " THE NEGRO RIOT WITHOUT HELP, WITHIN THE WATTS AREA IN L.A. ----THE BIG SHOW WAS ALL OVER, BY THE TIME FABIAN CONTROLLED GOVERNOR BROWN ---" VACATIONING " IN GREECE, ----- " ALLOWED THE NATIONAL GUARD TO MOVE IN ".---- CHIEF PARKER DIED A FEW MONTHS LATER WITH A HEART ATTACK AND THE RIOTS HELPED TO BRING THAT ON.---

----NOW WHY ARE THE CURRENT RIOTS, THE WORST IN DETROIT, MICHIGAN ? RED BOSS LEZIER, WANTS TO RAISE HELL WITH THE AMERICAN AUTO-MAKERS, TO HELP INCREASE SALES FOR RUSSIAN MADE FIATS.

ALL NEW CRACK-POT " SAFETY REGULATIONS AND SMOG DEVICE REGULATIONS " FOR AMERICAN CARS, ARE STRICTLY A FARCE, AND DESIGNED TO LOUSE UP PRODUCTION, MAKE CARS RUN TERRIBLE, AND MAKE CARS COST MORE. REUTHER MAY CALL A STRIKE.

----ACTING UNDER ORDERS FROM THE FABIAN MOB, LYNDON JOHNSON, CHANNELLED BILLIONS OF DOLLARS TO RUSSIA, TO HELP TO BUILD THE FIAT AUTOMOBILES, AND NOW THE RED BRITISH SHIPPERS ARE BRINGING THEM IN BY THE THOUSANDS, THEY DO NOT WANT ANY COMPETITION FROM AMERICAN AUTO MAKERS.----

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HOW TO, STOP NEGRO RIOTS---QUICK--

ANY MEMBER OF CONGRESS, CAN READ THIS INFORMATION, INTO THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, AND THE NEGRO RIOTS WOULD STOP IMMEDIATELY. FIRST OF ALL, THEY SHOULD PLACE RED BOSS LEZIER, SAM MIANO, AND AS MANY AS THEY CAN FIND MENTIONED IN THE REPORT, PLACE THEM UNDER HOUSE ARREST, PENDING INVESTIGATION OF THE KENNEDY ASSASSINATION,----AND WITHOUT THE BENEFIT OF COUNCIL. THEY CAN DO THAT. THIS INSURRECTION. IN THE MEANTIME, MARTIAL LAW SHOULD BE DECLARED ON ALL RIOTS.

---EXPECT NOTHING FROM PRESIDENT JOHNSON, OR ANY UNDER HIS COMMAND, WHO SHOULD BE DOING THESE THINGS---INCLUDING J. EDGAR HOOVER.----- JOHNSON WOULD HAVE TO BE SHAMED INTO ACTION, JUST LIKE HE WAS SHAMED INTO ACTION, BY SENATOR DIRKSEN OVER THE DETROIT RIOTS.

-----THERE IS REASON TO BELIEVE, RED BOSS NORMAN S. LEZIER--HIMSELF, CALLED JOHNSON ON THE PHONE OR SOMEONE CLOSE TO JOHNSON, ---AND " ORDERED " VICE PRESIDENT JOHNSON,---TO " INVENT " A POLITICAL CRISIS IN TEXAS, WHICH DID NOT EXIST IN FACT, AND JOHNSON WAS THE MAN WHO CONNED PRESIDENT KENNEDY INTO GOING DOWN TO TEXAS TO PARADE. THEY LOVED KENNEDY IN TEXAS.-

-------NOVEMBER 21,1963 ----QUOTE PRESIDENT KENNEDY: " I DONT TRUST LYNDON JOHNSON, HE SAYS ONE THING, WHEN HE MEANS SOMETHING ELSE. " UNQUOTE ----

-------QUOTE SENATOR BARRY GOLDWATER: " LYNDON JOHNSON IS THE BIGGEST PHONEY IN WASHINGTON." UNQUOTE----

---LYNDON JOHNSON, BUSTED HIS ASS TO GET SWORN IN AS PRESIDENT, AN UNNECESSARY GESTURE, BECAUSE THE LAW SAYS HE IS PRESIDENT ---" IN THE ABSENCE OF THE PRESIDENT ". -------JOHNSON TOOK THE INVESTIGATION, INTO THE PLOT BEHIND THE KENNEDY ASSASSINATION, OUT OF THE HANDS OF PROPER AUTHORITIES IN DALLAS, TEXAS, IN VIOLATION OF LAW.

THE DALLAS POLICE DEPARTMENT, THE DALLAS DISTRICT ATTORNEY, THE DALLAS - CORONER, AND ALL CONCERNED,------WERE WELL QUALIFED, TO INVESTIGATE THE PLOT BEHIND THE KENNEDY ASSASSINATION.

CHIEF JUSTICE EARL WARREN, WAS THE LAST MAN IN THE WORLD, TO TRUST WITH AN INVESTIGATION OF THE KENNEDY ASSASSINATION, EVEN ON THEF FACE OF IT, BECAUSE THE MAN BLAMED FOR THE ASSASSINATION---LEE HARVEY OSWALD, WAS PUBLICISED AS A " COMMUNIST" . OSWALD WAS NOT SPECIFICALLY A COMMUNIST, HE WAS IN FACT A YOUNG COMMUNIST LEAGUE TRAINEE, NOT OLD ENOUGH TO HAVE SERVED THE MINIMUM REQUIRED----13 YEARS IN TRAINING IN THE Y.C.L. OSWALD WAS NOT OLD ENOUGH, TO HAVE THAT MUCH TIME IN Y.C.L. TRAINING , ---REPORTEDLY TWENTY SEVEN.--

---EVEN IF OSWALD WAS A COMMUNIST, THAT WOULD BE GROUNDS FOR KEEPING EARL WARREN OUT OF THE INVESTIGATION, BECAUSE OF ALL OF EARL WARREN'S --PRO-RED

ALL OF CHIEF JUSTICE EARL WARREN'S PRO-RED DECISIONS, HANDED DOWN SINCE HE WAS APPOINTED TO THE U.S.SUPREME COURT, -----HAVE BEEN DIRECTED BY THE SUBVERSIVE RED BRITISH FABIAN SOCIETY. SAID SOCIETY, IS SUBVERSIVE IN ENGLAND AND IN THE UNITED STATES.--

---OLD MAN SALZ MADE EARL WARREN, BUILT HIM UP AS A " GANGBUSTER", BUT OLD MAN SALZ ---ONLY ALLOWED WARREN, TO CRACK-DOWN ON WILD-CAT PIMPS AND PROFESSIONAL ASSASSINS, ----WHO REFUSED TO JOIN THE WEST COAST 13th SYNDICATE, AND PAY 13% OF THEIR GROSS TAKE TO SAM MIANO FOR PROTECTION.-- FAKER EARL WARREN, WAS ELECTED WITH FABIAN MONEY AS A " REPUBLICAN " (WHICH HE IS NOT), TO THE OFFICE OF DISTRICT ATTY. IN ~~XXX~~ ALAMEDA, COUNTY (OAKLAND) . EARL WARREN WAS BOOSTED TO ATTY. GEN., THEN TO GOVERNOR, AND SERVED THREE TERMS AS GOVERNOR RATHER SLIGHTLY LESS THAN THREE TERMS, BECAUSE HE WAS APPOINTED TO THE SUPREME COURT, DURING HIS THIRD TERM.---

EARL WARREN'S FATHER WAS A LOAN-SHARK, SPECIALIZING IN FINANCING FABIAN PROTECTED PIMPS, GAMBLERS, AND JUNK PUSHERS. OLD MAN WARREN WAS BEATEN TO DEATH, AFTER HE CHEATED A WILDCAT PIMP IN BAKERSFIELD, CALIFORNIA. THE WEAPON A BASEBALL BAT.--

---13 LETTERS SPELL " ANDY SALZSTEIN ", ANDY SALZ'S FABIAN CODE NAME, AND HE ORGANIZED THE WEST COAST ---13th SYNDICATE, UNDER WALTER REUTHER'S GENERAL COMMAND. THE WEST COAST SYNDICATE, INCLUDES MORE THAN THREE WESTERN STATES, ALASKA, AND HAWAII.------EARL WARREN'S SON, WAS INVOLVED IN SMUGGLING ACTIVITIES FROM MEXICO, ---WITH JIM HOFFA, DAVID FERRIE, JACK RUBY, CLAY SHAW, AND OTHER " HEROES " MENTIONED PREVIOUSLY.-- THE PRODUCT-----" HEAVY JUNK ".--

ANDY SALZ, ORGANIZED THE SANTA CRUZ 13 MEMBER " SOCRATES CLUB", AND USED THE SALZ TANNERY FOR A FRONT. AT THAT PERIOD, WALTER REUTHER WAS CHAIRMAN OF THE NATION'S TOP 13 MEMBER " SOCRATES CLUB" IN DETROIT,MICHIGAN.

THE WARREN COMMISSION'S REPORT, ON THE KENNEDY ASSASSINATION, CONTAINS NOTHING BUT -----LYNDON JOHNSON'S RED BRITISH FABIAN PRESCRIBED BULLSCHITT. WILLIAM MANCHESTER'S BOOK " DEATH OF A PRESIDENT", CONTAINS THE SAME PRODUCT. MANCHESTER HAD TO GO TO RED BRITAIN, GET HIS BOOK APPROVED BY THE WORLD'S TOP " SOCRATES CLUB" IN LONDON, THEN MANCHESTER CAME HOME WITH THE OFFI

HARY, WHISTLING " GOD SAVE THE KING ".--

THE MAIN POINT, MANCHESTER TRIED TO DRIVE HOME TO THE AMERICAN PEOPLE, THE SAME MAIN POINT WARREN FAILED TO DRIVE HOME----THAT LEE HARVEY OSWALD " PLOTTED ALL BY HIMSELF AND SHOT PRESIDENT KENNEDY." --- BALLISTICS TESTS ALONE, MAKE THAT CLAIM PREPOSTEROUS, BUT THEY KEEP SELLING IT. WHEN THEY MENTION THE " 13 DOLLAR MAIL ORDER RIFLE " THAT ALERTS THE REDS, TO KEEP TRYING TO SELL THE BALONEY.--

----LETS SIDE TRACK ON OSWALD FOR A MOMENT: EARL WARREN, THE LYING BASTARD USED TO GO DUCK-HUNTING WITH SAM RANO, AND WARREN MUST KNOW A LITTLE ABOUT FIRE-ARMS.----

WARREN CLAIMED A 6.5 ITALIAN RIFLE, A CALIBER USED BY ITALY BEFORE THE TURN OF THE CENTURY, USING MILITARY RE-LOADS 130 GRAIN, MADE IN ITALY IN 1936,----- FIRED FROM A SIXTH STORY WINDOW, BLEW A CHUNK OUT OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY'S HEAD,YOU COULD PUT YOUR FIST INTO.-- THE DIRECTION WAS WRONG, FOR EVEN A GOOD POWERFUL RIFLE, TO TAKE A CHUNK OF KENNEDY'S SKULL, ALONG WITH A HANDFUL OF HAIR, OUT OF HIS HEAD.--

JOHN KENNEDY WAS ACTUALLY KILLED, WITH TWO BULLETS FIRED FROM A 303 CAL. RIFLE, USING MODERN SPORTING AMMUNITION, PROBABLY LEAD TIPS OR HOLLOW POINT AND THEY HAD TO BE AT LEAST----180 GRAIN. THAT OLD ITALIAN RIFLE, OWNED BY LEE OSWALD, WOULD BLOW UP IN YOUR HANDS, EVEN IF YOU COULD GET 180 GRAIN AMMUNITION, AND AT THAT PERIOD,----NO SPORTING AMMUNITION WAS AVAILABLE FOR THE 6.5 ITALIAN CARBINE.--

OSWALD'S RECORD IN THE MARINES, INDICATED THAT HE WAS A VERY POOR SHOT HAD DIFFICULTY PASSING THE BARE MINIMUM REQUIREMENTS FOR MARINES, AND HAD TRY SEVERAL TIMES TO EVEN QUALIFY.

OSWALD'S WIFE AND HIS MOTHER, ---AND HIS LANDLADY, ALL CLAIMED THEY NEVER SAW OSWALD EVER HAVE A GUN. OSWALD WAS ESTRANGED FROM HIS WIFE--ACTUALLY DIVORCED IN MEXICO. OSWALD WAS REMARRIED IN MEXICO TO A MEXICAN GIRL, BUT THAT NOT LAST LONG, OSWALD HAD A RECORD OF SEXUAL MISBEHAVIOR WITH MALE HOMO-SEXUALS LIKE JACK RUBY AND CLAY SHAW---AND DAVID FERRIE.

" MANNLICHER " WAS AN EXPERT RIFLE SHOT AND AN EX-

ON THE HANDLING OF FIREARMS ".----------NO EXPERT ON FIREARMS, WOULD HAVE CHOSEN A 6.5 CALIBER ITALIAN RIFLE, TO DO AN IMPORTANT ASSASSINATION, LIKE KILLING A PRESIDENT FOR INSTANCE.-- YOU COULD BUY A FIRST CLASS AMERICAN SPRINGFIELD OR A GERMAN MAUSER, AT THAT PERIOD, FOR ABOUT $35.00 -- EITHER A SPRINGFIELD OR A MAUSER, USING SPORTING AMMUNITION, COULD HAVE DONE THE DAMAGE THAT WAS DONE TO KENNEDY'S BODY ON NOVEMBER 22, 1963.--

FOR A LITTLE HUMOR, PERHAPS IT IS OUT OF PLACE AFTER MENTIONING THE INFAMOUS SLAYING OF ONE OF OUR GREATEST PRESIDENTS, BUT KENNEDY WOULD LAUGH WITH US IF HE WERE STILL ALIVE;-- GUN COLLECTORS, LOOKING FOR DEVASTATOR RIFLES, HAVE A HELLUVA TIME, GETTING ITALIAN RIFLES, THAT ARE NOT ALL BATTERED TO HELL.-- --THE GUN DEALERS CLAIM HUMOROUSLY, --THE ITALIAN NEVER KILLED ANYONE WITH THEIR ITALIAN ARMY CARBINES,-----THEY USED THEM TO BEAT THE TOPS OFF OF FIVE GALLON WINE JUGS.-----.

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13 LETTERS SPELL"FABIAN SOCIETY "
13 LETTERS SPELL"ALBERTO CAPONE "
13 LETTERS SPELL"WALTER REUTHER "
13 LETTERS SPELL"NORMAN S. LEZIER ".---

IN ORDER TO BETTER UNDERSTAND THIS 13 CODE CRAP, WE HAVE TO GO BACK TO THE DAYS OF ENGELS AND MARX IN LONDON, ENGLAND, NEARLY A CENTURY AGO. ---JOHN F. KENNEDY BUSTED INTERNATIONAL RED CODE 13, WHEN HE WAS SERVING AS CHIEF COUNSEL FOR SENATOR JOSEPH R. McCARTHY, AND BOTH KENNEDY AND McCARTHY DID RESEARCH ON CODE 13. THEY TRACED IT ACTUALLY, CLEAR BACK TO THE BEGINNING OF THE 18TH CENTURY, SO IT HAD TO HAVE BEGUN BEFORE ENGELS AND MARX, CAME DOWN THE PIKE DREW UP THE FORMULA OF " CONQUEST THROUGH SUBVERSION ",FOR THE OLD CROOKED BRITISH WAR PROMOTERS.-- KENNEDY AND McCARTHY NEVER COMPLETED THEIR RESEARCH ON CODE 13, BUT THEY LEARNED QUITE A LOT. SO HERE IS PART OF IT:----------

WEALTHY FRIEDRICH ENGELS,AND KARL MARX, ORGANIZED THE FIRST --13 MEMBER " SOCRATES CLUB" IN LONDON, ENGLAND, HIDDEN WITHIN THE RANKS OF A VERY EXCLUSIVE --QUEER " GENTLEMEN'S CLUB " ---SOMETIME ALONG ABOUT 1850.-----

ALL 13 MEMBER " SOCRATES CLUBS", NO MATTER WHERE THEY HAVE BEEN ORGANIZED SINCE, HAVE BEEN ORGANIZED ALONG THE SAME LINES, AS THE ORIGINAL " SOCRATES

THOSE TWO RED BASTARDS, ENGELS AND MARX, HAD THEIR SIGHTS ON THE " BIG RICH UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT", BUT THEIR FOLLOWERS TOOK A FEW " DETOURS " THROUGH RUSSIA AND THE OTHER COMMUNIST COUNTRIES, TO BUILD-UP THEIR STRENGTH.--

ENGELS AND MARX EXPANDED THEIR MEMBERSHIP IN THE " GREAT BRITISH FABIAN SOCIETY", TO --13 TIMES 13 OR THE STILL CLOSED SHOP NUMBER 169, FOR SO CALLED " ACTIVE STATUS" FABIAN SOCIALISTS.--

IN OTHER WORDS, 13 SEPARATE " SOCRATES CLUBS" , WERE SET UP AT GEOGRAPHI POINTS OF VANTAGE IN THE BRITISH COLONIAL EMPIRE, AND EACH CONTROLLED WHAT W WOULD CLASSIFY AS A " CAPONE TYPE SYNDICATE ". INCIDENTALLY, THE ENGELS AN MARX MOB, REDUCED THE TERM " COLONIAL EMPIRE" TO THE 13 LETTER TERM-------- " BRITISH EMPIRE ".-- ---13 LETTERS ALSO SPELLS " PRIME MINISTER " AND 13 LETTERS ASSO SPELL " DOUBLE-CROSSER ". AND CHECK THE 13 CODED ADDRESS OF THE PRIME MINISTER OF BRITAIN -----" NO 10 DOWNING ST "------SPELLED WITH A COMBINATION OF letters and numbers TOTALLING ---13.---SEE HOW CLEVER THE RED BOSSTERS ARE ?

WITH THEIR FABIAN SOCIETY WELL ORGANIZED, INCLUDING ALL WEALTHY PEOPLE,-- (MOSTLY WEALTHY GANGSTERS), ENGELS AND MARX ORGANIZED ----13 TIMES THEIR TOTAL NUMBER---------- 13 TIMES 169 EQUALS 2,197, ---THE TOTAL CLOSED SHOP NUMBER IN ANY MAN'S COUNTRY, OF " ACTIVE STATUS " COMMUNISTS, ON THE FABIAN SOCIETY'S PAYROLL, AND THEY DO THE DIRTY WORK FOR THE WEALTHY FABIAN SOCIALISTS IN THE LOWER ECHELONS OF SOCIETY.

WEALTHY FABIAN SOCIALISTS AND REAL COMMUNISTS, ORGANIZED ---13 TIMES THE TOTAL NUMBER ~~OF REAL COMMUNISTS IN ENGLAND~~, ----13 TIMES 2,197 EQUALS 28,561,- GIVE OR TAKE A FEW, THAT IS THE TOTAL NUMBER OF ---" YOUNG COMMUNIST LEAGUE TRAINEES IN ANY COUNTRY.------

IN OTHER WORDS, APP. 31,000 REDS IN BRITAIN, CONTROL MILLIONS OF GOOD - PEOPLE, AND MOST OF THE GOOD PEOPLE OF ENGLAND, KNOW NOTHING ABOUT THEIR POWER WIELDING IN GOVERNMENT.--- AS A MATTER OF FACT, Y.C.L. TRAINEES, KNOW NOTHI ABOUT THE FABIAN SOCIETY, AND DAMNED FEW REAL COMMUNISTS REALLY KNOW THAT TH ORDERS COME FROM THE ---WORLD'S WORST---" BAD OLD CAPITALISTS. "

---SO THERE YOU HAVE THE FABIAN CONTROLLED COMMUNIST MOVEMENT IN RED BRITAIN. IT WORKS THE SAME IN RUSSIA UNDER OTHER BRANDS, AND IT WORKS THE SAME IN THE UNITED STATES UNDER STILL OTHER BRANDS. ----------

-----ON OR ABOUT NOVEMBER 23, 1950, A BRILLIANT YOUNG LAWYER HAD THIS TO SAY ABOUT THE REDS,-----AND WE QUOTE FROM MEMORY LAWYER JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY ---" 13 RED FABIAN INTER-NATIONAL BOSSES IN BRITAIN, CONTROL ALL OTHER REDS, MATTER WHERE THEY FUNCTION IN THE WORLD, AND NO MATTER HOW MANY BRAND NAMES THEY USE. " UNQUOTE----

---KENNEDY WENT ON TO EXPLAIN, HOW THE REDS USE NUMBER 13 FOR A PASSWORD, LI. " BROTHER LODGE MEMBERS ", AND THEY " TALK TO EACH OTHER IN OUR DAILY PAPER. KENNEDY CITED DREW PEARSON'S COLUMN, GAVE PEARSON'S ---13 LETTER FABIAN CODE NAME " ANDREW PEARSON ", AND CLAIMED PEARSON USED THAT CODE NAME ON HIS SWIS. BANK ACCOUNT NUMBER.

A CHECK BACK IN THE NEWS FILES, WILL REVEAL MANY " 13 SALUTES", IN DREW PEARSON'S COLUMN, AND KENNEDY CLAIMED EDWARD R. MURROW, WAS ALSO A FABIAN - SOCIALIST. (PEARSON AND MURROW, THICK HIRED STOOGES, AND THEY SLIPPED KICK TO SENATOR McCARTHY. McCARTHY KNEW HE WAS DRUGGED, SUSPECTED PEARSON, KNOCKED PEARSON ON HIS ASS A COUPLE OF TIMES,---AND WAS CONGRATULATED BY GOOD AMERIC. PRESIDENT HARRY TRUMAN.)

KENNEDY ALSO EXPOSED THE FACT, REDS USE ANY NUMBER SLIGHTLY UNDER OR SLIG. NUMBER "13" AS A SUBSTITUTE, FOR A " 13 SALUTE ". (REMEMBER THAT OSWALD RIFLE. --IT ACTUALLY COST BASICALLY $ 12.85.)

KENNEDY MADE THESE SHOCKING DISCLOSURES, AS STATED, ON OR ABOUT NOVEMBER 1950. ----FIVE YEARS LATER, McCARTHY WAS A DEAD MAN IN FACT, IT JUST TOO FOR HIM TO LAY DOWN. McC. GOT THE " FIVE YEAR PLAN ".--

HEAR THIS: 13 YEARS AFTER HE EXPOSED INTERNATIONAL RED CODE 13, AIM LAY------" ON THAT DAY OF INFAMY " NOVEMBER 22, 1963,------ONE OF OUR GREATEST PRESIDENTS SINCE GEORGE WASHINGTON----JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, WAS ASSINATED IN DALLAS, TEXAS, " RIGHT ON FABIAN SCHEDULE ".

****

(U. RED BRITISH [illegible]LAN CONTROLLED MOVEMENT [illegible]MERICAN BRANCH)

13 WEALTHY RED BRITISH FABIAN SOCIALISTS, ORGANIZED A " SOCRATES CLUB" I[illegible]
CAGO, ILLINOIS, HIRED AL CAPONE FOR A SCARECROW AND PROFESSIONAL KILLER, SENT OUT COMMUNISTS ORGANIZERS, AND ORGANIZED A 13 STATE SYNDICATE FOR AL CAPONE.----------

QUOTE J. EDGAR HOOVER: " AL CAPONE RUNS ALL THE UNIONS IN 13 STATES." UN HOOVER WAS ONLY----" 13 SALUTING", THE NEW 13 FABIAN BOSSES, IN THE OLD 13 MEMBER " SOCRATES CLUB " IN CHICAGO.---

----INCIDENTALLY, AL CAPONE CHALKED UP A TOTAL OV OVER A MILLION---" UNSOLVED MURDERS " FOR HIS OLD 13 RED BOSSES AND J. EDGAR HOOVER NEVER HUNG A MURDER RAP ON AL CAPONE.-----

---SOMETHING WE MUST INSERT HERE IS, --ALL MEMBERS OF THE 169 MEMBER FABIAN SOCIETY, ALL MEMBERS OF THE 2,197 MEMBER COMMUNIST PARTY PROPER, AND ALL MEMBERS OF THE " YOUNG COMMUNIST LEAGUE ",---MUST SERVE A MINIMUM OF --13 YEARS ON ACTIVE STATUS. -----

MEMBERS OF THE FABIAN SOCIETY, AFTER THEY SERVE FOR 13 YEARS ON ACTIVE - STATUS, ARE USUALLY PENSIONED, AND PLANTED PERMANENTLY ON BIG GOVERNMENT JOBS FOR LIFE. JUDGESHIPS IN RED BRITAIN AND IN AMERICA, ARE FAVORITE SPOTS, FOR PLANTING " RETIRED " FABIAN SOCIALISTS, AND EARL WARREN IS A PERFECT EXAMPLE OF A " RETIRED " FABIAN SOCIALIST.---

NO WOMEN ARE EVER ALLOWED TO SERVE ON " ACTIVE STATUS" IN THE FABIAN SOCIETY. A FEW MEMBERS OF THE BRITISH ROYAL FAMILY, HAVE BEEN GIVEN " HONORARY - MEMBERSHIPS", THE TRADITIONAL PENSIONS, BUT WITHOUT ACTIVE STATUS.

SELDOM IF EVER, IS A COMMUNIST ELEVATED TO THE RANK OF THE FABIAN SOCIALIST, BECAUSE TOO MUCH NEPOTISM IS PRACTICED IN THE FABIAN SOCIETY. AFTER 13 YEARS ACTIVE STATUS SERVICE, THE COMMUNISTS ARE GIVEN TOKEN PENSIONS, AS USUALLY PLANTED IN THE LABOR UNIONS OR IN GOVERNMENT CIVIL SERVICE JOBS. IN WITH AM[illegible]S, " RETIRED " FABIAN SOCIALISTS AND " RETIRED " COMMUNISTS, GO RIGHT ON TAKING ORDERS FROM THE BOSSES IN THE FABIAN WEB.----

WOMEN MAY SERVE IN THE " YOUNG COMMUNIST LEAGUE " AND MAY BE INITIATED I

COMMUNIST WOMEN, ARE THE HOMELIEST GOD-DAMNED WOMEN IN THE WORLD, THE POORLY DRESSED, AND THE POOREST SEX-MATES FOR MALE COMMUNISTS.---MARRIEGES, BETWEEN MALES IN THE Y.C.L. AND FEMALES IN THE Y.C.L. , ARE STRICTLY FORBIDDEN BY FABIAN LAW.----

LEE HARVEY OSWALD VIOLATED REGULATIONS, WHEN HE MARRIED A RUSSIAN GIRL, WHILE HE WAS GOING THROUGH HIS 13 YEAR BASIC TRAINING IN RUSSIA. Leo OSWALD WAS CHARGED WITH " DEVIATIONISM" AND " CHAUVINISM", HEAVILY PENALIZED, AND BUSTED FOR GETTING MARRIED.—

INITIATIONS INTO THE FABIAN SOCIETY AND INTO THE 2,197 MEMBER COMMUNIST PARTY PROPER, INCLUDE " COMMITTING AN ACT OF SEX-PERVERSION ", PHOTOGRAPHED THE ACT, AND THE PICTURES ARE KEPT AT BOTH NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS, AND FORWARDED TO INTERNATIONAL HEADQUARTERS IN LONDON, ENGLAND.-- SAID ACT OF SEX-PERVERSION MUST BE COMMITTED WITH ANOTHER MEMBER OF YOUR- OWN SEX, WHETHER YOU ARE MALE OR FEMALE. FEMALES OF COURSE, ALSO HAVE INITIATED INTO THE FABIAN SOCIETY, BUT THEY HAVE TO GO THROUGH THE SAME INITIATIONS, WHEN THEY ARE INITIATED FROM THE Y.C.L. INTO THE COMMUNIST PARTY PROPER.- -----ANYBODY FOR JENKINS ? J. EDGAR HOOVER SENT-----13 RED ROSES TO WALTER JENKINS, IN THE HOSPITAL.---

NOW BACK TO CHICAGO AND THE OLD 13 BOSSES: THEY RAKED IN MILLIONS OF TAX-FREE DOLLARS, FROM SALES OF BOOTLEG HOOTCH, NARCOTICS, PROSTITUTION RINGS, AND OTHER THINGS THAT CAPONELAND GANGSTERS DID TO MAKE TAX-FREE DOLLARS. MONEY COLLECTED FROM ILLEGAL RACKETS, WAS INVESTED IN POLITICAINS, NEWSPAPER REPORTERS, FLORIST SHOPS FOR FRONTS, CLEANING ESTABLISHMENTS, ETC.--

A " LEFT" WING DEMOCRAT IS A PRO-RED- DEMOCRAT, A " LIBERAL " REPUBLICAN IS A PRO-RED REPUBLICAN, AND BOTH WERE " BORN AND RAISED " IN THE OLD 13 SYNDICATE.----

***

" PROGRESSIVE SABOTAGE FOR AMERICAN INDUSTRY "

REUTHER WROTE LETTERS BACK TO THE STATES, PRAISING THE RED BRITISH SOCIAL
RECOMMENDED TO HIS FRIENDS IN DETROIT TO--EMBARK FOR A SOVIETIZED AMERI
---BACK TO THE STATES, REUTHER GRABBED THE CHAIR IN THE OLD 13 MEMBER " SOCI
CLUB" II--CHICAGO, MOVED HEADQUARTERS TO DETROIT, DISSOLVED THE OLD 13 STATE
CAPONE SYNDICATE,-----AND ORGANIZED -----13 SEPARATE CAPONE TYPE SYNDICATES,
INTO THE ENTIRE NATION.---

REUTHER GAVE EACH SYNDICATE 13 WEALTHY RED BRITISH FABIAN BOSSES, A FAIR
SHARE OF COMMUNIST ORGANIZERS, AND A FEW CLEVELAND KILLERS FOR ENFORCERS. HE
NEVER RULED THE FABIAN MOB FOR YEARS, UNTIL JOHN KENNEDY BUSTED RED CODE 13
WHICH LED TO BUSTING DAVE BECK. ----

INCIDENTALLY, AL CAPONE'S BROTHER IN LAW SAM MIANO, WAS SENT OUT TO CALIFO
PROHIBITION WAS STILL THE LAW OF THE LAND,---WITH FIVE BULLET HOLES IN H
HONORARY MIDL, TO SERVE AS TOP UNDERWORLD ADVISER TO OLD MAN SALZ, TOP WEST CO
RED FABIAN ORGANIZER. OLD MAN SALZ, WAS PRESENT RED BOSS NORMAN S. LEZIER'
FATHER-IN-LAW, AND LEZIER STILL OPERATES THE SALZ TANNERY FOR A FRONT.--

JOHN KENNEDY WAS A VERY SICK MAN, BUT HE COOPERATED WITH SENATOR McCARTHY
McCARTHY PLAYED A MAJOR ROLE IN BUSTING DAVE BECK. DAVE BECK WAS ONE OF RUS
" BEST " COLD BLOODED MURDERERS ON THE WEST COAST, AND PRESENT RED BOSS
LEZIER TENDED BAR FOR DAVE BECK. LEZIER IS HANDY WITH THE NICKELS.

DAVE BECK RECEIVED A VERY SPECIAL AWARD, RIGHT FROM THE TOP 13 RED FABIAN
INTERNATIONAL BOSSES IN BRITAIN, FOR ENGINEERING ---13 THOUSAND UNION MURDERS
FIVE YEARS IN THE WEST COAST --13th SYNDICATE UNDER SALZ.

McCARTHY SAID HE HAD ENOUGH ON REUTHER, TO MAKE DAVE BECK SMELL LIKE A ROS
BUT--- THEY NEVER REACHED REUTHER. REUTHER JUMPED AROUND LIKE A MONKEY, SENT
TELEGRAMS TO PRESIDENT EISENHOWER, SPENT MILLIONS OF SYNDICATE DOLLARS TRYIN
BURY HIS OWN BLOODY TRACKS (PEDDLING BULLSHIT PROPAGANDA), AND FINALLY TRA
PASSED HIS COMMAND OF THE FABIAN MOB, OUT WEST TO FABIAN BOSS NORMAN S. LEZIE

AL CAPONE ONLY CHALKED UP A MILLION UNSOLVED MURDERS. REUTHER CHALKED UP
MILLION MORE, AND LESS THAN 13% OF THEM WERE COMMITTED WITH GUNS. THAT IS TR

EAGLE BEGINS:—

; ALL GUN REASON, THE JEWISH MOB HAS THEIR ORDERS OUT NOW, INSURGENTS HAVE NO RIGHT GUNS DURING DEMONSTRATIONS IN, —TO HELP THE RED PUBLIC CO.. ..LED LOBBY IN WASHINGTON, AND IN ANY STATES, TO PASS GUN LAWS, DISARMED A.. ..LAW POSSESSION OF FIRE-ARMS BY LAW ABIDING CITIZENS, LIKE THEY DID IN GR. AND IN RUSSIA A LONG TIME AGO.—

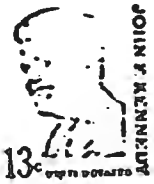
THE FALSE LOBBY HAS JOHNSON SIGN ORDERS, TO BAN THE SECOND AMENDMENT OF ..CONSTITUTION, SO ALL UNCONSTITUTIONAL LAWS PASSED SO FAR CONCERNING GUNS, C.. BE LEGALIZED UNDER A NEW CONSTITUTION.—

—THE BOUNDARY LINES OF REUTHER'S 13 SOVIETSTATES, ARE ALSO THE BOUNDARY LINES OF THE FORTHCOMING—" 13 COLONIES ", JOHNSON WILL TRY TO LEGALIZE UNDER THE NEW CONSTITUTION.— THE STRIPES IN THE FLAG WILL REMAIN, THE STARS WILL BE REMOVED, AND THE EAGLE FROM DOLLAR BILLS WILL REPLACE THE STARS IN THE N..

CHECK THE EAGLE ON A DOLLAR BILL———13 STARS OVER ITS HEAD, THE 13 LE.. TERS " E PLURIBUS UNUM " ON A RIBBON, —13 BARS ON THE SHIELD WITH NO STARS,- 13 ARROWS IN HIS LEFT TALON, AND 13 LEAVES IN THE OLIVE IN HIS RIGHT TALON. THESE FIVE —" 13 NUMBERS ", ROUGH THE SO-CALLED FIVE YEAR PLANS, PLOTTED B.. ..HAIM.———

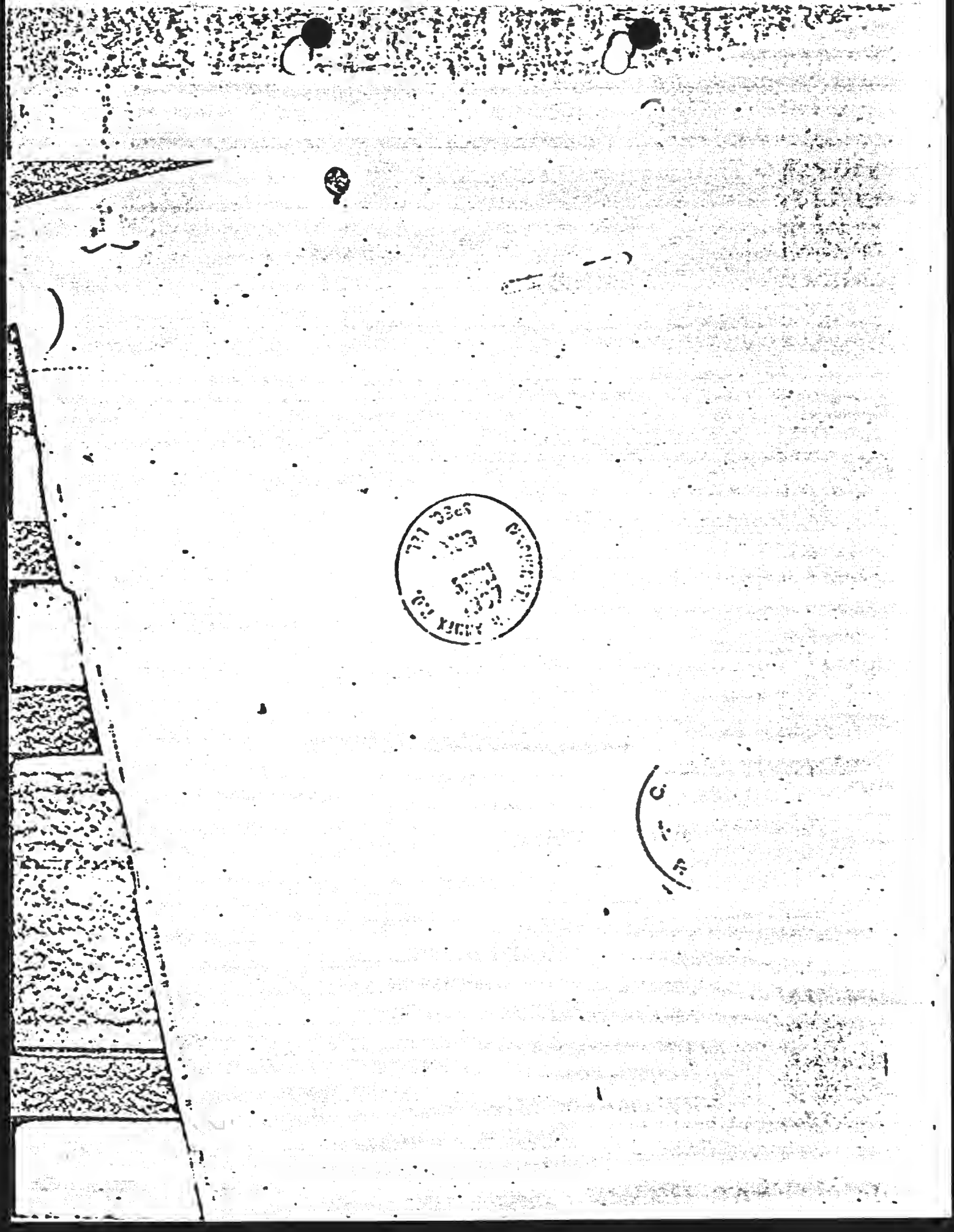
13 LETTERS SAID " E PLURIBUS UNUM "
13 LETTERS SPELL " PO ND SOVEREIGNTY ", —THE ONLY GOD, LBJ JOHNSON WORSHIPS.———

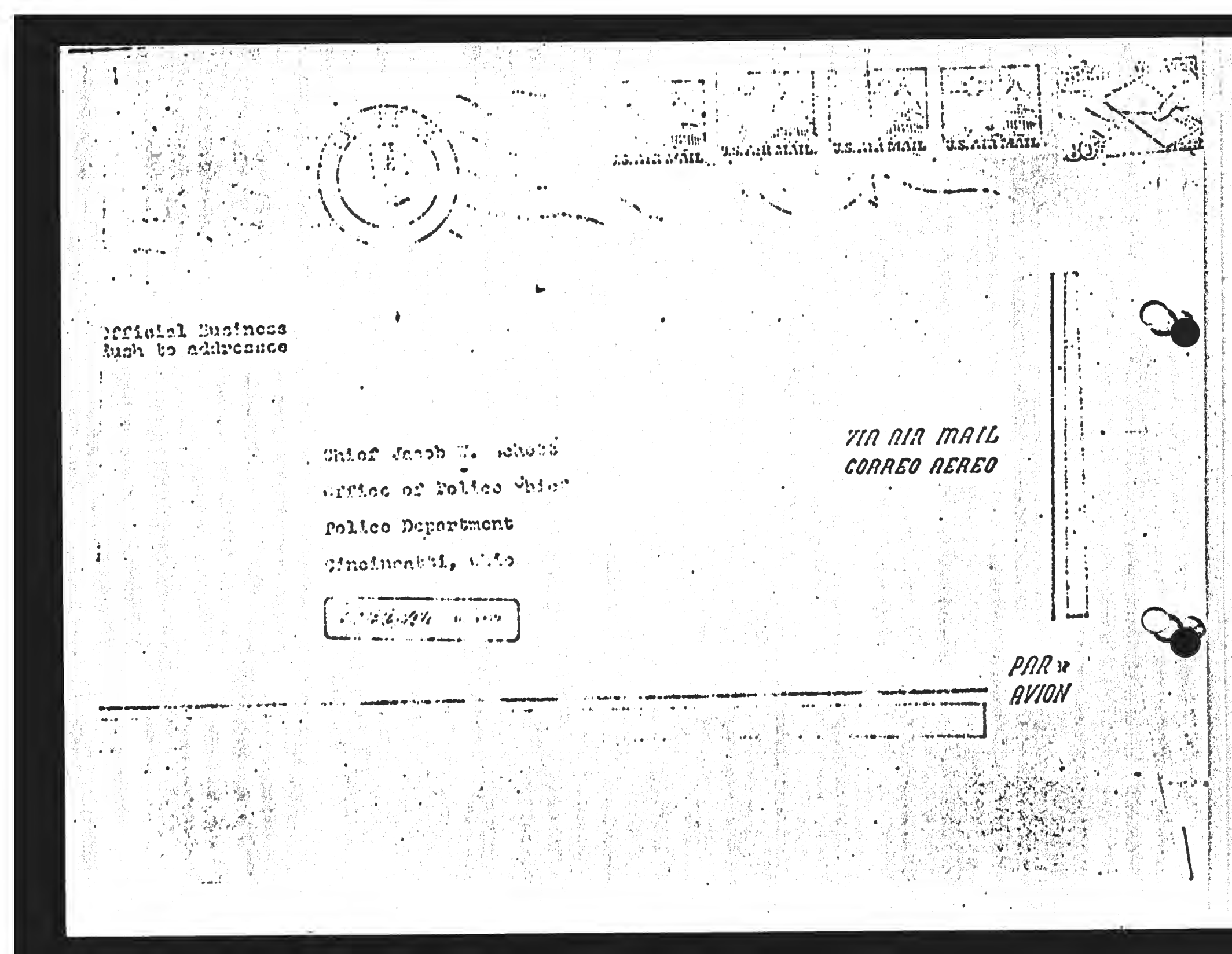
CHECK THE NEW ——13 CENT STAMP—ALREADY PUT OUT TO HONOR PRESIDENT - ..ENEDY.———THAT —— 13 CENT STAMP, DOING IT'S HOLIDAY, TO HONORS THE 13 RED BOSSES IN RED BRITAIN, WHO CREATED THE KENNEDY ASSASSINATION.—



LOOK SAY JOE BOY, THIS INFORMATION COMES TO YOU, FROM JOHN BIRCH'S " IRISH MAFIA ". EDWIN WIL.. AS——" OUR IRISH REPUBLICAN ARMY ".———

POST NOTE: DON'T BLAME IT ALL ON THE NEGROES. A MAN CONTROLLED C.C.L. ORGANIZING, AND OUR PARTY OF RE-FUSE, VIRGINIA, L.S.D., LSC, AND ..OST OF THE RACIALS ARE HOPPED-UP WELL THEY SHARE A RIOT. THEY ARE NOT S " POOR " AS THEY SAY THEY ARE. THEY GET " FREE JUNK " AS FED AGE.. BUT THEY HAVE TO PAY IT WHEN THE RICES ARE OVER. AND " JUNK " IS EXPENSIVE.




U.S. AIR MAIL
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Official Business
Mush to addressee
Chief Jacob F. Schott
Office of Police Chief
Police Department
Cincinnati, Ohio
VIA AIR MAIL
CORREO AEREO
PAR AVION

Laboratory Transm...

1-LAB FILE...
1-Mr. Raupach
Room 5726

FBI
LABORATORY

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20535

To: FBI, Cincinnati (62-0)

Date: August 28, 1967

Re: UNSUB; Anonymous Document on Red Plot Behind KENNEDY Assassination and Negro Demonstrations, Mailed to Cincinnati, Ohio, Police Department from San Jose, California, 8/567 INFORMATION CONCERNING

John Edgar Hoover, Director

OO: San Francisco

FBI File No. 62-109060 -5681
Lab. No. D-541748 AX

REC-138

Examination requested by: Cincinnati

Reference: Airtel 8/14/67

Examination requested: Document

Remarks:

The typewriting on Q625 and Q626 was not identified with any of the material contained in the National Security File.

MAILED 2
AUG 28 1967
COMM-FBI

Enclosures (2) (2 Lab report)
2 - San Francisco Enclosures (4) (4 Lab report)
2 - Dallas (89-43) (44-1639) Enclosures (2) (2 Lab report)
1 - Memphis Enclosure (Lab report)
1 - Baltimore Enclosure (Lab report)

JCC:SLL (13)

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 62-109060-1645

Tolson
DeLoach
Mohr
Wick
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

Raupach 5726
1 XEROX
SEP 7 1967

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

7-1b

REPORT
of the
FBI LABORATORY

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON, D. C.

To: FBI, Cincinnati (62-0)

Date: August 28, 1967
FBI File No. 62-109060
Lab. No. D-541748 AX

Re: UNSUB; Anonymous Document on Red Plot Behind KENNEDY Assassination and Negro Demonstrations, Mailed to Cincinnati, Ohio, Police Department from San Jose, California, 8/5/67
INFORMATION CONCERNING OO: San Francisco

Specimens received 8/17/67

Q625 Envelope postmarked "SAN JOSE, CA AUG 5 PM 1967" bearing typewritten address "Chief Jacob W. Schott Office of Police Chief Police Department Cincinnati, Ohio"

Q626 Carbon copy of 21-page typewritten document bearing the caption "PREFACE---ENCLOSED FIND CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION ABOUT NEGRO RIOTS---" beginning "IF PRESIDENT JOHN KENNEDY,..."

Result of examination:

Specimens Q625 and Q626 were not identified with any of the material in the Anonymous Letter File. Appropriate photographs will be added to this file.

The physical characteristics of the paper comprising Q625 and Q626 have been recorded for possible future use.

The typewriting on Q625 and Q626 matches most closely a Laboratory standard for a Royal pica style of type spaced ten letters per inch.

The submitted evidence is retained.

JCC:SLL (13)

Tolson
DeLoach
Mohr
Wick
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

62-109060

5-572 (Rev. 7-18-63)
OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27
5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : The Director

DATE: 8-9-67

FROM : N. P. Callahan

SUBJECT: The Congressional Record

Pages S11111-S11115. Senator Hartke, (D) Indiana, placed in the Record part III of the CBS News Inquiry entitled "The Warren Report" which was broadcast in June. New Orleans District Attorney Jim Garrison and former FBI Agent William Turner, among others, appeared on this program. Walter Cronkite (CBS News Correspondent) in commenting on the various aspects of the assassination stated "An even more elaborate account is given by William Turner, a former F.B.I. agent, who has become a warm supporter of District Attorney Garrison." Turner's remarks are included in the text of the broadcast. (William J. Turner entered on duty as an Agent on February 5, 1951, and was discharged on July 19, 1971.)

Original filed in:

62-109060-

OCT 12 1967

In the original of a memorandum captioned and dated as above, the Congressional Record for 8-8-67 was reviewed and pertinent items were marked for the Director's attention. This form has been prepared in order that portions of a copy of the original memorandum may be clipped, mounted, and placed in the appropriate Bureau case or subject matter files.

530CT16 1967

FD-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

FBI

Date: 8/14/67

Transmit the following in PLAIN TEXT
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL
(Priority)

Mr. Rosen
Mr. Deloach
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Bishop
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, NEW ORLEANS (89-69)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
DALLAS, TEXAS, 11/22/63
MISCELLANEOUS - INFO CONCERNING
OO: DALLAS

Enclosed herewith are newspaper articles appearing in New Orleans newspapers concerning the assassination of President JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY.

Also enclosed for Dallas and Miami are one copy each of these newspaper articles.

ENCLOSURE

3 - Bureau (Encl. 3)
1 - Dallas (89-43) (Encl. 3)
1 - Miami (Encl. 3)
1 - New Orleans

ECW:jab
(6)

62-109060-5682

EX 106

15 AUG 16 1967

57 AUG 23 1967

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

ANDREWS LOSES BID TO QUASH INDICTMENT

Dean Adams Andrews Jr. today lost a bid to have his perjury indictment thrown out, and more witnesses will testify tomorrow in his bid to have District Attorney Jim Garrison and his aides removed as his prosecutors.

Andrews, on trial before Criminal District Judge Frank Shea, is accused of lying before the Orleans Parish Grand Jury in connection with Garrison's probe of the slaying of President John F. Kennedy.

Judge Shea today denied a motion by Andrews, who is conducting his own defense, to quash the indictment against him on the grounds that the grand jury which indicted him was improperly selected.

ONE WITNESS was heard on this motion, senior Criminal District Judge Bernard J. Bagert. Judge Bagert was questioned for about 10 minutes by Andrews on the manner in which the jury was selected.

Andrews asked, "Did you have occasion to receive from the secretary of the jury commission of the Parish of Orleans a venire list from which to select a grand jury?"

Judge Bagert answered that he did receive such a list, although he did not remember who brought it to him.

ANDREWS THEN asked him to explain the method he used to select the jury.

Judge Bagert said, "I sent out subpenas to nearly 60 jurors and I interviewed everyone to whom I sent subpenas. Then I made my decision."

Andrews asked him if the jury were selected following the Labat decision. (A federal court ruled a year ago that Edgar Labat, a New Orleans Negro who spent more time on death row than any other convict in American history, did not receive a fair trial because daily wage earners were excluded from the jury venire.)

JUDGE BAGERT said his selection was made after the Labat decision. He said the process was changed recently to conform to the court ruling.

"I did not exclude anyone as wage earners," said Judge Bagert. "The problem was to get 12 men who were not reluctant jurors. I interviewed 60 people."

He said he did not want to choose reluctant jurors for a grand jury that would serve during the summer months because he wanted to avoid the problems of the jury not having a quorum.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE 1
STATES-ITEM
NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Date: 8-10-67
Edition: FINAL
Author:
Editor:
Title: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEX. 11-22-63
Character: AFO
or
Classification: 89-
Submitting Office: N.O., LA.

☐ Being Investigated

1-7-109060-5682

Judge Bagert said there was one wage earner on the grand jury.

"HE IS A teacher nine months of the year and the other three months he is a bricklayer. I understand he makes more money laying brick than he does teaching."

As soon as Judge Bagert left the stand, Judge Shea denied the quash motion and recessed the hearing until 9 a.m. tomorrow.

At that time, Orleans Parish Coroner Dr. Nicholas J. Chetta, Dr. Esmond Fatter and Perry Raymond Russo have been subpenaed to testify. All three were key witnesses in the preliminary hearing for Clay L. Shaw charged with criminal conspiracy in the president's slaying.

JUDGE SHEA SAID he expected to end the hearing on the recusal motion tomorrow and begin immediately with selection of a five-man jury to try Andrews.

The judge said he would conduct the trial through the weekend if necessary.

As the hearing on the recusal motion went into its second day, Andrews called three witnesses: two policemen and a godson of the late David William Ferrie.

Ferrie, who died here Feb. 22, was a key figure in Garrison's Kennedy death plot probe. The perjury charge against Andrews grew out of the probe.

THE GODSON is Morris Brownlee, 4728 Jefferson hwy. Andrews quizzed him about an incident in October, 1966, in which he, Brownlee, was arrested.

Andrews asked Brownlee if anyone in the DA's office asked him about Ferrie. Assistant DA James L. Alcock objected to Andrews' line of questioning, and Judge Frank Shea said Andrews would have to show that it was relevant.

Andrews asked for a recess to show the judge the relevance of the questioning, and it was granted.

When court resumed, Andrews said he had no other questions for Brownlee, but held him under subpena for tomorrow.

Andrews then made a motion to withdraw his formal pleading of not guilty in order to make a motion to quash the indictment against him.

Judge Shea instructed Andrews that it was not necessary to withdraw his not guilty plea to file the motion to quash.

Assistant DA James L. Alcock objected to the move to quash because it "was not filed three days prior to the trial as the law requires."

Judge Shea read the law and said it left him the discretion to permit its being filed and he allowed Andrews to do so.

Before Brownlee took the stand, the two policemen testified. They are Pfn. John P. Tobin and Pfn. Warren Armond. They testified concerning the arrest on Sept. 19, 1966, of a man identified as Manuel Garcia Gonzalez.

ANDREWS HAS SAID in the past that he made up the name of Gonzalez, after conversations with the district attorney pertaining to the alleged assassination plot against President Kennedy.

At one point the DA's office was searching for such a man in the Miami area. He was supposedly a powerfully built man.

Tobin identified one of two arrest cards on a Manuel Gonzalez, which Andrews entered into the record as a defense exhibit.

Tobin testified that he did "apprehend a subject whose name is listed as Manuel C. Gonzalez." He said the arrest was made in Vic's Bar, 1107 Decatur. He said the man was arrested for carrying a concealed weapon.

THE PATROLMAN was then asked by Andrews, acting as his own attorney, to describe Gonzalez.

Tobin said Gonzalez was about five feet, seven inches tall, weighed 150 pounds, had black hair and an olive complexion.

Andrews asked if the arrested man was "printed and mugged."

"Not to my knowledge, no," said Tobin.

Armond, who was a partner of Tobin at the time of the arrest, confirmed Tobin's description of the arrested man and like Tobin, said that Gonzalez spoke broken English.

FOR THIS reason, he said, the desk sergeant had a hard time getting the man's name right.

The hearing to recuse Garrison from the trial got off to a late start when Judge Shea cleared his docket of other business.

Andrews went to the back of the courtroom where he carried on conversations with Joseph Rault, a witness in the trial, and Louis Ivon, chief investigator for the DA's office.

When he was not conversing he sat ramrod straight and stared ahead at the proceedings at the front of the court.

A French Quarter stripper stole the show from Andrews early in the day when her obscenity case showed up on Judge Shea's early docket.

RITA ALEXANDER, known professionally as the Champagne Girl, entered the courtroom and took a seat in the back row reserved for witnesses, to the delight of the witnesses and newsmen.

All eyes, including Andrews', remained glued on Miss Alexander until she left the courtroom.

In an interview with the States-Item before the hearing opened this morning, Andrews was asked about a statement yesterday by his former attorney, Sam Monk Zelden, who said he was withdrawing from the case because he and Andrews couldn't agree on strategy. Asked if this were true, Andrews said:

"Aw, he's fulla bull."

ANDREWS SAID HE was seeking the help of additional counsel for the trial himself after the recusal motion is disposed of.

"I'm not stupid enough to go it alone for the trial—three heads are better than one, you know."

Andrews said he has talked to three or four lawyers about representing him at the trial but has made no decision as yet.

The chubby former Jefferson Parish assistant DA, in a cheerful mood, said he had been exhausted yesterday after 12 hours of gruelling testimony, in which most of the questioning was done by him. He said he "slept like a log" from 10:30 p. m. until 8:30 this morning.

YESTERDAY, ANDREWS (who is free on bond), ate lunch at Parish Prison at the invitation of the warden. He had soup and cucumbers. He said:

"Now, if the bed is as good as the food, we're in business."

Andrews, told that Gordon Novel, a fugitive witness in Garrison's Kennedy probe, had called last night to ask about him, said:

"That Gordon, he's something else. Gordon's all right. You know, I've known him for a long time. Yeah, he's really something else."

Andrews wore his habitual dark glasses throughout today's proceedings, as he did yesterday. He got a jolt this morning when police ticketed his car parked outside the courthouse.

The trial, which is the first in Garrison's probe of the president's murder, deals with Garrison's allegation that Andrews lied when he said he could not identify Clay Shaw as Clay Bertrand.

Andrews told the Warren Commission that shortly after the assassination a man named Clay Bertrand called him and asked him to defend Lee Harvey Oswald, accused assassin. Garrison contends that Shaw, retired New Orleans businessman, used Bertrand as an alias and participated in a conspiracy to murder Kennedy.

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

SHERIDAN ASKS TO AVOID JURY

Suit Is Filed in Federal District Court

Walter Sheridan, National Broadcasting Company investigator, filed suit Thursday in federal district court seeking to enjoin District Attorney Jim Garrison and Albert Labiche, foreman of the Orleans Parish grand jury, from forcing him to testify before the jury.

Milton E. Brener, attorney for Sheridan, said Thursday night that the district attorney's office had agreed not to attempt to force Sheridan to appear before the grand jury pending results of the suit.

Brener said a hearing on the injunction has been tentatively set before Federal District Judge Alvin B. Rubin for 9:30 a. m. Aug. 21.

Earlier this week the NBC investigator who took a substantial part in the two programs on the National Broadcasting Television Network which were critical of the investigation being conducted by Garrison into the assassination of President John F. Kennedy was ordered to appear before the grand jury after be filed a similar suit in state court.

ORDERED TO APPEAR

Wednesday, Judge Bernard J. Bagert in Criminal District Court ordered Sheridan to appear Tuesday to show cause why he should not be held in contempt of court for failing to appear before the grand jury.

In the federal court complaint Sheridan and local TV newsman Richard Townley also ask that Garrison be enjoined from proceeding further with the prosecution of two criminal charges against them.

Sheridan has been charged with public bribery and Townley with bribery and intimidation of witnesses involved in the Garrison probe.

In the federal suit it is alleged that Garrison is using his office to deprive Sheridan and Townley of their constitutional rights, including freedom of speech and press and guarantees against compulsory self-incrimination.

Attorneys Brener and Edward M. Baldwin conferred with Judge Rubin before the hearing date was set.

It is alleged that Garrison has conspired with others and has sought to use the grand jury to accomplish illegal purposes "and to exploit his position as legal advisor thereto."

Sheridan and Townley charge that the district attorney has acted "through malice and personal animosity" and has sought to harass and intimidate them.

The suit claims that Garrison has made numerous and repeated public and private statements which show an intent to "get" Sheridan to prevent the investigation of both plaintiffs "into his practices and methods and to stifle criticism . . ."

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE 1

SECTION 1

TIMES PICAYUNE

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Date: 8-11-67

Edition:

Author:

Editor:

Title: ASSASSINATION C
PRESIDENT JOHN F.
KENNEDY, DALLAS, T
11-22-63

Character: AFO

or

Classification: 89-

Submitting Office: N.O., LA

☐ Being Investigated

56 92

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

ATTACK ON ORLEANS GRAND JURY FUTILE

Judge Denies Andrews' Quash Motion

The second day of court action in the perjury case of Dean A. Andrews Jr. ended Thursday afternoon with testimony from a judge as Andrews began a futile attack on the grand jury which indicted him.

With a motion to have the district attorney's office recused from prosecution still pending, Andrews entered another motion, this one to quash his grand jury indictment, and called as a witness senior Criminal District Court Judge Bernard J. Bagert, who picked the jury.

However, after Judge Bagert testified, Judge Frank J. Shea denied Andrews' latest motion and called a recess until 9 a. m., when more witnesses are scheduled to testify on the recusal motion.

Andrews is charged with perjuring himself in grand jury testimony concerning District Attorney Jim Garrison's investigation of the assassination of President John F. Kennedy.

LAUNCHES ATTACK

Launching an attack on the method of selecting the jury, Andrews asked Judge Bagert during questioning if he picked the jury after the Labat decision.

A federal court has ruled that Edgar Labat, a New Orleans Negro who has spent more time on death row than any other convict in the United States, did not receive a fair trial because daily wage earners were excluded from the jury venire.

Judge Bagert said the selection was after the decision and that the process was changed to conform to the court ruling.

"I did not exclude anyone as wage earners. The problem was to get 12 men who were not reluctant jurors. I interviewed 60 people," he said.

Judge Bagert said he wanted to avoid the problem of the jury's not having a quorum, and noted that the jury has one wage earner.

"He is a teacher nine months of the year, and the other three months he is a bricklayer. I understand he makes more money laying bricks than he does teaching," he said.

When the hearing on the recusal motion resumes Friday

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE 1
SECTION 1
TIMES PICAYUNE
NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Date: 8-11-67
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Editor:
Title: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEX. 11-22-63
Character: AFO
or
Classification: 89-
Submitting Office: N. O., LA.

☐ Being Investigated

5682

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATION SECTION

AUG 16 1967

TELETYPE

FBI@WASH DC

FBI NEW ORLS

555PM URGENT 8/16/67 OLP

TO DIRECTOR (62-109060) AND DALLAS (89-43)

FROM NEW ORLEANS (89-69) 7P

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEXAS, NOV. TWENTYTWO, SIXTYTHREE, MISCELLANEOUS - INFO CONCERNING, OO: DALLAS.

THE NEW ORLEANS STATES-ITEM, RED FLASH EDITION, AUGUST SIXTEEN INSTANT, REPORTED THAT CRIMINAL DISTRICT JUDGE EDWARD A. HAGGERTY, JR. TODAY RULED ON THREE DEFENSE MOTIONS AND ONE STATE MOTION IN CONNECTION WITH CHARGES AGAINST CLAY L. SHAW. ACCORDING TO THE ARTICLE THE JUDGE RULED ON THE DEFENSE MOTION ON THE PRAYER FOR OYER THAT THE STATE HAS ALREADY LET THE DEFENSE SEE ALL THE EVIDENCE IT IS LEGALLY ENTITLED TO SEE AND THAT HE WILL RULE DURING THE TRIAL ON THE MATERIALITY AND RELEVANCY OF ANY ITEM OR OBJECT OFFERED IN EVIDENCE. ON THE MOTION TO RETURN PROPERTY AND SUPPRESS EVIDENCE, JUDGE HAGGERTY SAID THE STATE HAS RETURNED THIRTY THOUSAND DOLLARS WORTH OF SHAW'S HOMESTEAD STOCK AND ALL OTHER EVIDENCE IS IN POSSESSION OF

END PAGE ONE

EX-115 REC 57 62-109060-5683

16 AUG 18 1967

59 AUG 24 1967

1 XC 10

MR. DELOACH FOR THE DIRECTOR

Mr. Tolson
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Bishop
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

THE CLERK OF CRIMINAL DISTRICT COURT. ON THE DEFENSE MOTION FOR A BILL OF PARTICULARS, WHICH WAS A NINETY-THREE POINT DOCUMENT, JUDGE HAGGERTY RULED ON POINTS ON WHICH THE TWO SIDES DISAGREED. JUDGE HAGGERTY RULED THAT MANY OF THE DEFENSE REQUESTS WERE BASED ON THE "FALLACY" THAT ALIBI IS A DEFENSE AGAINST A CONSPIRACY CHARGE. JUDGE HAGGERTY ISSUED A LENGTHY LEGAL OPINION DEALING WITH THE NATURE OF THE CRIME OF CONSPIRACY AND MADE THE FOLLOWING KEY POINTS:

ONE. WHEN ACTS ARE COMMITTED WITHIN THE STATE IN PERFORMANCE OF THE CONSPIRACY'S PURPOSE, THE FACT THAT OTHER ACTS ARE TO BE PERFORMED OUTSIDE THE STATE DOES NOT PREVENT PROSECUTION IN THE STATE FOR CONSPIRACY IN THE STATE.

TWO. IT IS NOT NECESSARY THAT EACH CONSPIRATOR KNOW OR SEE THE OTHERS. IT IS ALSO NOT NECESSARY THAT EACH CONSPIRATOR KNOW ALL THE DETAILS OF THE PLAN OR OPERATION OR THE PART PLAYED BY EACH OF THE CONSPIRATORS.

THREE. WHEN A CONSPIRACY EXISTS, THE JOINING OF NEW MEMBERS THEREAFTER DOES NOT CREATE A NEW CONSPIRACY.

FOUR. IT IS NOT NECESSARY THAT EACH CONSPIRATOR COMMIT AN OVERT ACT ... THE OVERT ACT MAY BE COMMITTED BY ANY MEMBER OF THE CONSPIRACY. THE OVERT ACT NEED NOT IN ITSELF BE CRIMINAL. ANYTHING DONE TO CARRY OUT THE CONSPIRACY IS A SUFFICIENT OVERT ACT, EVEN MAKING A PHONE CALL OR MAILING A LETTER.

FIVE. CRIMINAL RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE CONSPIRACY IS NOT AFFECTED BY THE FACT THAT THE PURPOSE OF THE CONSPIRACY WAS NOT ACCOMPLISHED.

SIX. EACH CONSPIRATOR IS LIABLE FOR ANY ACT OF EVERY PARTICIPANT IN THE CONSPIRACY COMMITTED IN PURSUANCE OF THE ORIGINAL PLAN AND OBJECT.

SEVEN. THE CRIMINAL RESPONSIBILITY OF A CO-CONSPIRATOR IS NOT AFFECTED BY THE FACT THAT HE IS ABSENT WHEN THE CRIMINAL ACT CONTEMPLATED IS COMMITTED. THE RULE OF RESPONSIBILITY INCLUDES ACTS DONE BEFORE THE DEFENDANT JOINED THE CONSPIRACY.

END PAGE THREE

Y FERR

EIGHT. THE DEATH OF ONE CONSPIRATOR DOES NOT PREVENT THE CONVICTION OF ANOTHER.

NINE. A CONSPRATOR MAY CLEAR HIMSELF BY PROVING THAT HE WITHDREW FROM THE CONSPIRACY BEFORE THE OVERT ACT WAS COMMITTED.

ON THE ALIBI MATTER, JUDGE HAGGERTY SAID:

"THE LEGAL ERROR AND FALLACY THAT ... THE DEFENSE HAS FALLEN INTO...IS THAT AN ALIBI IS NOT A DEFENSE WHEN A PERSON IS CHARGED WITH A CRIMINAL CONSPIRACY".

JUDGE HAGGERTY THEN TOOK THE DEFENSE REQUESTS IN THE BILL OF PARTICULARS BY GROUPS. THE FIRST GROUP ASKED FOR THE EXACT DATE WHEN SHAW ALLEGEDLY ENTERED INTO THE CONSPIRACY. THE STATE HAS CHARGED THAT IT TOOK PLACE IN SEPT., SIXTYTHREE, AND JUDGE HAGGERTY RULED THAT THE STATE DID NOT HAVE TO BY ANY MORE SPECIFIC THAN THAT. ACCORDING TO THE ARTICLE THE SECOND GROUP ASKED FOR INFORMATION ON OVERT ACTS COMMITTED BY ONE OR MORE OF THE ALLEGED CONSPIRATORS AND THAT JUDGE HAGGERTY RULED THAT SINCE ALIBI IS NOT A DEFENSE THE DEFENDANT IS NOT ENTITLED TO THIS INFO. THE THIRD GROUP ASKED FOR SPECIFIC EVIDENCE OF WHAT WERE THE

END PAGE FOUR

OVERT ACTS AND WHAT WAS THE AGREEMENT ENTERED INTO BY THE CONSPIRATORS. THE JUDGE RULED THAT SINCE THIS IS EVIDENCE THE DEFENSE IS NOT ENTITLE TO IT BEFORE THE TRIAL. THE FOURTH GROUP RELATED TO THE PLACE AND TIME OF THE DEFENSE OF THE ALLEGED CONSPIRACY. JUDGE HAGGERTY SAID THE STATE HAD ALREADY COMPLIED WITH MOST OF THE REQUESTS IN THIS GROUP BUT RULED THAT COUNSEL FOR THE DEFENSE IS ENTITLED TO KNOW THE APPROXIMATE TIME IN THE FALL OF SIXTYTHREE THAT THE MEETING TOOK PLACE BETWEEN OSWALD, RUBY AND SHAW IN BATON ROUGE, LA. HE FURTHER DIRECTED THAT THE STATE'S ANSWER TO PARAGRAPH TWENTYTWO D BE MORE EXPLANATORY BY EXPLAINING WHERE ON THE WEST COAST, PARTICULARLY THE STATE AND CITY WHERE CLAY SHAW WAS ALLEGED TO HAVE MADE A TRIP DURING THE MONTH OF NOV., SIXTYTHREE. THE FIFTH GROUP OF REQUESTS SOUGHT ADDITIONAL INFO ABOUT THE ALLEGED OVERT ACTS AND JUDGE HAGGERTY RULED THE STATE WAS NOT REQUIRED TO FURNISH THEM. JUDGE HAGGERTY RULED THAT THE SIXTH GROUP WHICH ALSO SOUGHT MORE INFO ABOUT THE ALLEGED OVERT ACTS

WAS ALREADY COMPLIED WITH BY THE STATE. A SEVENTH GROUP OF REQUESTS SOUGHT INFO ABOUT THE STATE'S EVIDENCE WHICH JUDGE HAGGERTY RULED THE STATE WAS NOT REQUIRED TO GIVE.

ACCORDING TO THE ARTICLE, ON THE STATE'S MOTION FOR A MEETING ON THE TRIAL DATE JUDGE HAGGERTY CITED LOUISIANA LAW TO THE EFFECT THAT THE DA HAS THE RIGHT TO SET THE DATE AND SAID GARRISON CAN SET THE MATTER FOR TRIAL "AS SOON AS THE PRE-TRIAL PLEADINGS HAVE BEEN PROPERLY AND LEGALLY CONCLUDED".

THE ARTICLE REPORTED THAT SHAW'S ATTORNEY FILED A MOTION FOR DEPOSITION BY AGREEMENT TO TAKE THE TESTIMONY OF SANDRA MOFFETT IN DES MOINES, IOWA AND ASKED THE DA'S OFFICE TO JOIN THEM FOR THE TAKING OF THE DEPOSITION.

ARTICLE REPORTED THAT A DEFENSE MOTION TO QUASH THE INDICTMENT AGAINST SHAW IS STILL PENDING AND A RULING ON THIS MOTION WILL COME AFTER A HEARING AS YET UNSCHEDULED.

END PAGE SIX

PAGE SEVEN

THE NEW ORLEANS STATES-ITEM, FINAL EDITION, AUGUST SIXTEEN INSTANT, REPORTED THAT JUDGE HAGGERTY GAVE ATTORNEYS FOR CLAY SHAW UNTIL AUGUST THIRTY NEXT TO FILE A SUPPLEMENTAL MOTION TO QUASH THE INDICTMENT AGAINST SHAW AND THE STATE UNTIL SEPT. SIX TO ANSWER THE MOTION FILED BY THE DEFENSE. THE ARTICLE REPORTED THAT JUDGE HAGGERTY SAID HE WILL RULE ON THE MOTION SEPT. THIRTEEN NEXT AND THEN NOTED THAT BARRING UNFORESEEN DEVELOPMENTS, THE TRIAL COULD BE SET FOR THE LATTER PART OF SEPT.

THIS SAME ISSUE REPORTED THAT ATTORNEYS FOR DEAN A. ANDREWS, JR., WHO HAS BEEN CONVICTED OF PERJURY, ORLEANS PARISH CRIMINAL DISTRICT COURT, TODAY FILED MOTIONS FOR A NEW TRIAL AND AN ARRESTED JUDGMENT. ACCORDING TO THE ARTICLE THE ARRESTED JUDGMENT MOTION, IF ACCEPTED, WOULD ALLOW ANDREWS TO BE RELEASED ON BAIL AND HIS ATTORNEYS COULD THEN TAKE NECESSARY STEPS TO BEGIN AN APPEAL OF THE CONVICTION TO THE STATE SUPREME COURT. THE ARTICLE REPORTED THAT MINUTE CLERK MAX GONZALES SAID JUDGE FRANK J. SHEA WILL RULE ON THE MOTIONS AUG. SEVENTEEN NEXT.

CORR PABE GA

~~CORR PAGE 6 LINE 4 WORD 7 SHOULD BE STATE'S~~

END

RCS

FBI WASH DC

CC MR. SULLIVAN

8 (Rev. 9-22-64)

FBI

Date: 8/15/67

REC-9

Transmit the following in PLAIN TEXT
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL
(Priority)

Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Bishop
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, NEW ORLEANS (89-69)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
DALLAS, TEXAS, 11/22/63
MISCELLANEOUS - INFO CONCERNING
OO: DALLAS

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are newspaper articles appearing in New Orleans newspapers concerning the assassination of President JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY.

Also enclosed for Dallas and Miami are one copy each of these newspaper articles.

ENCLOSURE

(3) - Bureau (Encl.11)
1 - Dallas (89-43) (Encl.11)
1 - Miami (Encl.11)
1 - New Orleans

REC-9 62-109060-5684

ECW:jab
(6)

8 AUG 18 1967

EX 106

54 AUG 24 1967

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Andrews May Present Pleadings to Shea Today

But Defense Has Made No Specific Plans

Attorneys for Dean A. Andrews Jr. who is awaiting sentencing on a perjury conviction involving conspiracy investigation testimony, may go before Criminal District Court Judge Frank J. Shea with pleadings Tuesday.

Harry A. Burglass, one of the attorneys, said Monday he was not sure when the defense will go before Judge Shea, but he added that it "could be tomorrow." Burglass said he had not made "any specific plans" as to what defense requests will be.

Andrews' conviction on three of five perjury counts was returned at 1:30 a.m. Monday by a five-man jury. It terminated a five-day court session which ran into and consumed the weekend.

His 11½-foot-long indictment grew out of testimony in June before the Orleans Parish grand jury concerning District Attorney Jim Garrison's Kennedy death probe.

Counts upon which he was convicted covered testimony in which Andrews told the jury he could not identify mysterious "Clay Bertrand" as conspiracy defendant Clay L. Shaw.

CONSPIRACY ALLEGED

Shaw is under indictment for allegedly conspiring with the late David W. Ferrie and Lee Harvey Oswald to kill President John F. Kennedy.

Garrison claimed that Shaw used the alias "Bertrand." "Bertrand" is Andrews' identification of a man who he says called him in 1963 and asked him to represent Oswald.

After the conviction, Judge Shea said the next move is up to the defense. They can either ask for a new trial or immediate imposition of sentence.

Andrews, meanwhile, must wait in the infirmary of the parish prison, where he was remanded after the conviction. Andrews was placed in the infirmary because facilities there are better and cleaner than in the tiers.

Andrews' sentence can be as great as 15 years if he is given a five-year maximum on each of the three counts, and if these sentences are specified to run consecutively.

If the sentence runs to the maximum length, Andrews will have to remain in jail while his case is being appealed.

If it is for a lesser term, he can go free on bond, Judge Shea said.

The conviction was returned by the jury after two hours and 40 minutes of deliberation.

In final arguments Assistant District Attorney James L. Alcock cited numerous statements in which he said Andrews lied to the grand jury and to the Warren commission in 1963.

"These statements and positions are irreconcilable," Alcock said, referring to some of them which dealt with Clay Bertrand's identity.

At one point Alcock said, "This man tells so many lies you can't tell when he's telling the truth."

Concerning Bertrand's identity, Alcock said that Andrews testified that "he is or he isn't, he doesn't exist, or he's Gene Davis."

Davis is a French Quarter bar owner whom Andrews identified as Clay Bertrand after the grand jury testimony for which he was indicted.

Burglass maintained that Andrews was being railroaded by the district attorney's office because he would not cooperate by telling the grand jury that Clay Shaw is Clay Bertrand.

He contended that the state's whole case is based on statements made by Andrews alone and that, for this reason, has no legal foundation.

"Our liberty is too valuable to let people use their own mouths to convict themselves," he said.

'LIKES ATTENTION'

Of Andrews, Burglass said: "He likes attention. Most of us do. He got squirreled up into the biggest investigation of a murder this country has ever seen — the State vs. Shaw. They wanted him to change his story. They wanted Andrews to equate Shaw and Bertrand, but he ain't that kind of guy.

"Up comes that massive foot. It was coming down on Dean. You (the jury) are the only thing between that massive foot and Dean."

Meanwhile, a spokesman for the office of Clerk of Court for the Criminal District Court said the office was open throughout Andrews' trial. He said a man was available at all times with a key to the office.

A story in The Times-Picayune Monday said a tape of interrogation of Andrews was not readily available because the clerk's office was closed. The spokesman also said the clerk's office never had the tape and that it was in the district attorney's office.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE 1
SECTION 1
TIMES PICAYUNE
NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Date: 8-15-67
Edition:
Author:
Editor:
Title: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEX. 11-22-63
Character: AFO
or
Classification: 89-
Submitting Office: N.O., LA.
☐ Being Investigated

62-109060
-5684

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

ANDREWS GUILTY; FACES SENTENCE

Held in Jail Infirmary

Attorney Dean Adams Andrews Jr. was convicted of perjury early today. He remains in the infirmary of Parish Prison awaiting his sentence, which could run as long as five years.

Criminal District Judge Frank Shea said the next move in the case is up to the defense. Andrews' attorneys, he said, can come into court and ask for a new trial or immediate imposition of sentence.

If the sentence is for the full five years, Andrews will have to remain in jail while the case is being appealed. If it is for a lesser term, he can go free on bond, Judge Shea said. In any case, however, he must stay in jail until sentence is imposed.

Andrews was convicted at 1:30 a. m. on three of five counts of perjury in connection with Dist. Atty. Jim Garrison's investigation of the assassination of President John F. Kennedy.

Even in defeat—after the five man jury returned its verdict—Andrews managed a smattering of dark humor.

"I really shouldn't complain," he said, "if I didn't have bad luck, I wouldn't have any at all."

THROUGHOUT THE marathon, five-day, week-end trial, Andrews joked with reporters and court attaches about the possibility of going to jail.

After his first visit to Parish Prison for a meal, on the initial day of the trial, Andrews bantered:

"Now if the beds are as good as the food, we're in business."

But his conviction brought an immediate announcement from attorney Harry Burglass that the case will be appealed.

Andrews spent his first night in the prison infirmary, not because he was ill but because it offers better, cleaner accommodations than the cells.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE 1

STATES-ITEM

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Date: 8-14-67
Edition: FINAL
Author:
Editor:
Title: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEX 11-22-63
Character: AFO
or
Classification: 89-
Submitting Office: N.O., LA.

☐ Being Investigated

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The case went to the jury before midnight after a marathon five-day debate that included a Sunday session so unusual that Judge Shea had to check out its legality in the law books.

ANDREWS, who said he was involved in the district attorney's investigation, was convicted of lying in his testimony concerning the mysterious Clay Bertrand.

Garrison contends that Clay Shaw and Clay Bertrand are the same person and has charged Shaw with conspiring with Lee Harvey Oswald and the late David W. Ferrie to kill the president.

The jury convicted Andrews after deliberating for two hours an 40 minutes.

IN FINAL ARGUMENTS, the prosecution contended that Andrews lied to the grand jury on a number of occasions.

Asst. Dist. Atty. James Alcock cited point after point on which, he said, Andrews lied to the grand jury and to the Warren Commission in 1963.

After listing a number of statements made by Andrews at various times and places about Clay Bertrand's identity, Alcock concluded:

"These statements and positions are irreconcilable."

At another point Alcock said, "This man tells so many lies you can't tell when he's telling the truth."

Of Bertrand, Alcock said that Andrews had testified that "he is or he isn't, he doesn't exist, or he's Gene Davis."

DAVIS IS A bar owner who Andrews has said is Clay Bertrand. Yesterday he took the stand to say he had known Andrews for 18 or 20 years but had never used the name of Bertrand.

Defense attorney Burglass contended that Andrews consistently told the truth in his appearances before the grand jury, and what he said elsewhere had no bearing on the case.

He said Andrews was being railroaded by the district attorney's office because he would not cooperate by telling the grand jury that Clay Shaw was Clay Bertrand.

Burglass contended that the state's whole case was based on statements made by Andrews and, for this reason, had no legal foundation.

"Our liberty is too valuable to let people use their own mouths to convict themselves," he said.

THE ATTORNEY said of Andrews, "He likes attention, most of us do. He got squirreled up into the biggest investigation of a murder this country has ever seen."

"The State vs. Shaw. They wanted him to change his story. They wanted Andrews to equate Shaw and Bertrand, but he ain't that kind of a guy.

"Up comes that massive foot. It was coming down on Dean. You (the jury) are the only thing between that massive foot and Dean.

BURGLASS made much of the long indictment against Andrews. He said it must be the longest in the history of the courts. He said the 11-foot-long indictment belonged in Robert G. Ripley's Believe It Or Not.

Defending the lengthy legal document, Alcock told the jury, "We can't help it if Dean Andrews lies a lot."

But Burglass maintained that Andrews did not lit.

"He told them the truth, but he's got a jivy way of doing it. He told them Clay Shaw was not Clay Bertrand, but they say he lied.

"MOST OF us live humdrum lives. But something exciting happened to Dean—Bertrand. Up until that time, he didn't have an enemy in the world. He was on TV, he was here, he was there. He got swirled up into something a lot bigger than anything he had ever dreamed."

Alcock contended that a desire for attention is not an excuse for lying to the grand jury.

In an apparent effort to show that Garrison was out to get Andrews, the defense placed Newsweek magazine correspondent Hugh Aynesworth on the sand.

Aynesworth testified to an interview with Garrison that took place the day after Andrews was arrested.

Ainsworth said he asked Garrison what part Andrews played in the investigation.

"Garrison told me, 'Andrews doesn't know anything but he's been bull..... me for weeks now and I'm going to get him, or fix him, or something like that. Andrews was arrested that same day.'"

The testimony was ruled hearsay by Judge Sea and the jury never heard it.

THE DEFENSE PLAYED back the entire 1½-hour tape of Andrews in his appearance before the grand jury. He was asked about Oswald coming to his office for legal advice.

"Just my bad luck the cat walked into my office," said Andrews. "Of all the offices, he has to walk into mine. I've been hounded since 1963, when I told the Warren Commission about it, by experts, quasi-experts, and writers and reporters and feebies and you."

Asst. Dist. Atty. Richard Burnes, who was questioning Andrews at the time he appeared before the grand jury, asked him if he knew who shot President Kennedy.

An exasperated Andrews replied, "Do I know? Oh, man, don't be factious. If I knew I would have put down like a thousand pound canary. I like this country too, you know."

Throughout his appearance before the grand jury, Andrews had indicated through his statements that he believed the state was attempting to trap him into a lie.

"Y'all are lookin' down my throat with a loaded shotgun," he said at one point.

At another time he said, "You guys are looking for the slightest flaw, and unfortunately I ain't St. Peter."

He repeatedly asked for a transcript of earlier questioning in the district attorney's office so that he could refresh his memory. Andrews said he had been promised the transcript.

Finally he told his inquisitor, "I get the impression you want me to identify Clay Shaw as Clay Bertrand."

THROUGHOUT the long session, the defense repeatedly asked the court to declare a mistrial and on two occasions asked for a directed verdict to free Andrews.

The defense took at least 60 bills of exceptions to the prosecution's case after Shea denied their objections.

This morning, Andrews ate a breakfast of scrambled eggs, milk and coffee, but, for once, refused to talk to a reporter. He said his attorneys had advised him against it.

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

LONG SESSION ENDS IN ANDREWS TRIAL

Proceedings in Case to Continue Today

The perjury trial of Dean A. Andrews was adjourned until 10 a. m. Saturday after a marathon courtroom session Friday which saw the jury ordered out of the courtroom so arguments could be heard on whether Andrews' testimony before the Orleans Parish Grand Jury was given voluntarily.

The adjournment came at 9:20 p. m. some 12 hours and 20 minutes after the case entered its third day in the court of Criminal District Judge Frank J. Shea.

Andrews is on trial for allegedly making perjurous statements before the Grand Jury in connection with the jury's inquiry into the presidential assassination plot alleged by District Attorney Jim Garrison.

The jury was ordered out of the courtroom shortly before 6 p.m. by Judge Shea so arguments could be heard on whether Andrews' testimony before the Grand Jury was given voluntarily.

ANDREWS ON STAND

Taking the stand in his own behalf, Andrews said he was emotionally upset when he appeared before the Grand Jury. Only minutes before, he said, he had been handed a subpena to appear which made him "annoyed and angry."

Andrews maintained he was walking up the courthouse steps to testify voluntarily when he was served with the subpena. He said this action upset him to the point that he was unsure what went on during the Grand Jury proceedings.

Additional troubles — loss of his job and a hungry family — compounded his highly emotional state that day, Andrews said.

Under questioning by Assistant DA James Alcock, Andrews admitted he had heard a rumor that he was to be arrested that day. Andrews said when he was handed the subpena, he thought at first it was an arrest warrant.

Alcock and Burnes, another assistant DA, also took the stand in turn, questioning each other about the circumstances of Andrews' appearance before the Grand Jury which led to his perjury indictment.

GAVE WARNING

Alcock said he had briefed Andrews of his constitutional rights before he testified and warned him that if he lied he would be charged with perjury.

Burnes told the court that Andrews had originally sent word to the district attorney's office that he wanted to appear voluntarily before the Grand Jury. But in the late afternoon on the day he was to appear, Andrews sent word he was backing out, Burnes said. As a result, a special subpena was prepared to bring Andrews before the jury, he added.

Albert V. LaBiche, Grand Jury foreman, took the stand and said that the first move to testify came from Andrews.

LaBiche recalled that Andrews wanted to appear, but that a subpena was issued to make it official.

Two state policemen also testified about a reported conversation which took place April 12 between the pair and Andrews in a Bourbon st. nightclub.

MET BY CHANCE

Sgt. John J. Bucola and Lt. Thomas B. Casso said they met Andrews by chance and engaged in a 30-minute casual conversation.

The policemen later signed statements about the conversation for the district attorney's office.

Defense counsel argued, however, that the Andrews statement was inadmissible in that it was made without benefit of counsel and without his being advised of his constitutional rights by the two policemen.

The jury was called back to the courtroom at 8:40 p.m., and the witnesses' testimony was repeated for its benefit. The jury was closeted for the night at the Fontainebleau Motor Hotel.

At one point, the prosecution offered portions of Warren Commission testimony for state exhibit purposes.

But the stenographer who took down Andrews' testimony July 21, 1964, failed to recall most of Andrews' statements given to the investigatory body.

Mrs. Monya Gray Super said her "independent memory" could tell her only the portion of the testimony in which Andrews said he saw a Clay Bertrand run from him when he recognized Andrews in a bar.

Andrews told the Warren Commission that Clay Bertrand called him and asked him to defend Lee Harvey Oswald, accused assassin of President John F. Kennedy.

Burns asked the court to take judicial notice of presidential executive orders creating the Warren Commission and cited three cases in which state courts took such notice of federal acts. This means he sought to have certain parts of Andrews' testimony entered as prima facie evidence.

DEFENSE OBJECTS

Defense attorney Harry A. Burglass objected on grounds that the Warren Commission publications constitutes hearsay, that no cross examination was possible and that, from previous testimony of a witness, original notes of the July 21, 1964, testimony were lost.

Burglass contended "A foundation should be made beyond this."

Judge Shea overruled, and the defense filed for a bill of exception.

Following the prosecution's opening statement, which elaborated on its "theory of the case" as contained in five counts of alleged perjury by Andrews, the district attorney's

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE 1

SECTION 1

TIMES PICAYUNE

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

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ENCLOSURE

office said it would seek to present the evidence to obtain a guilty verdict on each count.

DISMISSAL ASKED

The defense then moved for dismissal of the case on the grounds that the DA's office has failed to establish materiality of allegations made in the five counts, which relied on "inconsistent statements made prior to the Grand Jury hearings."

Burglass contended that the state failed to show that statements made at the time of the hearing were incorrect, and it is merely claiming they are different from other alleged statements made at other times.

The court ruled against dismissal, and the defense filed again for a bill of exception.

Others called to the witness stand for various identification of state exhibits and other purposes were Judge Bernard J. Bagert Sr., who convened the Grand Jury; LaBiche, Grand Jury foreman; Maureen Thiel, Grand Jury stenographer; Daniel B. Haggerty, administrative assistant to the clerk of Criminal District Court; L. H. J. Kerne, desk sergeant for the Jefferson Parish sheriff's office.

Regis L. Kennedy, Federal Bureau of Investigation agent who questioned Andrews after the Kennedy assassination; Melvin R. Domm, a court reporter for the firm that took the stesographic notes for the Warren Commission testimony here, and Thomas L. Clark, who Sgt Kerne said was paroled at the request of the late David W. Ferrie by Andrews, then a Jefferson assistant DA.

Ferrie was one who had been singled out by Garrison as a participant in the alleged plot to kill Kennedy.

Selection of the five-man jury and an alternate took three hours. It began at 10:30 a. m. and ended at 1:30 p. m. Of the 81 names on the prospective jury list, 27 were called. Four were absent and seventeen were excused from duty or were rejected by either side.

The following were chosen as jury members: William E. Bailey, 520 Pelican ave., Algiers, a Greyhound bus mechanic; Joseph L. LaPierre Jr., 6435 DeBore dr., New Orleans, a Negro postman; Walter T. Niklaus, 927 Atlantic ave., Algiers, a yardman for Southern Pacific Railroad; Henry R. Nuss, 8305 Nelson st., a gas operator for Union Carbide; and Leslie J. Roussell Jr., 8230 Forshey, New Orleans, a sales representative for New Orleans Public Service.

James S. Boudreaux Sr., 1927 Abundance st., New Orleans, a Negro mail carrier, will serve as alternate.

Thomas S. Abernathy, 3223 N. Roman, was chosen as original juror; but he later asked to be excused on grounds he has to take an exam Saturday. Abernathy, who works for a small loan office, was then recused by Judge Shea.

Nuss was selected to replace him despite objections from the defense, who maintained that Boudreaux, the alternate juror, should have been put on the regular jury and a new alternate picked.

ADMITS OPINION

Nuss created a slight stir in the courtroom when, under questioning, he admitted having formed an opinion in the Andrews case. He did not say what his opinion was; but when questioned by Judge Shea, he said he feels he can hear the trial objectively. A defense objection to Nuss was then overruled by Judge Shea. The state earlier approved Nuss's selection.

Judge Shea called a 15-minute recess after the jury was selected to enable movement of the proceedings to a smaller courtroom on the third floor. Only witnesses and accredited journalists were admitted into the trial courtroom.

Five-man juries, under Louisiana law, try non-felony cases. Perjury is a high misdemeanor in Louisiana, punishable by a maximum of five years in prison.

The trial got under way at 1:47 p. m. with a motion for mistrial by Andrews. He contended that a "seed" was planted in the jury's mind when Asst. District Atty. James L. Alcock approached the bench and told Judge Shea:

"I herewith deliver to you copies of inculpatory statements made by the defendant." ("Inculpatory" means statements not in the best interests of the defendant, such as a confession.)

MOTION DENIED

The judge denied the mistrial motion, although three jurors admitted having heard Alcock make the remark. The judge asked them to disregard what occurred in opening moments of the trial.

Defense attorney Harry Burglas said he was reserving a bill of exceptions for a possible appeal. The judge then had the record show that the three jurors heard the remark and said that it will not influence them.

Andrews was questioned about statements he made to the Warren Commission that a "Clay Bertrand" telephoned him following President Kennedy's death and asked him to fly to Dallas and represent accused assassin Lee Harvey Oswald.

Garrison claims that Clay Bertrand is an alias used by Clay L. Shaw, retired New Orleans businessman under indictment on charges of conspiring to murder President Kennedy. No date has been set for Shaw's trial.

Andrews has insisted that Shaw is not Bertrand.

OFFERS MOTIONS

Burglass, who took over the defense from Andrews, offered three motions to Judge Shea Friday morning, prior to the jury selection.

These motions, all quickly denied, included an oral request to be allowed to file a motion to suppress evidence (specifically testimony given by Andrews to the grand jury); a motion to file further evidence (the Warren Report) in the hearing to oust Garrison and his staff from prosecuting the case; and a new and amended motion to quash the indictment against Andrews.

Friday's courtroom activity got under way at 9 a. m. Judge Shea rejected Andrews' original motion for recusal of Garrison and his aides. Arguments on this motion consumed the first two days of the trial.

Surprisingly, Andrews rested his case shortly after court opened. He had been expected to call additional witnesses on the recusal motion, but asked instead for an immediate ruling.

Burglass took over for Andrews after Judge Shea rejected the motion. Andrews acted as his own defense attorney during the first two days.

Judge Shea denied Burglass' motion to suppress evidence on grounds that the defense did not give the bench 72 hours notice as required.

On the motion to quash, Burglass argued the indictment was not clear and that Judge Shea did not have jurisdiction in the case, presumably on grounds that some alleged activity occurred outside Orleans Parish.

In a related development, Eugene Davis, a French Quarter bar owner, said his attorney, G. Wray Gill, will file a suit Friday against a broadcasting medium because of treatment Davis received in news reports. Davis has been called as witness in Andrews' perjury trial.

Also appearing in the courtroom Friday was Perry R. Russo, Garrison's key witness in the Kennedy probe. Russo was subpoenaed by Andrews to testify Friday, but he was not called.

Between court recesses Friday, Andrews had a few choice words for the press. "I hope to bust something loose some place," he said. "The fat man's

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

JURY DELIBERATING FATE OF ANDREWS

Given Choice of Three Possible Verdicts

The five-man jury at the perjury trial of former Jefferson Parish Asst. Dist. Atty. Dean A. Andrews retired at 10:45 p. m. Sunday to consider verdicts on five counts of perjury involving testimony before the Orleans Parish Grand Jury.

The trial, which went into its fifth day Sunday, was recessed at 6 p. m. for supper and so that Criminal District Court Judge Frank J. Shea could prepare the charge to the jury.

The trial was to reconvene at 8 p. m., but extra time was taken for the charge to be typed and for consultation with defense and state attorneys on legal points.

Shea told the jury that one of three verdicts could be returned on each count: Guilty as charged, guilty of attempted perjury or not guilty.

OBJECTION MADE

Just prior to the jury's retirement, defense attorney Cecil Burglass objected to six paragraphs of Judge Shea's charge and asked for a mistrial, which was denied. Burglass said the judge failed to inform the jury of the distinctions between perjury through false statements and perjury through contradictory statements.

During Saturday's testimony, Burglass contended, Shea said perjury through contradictory statements didn't apply in Andrews' case. However, in his charge, he said that both false statements and contradictory statements constitute perjury, thereby implying that the two offenses were of equal nature.

In Louisiana revised statutes, perjury through false statements is punishable with up to five years imprisonment and perjury through contradictory evidence carries no punishment, Burglass said. Also Burglass added, perjury by false statements puts the burden of proof on the state and perjury by contradictory statements shifts the burden to the defense to prove that the defendant believed he was telling the truth when he made the statements.

Following Shea's 25-minute charge, the jury retired to start deliberations.

Prior to the 6 p.m. recess, Harry A. Burglass, another defense attorney and the brother of Cecil Burglass, said the state had to prove that Andrews lied willfully and to prove the materiality of the Grand Jury testimony.

In a brief rebuttal, Asst. Dist. Atty. James L. Alcock said Andrews' conflicting Grand Jury testimony and other public statements clearly indicated that he was lying.

The defense delivered its final summation to the jury late Sunday afternoon after the man Andrews identified as Clay Bertrand took the stand and denied the statement.

DAVIS ON STAND

Eugene C. Davis, a French Quarter bar owner, was called to the stand at 2:50 p. m. as a state rebuttal witness; and under questioning by assistant district attorney James L. Alcock, he denied he was Clay Bertrand or he ever used the name.

Alcock asked Davis: "Have you ever heard of a person named Clay Bertrand?"

Davis replied: "Not until this investigation."

When asked if he ever called Dean Andrews and used the name Clay Bertrand, Davis said no.

Davis said that he had known Andrews for 18 or 20 years and first met him in a bar on St. Peter and Bourbon where he was working as a bartender.

He also testified that Andrews came into the same bar quite a few times after that.

A short time later Burglass again asked Criminal District Judge Frank J. Shea to give a directed verdict of acquittal on all five counts of perjury on grounds that District Attorney Jim Garrison's office has not proved elements of "corpus delicti" and "materiality" in the five counts.

MOTION DENIED

Judge Shea refused.

At 2:30 p.m., the defense abruptly rested its case after the jury listened intently to a tape of Andrews' testimony to the Grand Jury, which indicted him for perjury in the Kennedy assassination plot probe.

Voice tapes of Andrews' replies to interrogation were played despite state objections after Judge Shea denied the defense motion for a directed verdict of acquittal at 9:30 a.m.

The trial lasted through the day. Both sides presented final arguments to the jury.

Burglass demanded that the jury hear voice recordings of Andrews' testimony even though transcripts of the Orleans Parish Grand Jury hearings last April 16 were read to the court.

"Appellate courts have described written transcription as a cold record," said Burglass. He disdainfully shook that indictment, an eight-foot length of typed pages glued together which contain the written record of testimony.

"We want the tape played for the jury so members can get the full impact of the atmosphere, to give the jury the full impact of the basis of this thing here," he said.

TRIAL NOT HALTED

Judge Shea ruled the tape could be played but added "I'm not going to stop this trial while they look for the tape." Burglass countered, "I cannot proceed, your honor, because I would have to present my testimony out of order."

"We're going to proceed," ordered the judge.

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The tape of Andrews' testimony was played after the defense and Judge Shea argued whether to proceed with the hearing until an "instanter" subpoena could be served to obtain the recording. The tape was not readily available because the clerk of court's office was closed.

Burglass stressed that proceedings with the case "cause me to present my case out of order."

RECESS CALLED

Obviously irritated, Judge Shea called a long recess.

When court finally reconvened, with the jury still out of the room, the defense called Hugh Ainesworth of Houston, Tex., now correspondent for Newsweek Magazine and a former aerospace editor for the Dallas Morning News during 1963-64. Ainesworth testified about his interview with Garrison the day after Shaw was arrested.

"I asked Garrison, what part does Dean Andrews play in this? What does he know?," said Ainesworth.

"Garrison told me, 'Andrews doesn't know anything but he's been bull —— me for weeks now and I'm going to get him, or fix him,' or something like that. Andrews was arrested that same day."

The tape, which ran an hour and a half, contained constant questioning by Asst. Dist. Richard Burnes on the same topics but from different approaches.

Andrews, 44, a lawyer, was asked about the time he first met Clay Bertrand, a man the state contends is actually Clay L. Shaw, the wealthy New Orleans businessman charged with conspiring to assassinate President Kennedy.

"You expect me to remember now about things that happened in 1957. There was nothing at that time to fix it in my memory. He was just somebody I met," replied Andrews.

Andrews was questioned about the day Lee Harvey Oswald—the man named by the Warren Commission as President Kennedy's assassin — walked into his law office to consult him about some minor legal matters.

"Just my bad luck the cat walked into my office," answered Andrews, a short, round man who wears sunglasses and talks jive.

"Of all the offices, he has to walk into mine. I've been hounded since 1963, when I told the Warren Commission about it, by experts, quasi-experts, and writers, and reporters, and the feebies and you."

"And I done my best to cooperate with all these people, although I really don't know a lot of things they ask. But now I'm getting gun-shy."

Burnes asked Andrews about a statement he made that he didn't believe Oswald shot President Kennedy.

Andrews: "That was just my opinion."

Burnes: "Do you know?" meaning who shot the president.

Andrews disgustedly: "Do I know? Oh, man, don't be factious. If I knew I would have put down like a thousand pound canary. I like this country, too, you know."

A Sunday session of court was highly unusual. No courthouse buff could recall one, and the judge had to check the law books to find out if it was legal.

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

DA Subpenas 3 For Grand Jury Quiz Tomorrow

District Attorney Jim Garrison today issued subpenas for three persons to appear before the Orleans Parish Grand Jury tomorrow in connection with his probe of the Kennedy assassination.

The subpenas were issued to:

Steven R. Plotkin, the Baronne Building.

Byron Chiverton, 4209 Fontainebleau.

Rancier B. Ehlinger, 183 Homestead ave., Metairie.

Assistant DA Alvin Oser said today that Garrison is also filing for a writ of habeas corpus to have Miguel Torres returned to New Orleans from Angola State Penitentiary to testify before the grand jury next week.

On another front of the probe, sentencing of attorney Dean Andrews Jr., found guilty of perjury in a trial which ended early Monday morning, was not expected before tomorrow. Earlier, there had been some indication that the hip-talking Andrews, who could receive up to 15 years, would be sentenced today.

Andrews was found guilty on three counts of perjury before the Orleans Parish Grand Jury.

Andrews' attorney, Harry A. Burglass, said he expects to file new pleadings before Judge Shea following the sentence leading to appeals in higher courts.

IF ANDREWS' sentence runs to the maximum length — five years on each count—he may have to remain in jail while his case is being appealed, it was reported.

If it is for a lesser term, he can go free on bond, according to Judge Shea.

Andrews' conviction was returned by a five-man jury early yesterday after two hours and 40 minutes of deliberation.

COUNTS ON WHICH Andrews was convicted covered testimony in which the Jefferson Parish attorney told the jury he could not identify mysterious "Clay Bertrand" as conspiracy defendant Clay L. Shaw.

Shaw is under indictment and awaiting trial for allegedly conspiring with the late David W. Ferrie and Lee Harvey Oswald to kill the late President John F. Kennedy.

Garrison charged that Shaw used the alias "Bertrand" and "Bertrand" was Andrews' identification of a man he said called him in 1963 and asked him to represent Oswald following the death of President Kennedy at Dallas.

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STATES-ITEM

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ENCLOSURE

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Andrews May Draw 15 Years At Sentencing

Attorney Dean A. Andrews Jr., found guilty of perjury during a three-day trial in Criminal District Court, may be sentenced today by Judge Frank J. Shea and could receive terms totaling up to 15 years.

Andrews was found guilty on three counts of perjury before the Orleans Parish Grand Jury.

Andrews' attorney, Harry A. Burglass, said he expects to file new pleadings before Judge Shea following the sentence leading to appeals in higher courts.

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District Attorney Jim Garrison charged that Shaw used the alias "Bertrand" and "Bertrand" was Andrews' identification of a man he said called him in 1963 and asked him to represent Oswald following the death of President Kennedy at Dallas.

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(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Andrews Trial Juror Discovers Wallet Is Lost from Hip Pocket

Walter T. Niklaus of Algiers was sworn in Friday afternoon as a juror for Dean Andrews' perjury trial.

Minutes later, his wallet was missing. It may have been the target of a pickpocket in the courtroom.

Niklaus, who carried his billfold in the left hip pocket, discovered its disappearance shortly after being ushered from the jury selection courtroom to the trial courtroom one flight up. His escorts were uniformed deputies of Criminal Sheriff Louis A. Heyd Jr.

A hasty search of the lower courtroom was fruitless, deputies said. They theorized that Niklaus either had his pocket picked in the courtroom or that the wallet slipped out of his pants while he was sitting down waiting to be called as a juror and an unidentified person "retrieved" it.

Other persons in the courtroom included dozens of prospective jurors empaneled to serve before the Criminal District Court.

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SECTION 1

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(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

ANDREWS CONVICTED: AWAITS SENTENCING

Attorney In Prison Infirmary

By DAVID SNYDER

Glib Dean Adams Andrews Jr. awaited sentencing today in the Infirmary of Parish Prison after his conviction for lying to a Grand Jury investigating the murder of President John F. Kennedy.

Even in defeat—after a five-man jury returned its 1:30 a. m. verdict—Andrews managed a smattering of dark humor.

"I really shouldn't complain," he said, "if I didn't have bad luck, I wouldn't have any at all."

THROUGHOUT THE marathon, five-day, week-end trial, Andrews joked with reporters and court attaches about the possibility of going to jail.

After his first visit to Parish Prison for a meal, on the initial day of the trial, Andrews bantered:

"Now if the beds are as good as the food, we're in business."

But his conviction on three of five perjury counts brought an immediate announcement from attorney Harry Burglass that the case will be appealed.

JUDGE FRANK J. Shea has not set a time or date for sentencing, and Andrews will not be eligible for bond until he has been sentenced.

The maximum sentence for perjury is five years in prison.

Andrews spent his first night in the prison infirmary, not because he was ill but because it offers better, cleaner acommodations than the tiers.

The case went to the jury before midnight after a marathon five-day debate that included a Sunday session so unusual that Judge Shea had to check out its legality in the law books.

ANDREWS, who said he was involved in the district attorney's investigation of an alleged plot to kill the President, was convicted of lying in his testimony concerning the mysterious Clay Bertrand.

Dist. Atty. Jim Garrison contends that Clay Shaw and Clay Bertrand are the same person and has charged Shaw with conspiring with Lee Harvey Oswald and the late David W. Ferrie to kill the president.

The jury convicted Andrews after deliberating for two hours an 40 minutes.

IN FINAL ARGUMENTS, the prosecution contended that Andrews lied to the grand jury on a number of occasions.

Asst. Dist. Atty. James Alcock cited pointed after point on which, he said, Andrews lied to the grand jury and to the Warren Commission in 1963.

After listing a number of statements made by Andrews at various times and places

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about Clay Bertrand's identity, Alcock concluded:

"These statements and positions are irreconcilable."

At another point Alcock said, "This man tells so many lies you can't tell when he's telling the truth."

Of Bertrand, Alcock said that Andrews had testified that "he is or he isn't, he doesn't exist, or he's Gene Davis."

DAVIS IS A bar owner who Andrews has said is Clay Bertrand. Yesterday he took the stand to say he had known Andrews for 18 or 20 years but had never used the name of Bertrand.

Defense attorney Burglass contended that Andrews consistently told the truth in his appearances before the grand jury, and what he said elsewhere had no bearing on the case.

He said Andrews was being railroaded by the district attorney's office because he would not cooperate by telling the grand jury that Clay Shaw was Clay Bertrand.

Burglass contended that the state's whole case was based on statements made by Andrews and, for this reason, had no legal foundation.

"Our liberty is too valuable to let people use their own mouths to convict themselves," he said.

THE ATTORNEY said of Andrews, "He likes attention, most of us do. He got squireled up into the biggest investigation of a murder this country has ever seen."

"The State vs. Shaw. They wanted him to change his story. They wanted Andrews to equate Shaw and Bertrand, but he ain't that kind of a guy.

"Up comes that massive foot. It was coming down on Dean. You (the jury) are the only thing between that massive foot and Dean.

BURGLASS made much of the long indictment against Andrews. He said it must be the longest in the history of the courts. He said the 11-foot-long indictment belonged in Robert G. Ripley's Believe It Or Not.

Defending the lengthy legal document, Alcock told the jury, "We can't help it if Dean Andrews lies a lot."

But Burglass maintained that Andrews did not lie.

"He told them the truth, but he's got a jivy way of doing it. He told them Clay Shaw was not Clay Bertrand, but they say he lied.

"MOST OF us live humdrum lives. But something exciting happened to Dean—Bertrand. Up until that time, he didn't have an enemy in the world. He was on TV, he was here, he was there. He got swirled up into something a lot bigger than anything he had ever dreamed."

Alcock contended that a desire for attention is not an excuse for lying to the grand jury.

In an apparent effort to show that Garrison was out to get Andrews, the defense placed Newsweek magazine correspondent Hugh Aynesworth on the sand.

Aynesworth testified to an interview with Garrison that took place the day after Andrews was arrested.

Ainsworth said he asked Garrison what part Andrews played in the investigation.

"Garrison told me, 'Andrews doesn't know anything but he's been bull..... me for weeks now and I'm going to get him, or fix him, or somethink like that. Andrews was arrested that same day."

The testimony was ruled heresay by Judge Shea and the jury never heard it.

THE DEFENSE PLAYED back the entire 1½-hour tape of Andrews in his appearance before the grand jury. He was asked about Oswald coming to his office for legal advice.

"Just my bad luck the cat walked into my office," said Andrews. Of all the offices, he has to walk into mine. I've been hounded since 1963, when I told the Warren Commission about it, by experts, quasi-experts, and writers and reporters and e feebies and you."

Asst. Dist. Atty. Richard Burns, who was questioning Andrews at the time he appeared before the grand jury, asked him if he knew who shot President Kennedy.

An exasperated Andrews replied, "Do I know? Oh, man, don't be factious. If I knew I would have put down like a thousand pound canary. I like this country too, you know."

THROUGHOUT the long session, the defense repeatedly asked the court to declare a mistrial and on two occasions asked for a directed verdict to free Andrews.

The defense took at least 60 bills of exceptions to the prosecution's case after Shea denied their objections.

This morning, Andrews ate a breakfast of scrambled eggs, milk and coffee, but, for once, refused to talk to a reporter. He said his attorneys had advised him against it.



—AP WIREPHOTO

IN THE LAW'S HANDS after hearing a five-man jury find him guilty of perjury, attorney DEAN A. ANDREWS JR. flashes a smile as he is escorted by sheriff's deputies to Parish Prison.

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

LONG SESSION ENDS IN ANDREWS TRIAL

Proceedings in Case to Continue Today

The perjury trial of Dean A. Andrews was adjourned until 10 a. m. Saturday after a marathon courtroom session Friday which saw the jury ordered out of the courtroom so arguments could be heard on whether Andrews' testimony before the Orleans Parish Grand Jury was given voluntarily.

The adjournment came at 9:20 p. m. some 12 hours and 20 minutes after the case entered its third day in the court of Criminal District Judge Frank J. Shea.

Andrews is on trial for allegedly making perjurous statements before the Grand Jury in connection with the jury's inquiry into the presidential assassination plot alleged by District Attorney Jim Garrison.

The jury was ordered out of the courtroom shortly before 6 p.m. by Judge Shea so arguments could be heard on whether Andrews' testimony before the Grand Jury was given voluntarily.

ANDREWS ON STAND

Taking the stand in his own behalf, Andrews said he was emotionally upset when he appeared before the Grand Jury. Only minutes before, he said, he had been handed a subpena to appear which made him "annoyed and angry."

Andrews maintained he was walking up the courthouse steps to testify voluntarily when he was served with the subpena. He said this action upset him to the point that he was unsure what went on during the Grand Jury proceedings.

Additional troubles — loss of his job and a hungry family — compounded his highly emotional state that day, Andrews said.

Under questioning by Assistant DA James Alcock, Andrews admitted he had heard a rumor that he was to be arrested that day. Andrews said when he was handed the subpena, he thought at first it was an arrest warrant.

Alcock and Burnes, another assistant DA, also took the stand in turn, questioning each other about the circumstances of Andrews' appearance before the Grand Jury which led to his perjury indictment.

GAVE WARNING

Alcock said he had briefed Andrews of his constitutional rights before he testified and warned him that if he lied he would be charged with perjury.

Burnes told the court that Andrews had originally sent word to the district attorney's office that he wanted to appear voluntarily before the Grand Jury. But in the late afternoon on the day he was to appear, Andrews sent word he was backing out, Burnes said. As a result, a special subpena was prepared to bring Andrews before the jury, he added.

Albert V. LaBiche, Grand Jury foreman, took the stand and said that the first move to testify came from Andrews.

LaBiche recalled that Andrews wanted to appear, but that a subpena was issued to make it official.

Two state policemen also testified about a reported conversation which took place April 12 between the pair and Andrews in a Bourbon st. nightclub.

MET BY CHANCE

Sgt. John J. Bucola and Lt. Thomas B. Casso said they met Andrews by chance and engaged in a 30-minute casual conversation.

The policemen later signed statements about the conversation for the district attorney's office.

Defense counsel argued, however, that the Andrews statement was inadmissible in that it was made without benefit of counsel and without his being advised of his constitutional rights by the two policemen.

The jury was called back to the courtroom at 8:40 p.m., and the witnesses' testimony was repeated for its benefit. The jury was closeted for the night at the Fontainebleau Motor Hotel.

At one point, the prosecution offered portions of Warren Commission testimony for state exhibit purposes.

But the stenographer who took down Andrews' testimony July 21, 1964, failed to recall most of Andrews' statements given to the investigatory body.

Mrs. Monya Gray Super said her "independent memory" could tell her only the portion of the testimony in which Andrews said he saw a Clay Bertrand run from him when he recognized Andrews in a bar.

Andrews told the Warren Commission that Clay Bertrand called him and asked him to defend Lee Harvey Oswald, accused assassin of President John F. Kennedy.

Burns asked the court to take judicial notice of presidential executive orders creating the Warren Commission and cited three cases in which state courts took such notice of federal acts. This means he sought to have certain parts of Andrews' testimony entered as prima facie evidence.

DEFENSE OBJECTS

Defense attorney Harry A. Burglass objected on grounds that the Warren Commission publications constitutes hearsay, that no cross examination was possible and that, from previous testimony of a witness, original notes of the July 21, 1964, testimony were lost.

Burglass contended "A foundation should be made beyond this."

Judge Shea overruled, and the defense filed for a bill of exception.

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office said it would seek to present the evidence to obtain guilty verdict on each count.

DISMISSAL ASKED

The defense then moved for dismissal of the case on the grounds that the DA's office has failed to establish materiality of allegations made in the five counts, which relied on "inconsistent statements made prior to the Grand Jury hearings."

Burglass contended that the state failed to show that statements made at the time of the hearing were incorrect, and it is merely claiming they are different from other alleged statements made at other times.

The court ruled against dismissal, and the defense filed again for a bill of exception.

Others called to the witness stand for various identification of state exhibits and other purposes were Judge Bernard J. Bagert Sr., who convened the Grand Jury; LaBiche, Grand Jury foreman; Maureen Thiel, Grand Jury stenographer; Daniel B. Haggerty, administrative assistant to the clerk of Criminal District Court; L. H. J. Kerne, desk sergeant for the Jefferson Parish sheriff's office.

Regis L. Kennedy, Federal Bureau of Investigation agent who questioned Andrews after the Kennedy assassination; Melvin R. Domm, a court reporter for the firm that took the stesographic notes for the Warren Commission testimony here, and Thomas L. Clark, who Sgt. Kerne said was paroled at the request of the late David W. Ferrie by Andrews, then a Jefferson assistant DA.

Ferrie was one who had been singled out by Garrison as a participant in the alleged plot to kill Kennedy.

Selection of the five-man jury and an alternate took three hours. It began at 10:30 a. m. and ended at 1:30 p. m. Of the 81 names on the prospective jury list, 27 were called. Four were absent and seventeen were excused from duty or were rejected by either side.

The following were chosen as jury members: William E. Bailey, 520 Pelican ave., Algiers, a Greyhound bus mechanic; Joseph L. LaPierre Jr., 6435 DeBore dr., New Orleans, a Negro postman; Walter T. Niklaus, 927 Atlantic ave., Algiers, a yardman for Southern Pacific Railroad; Henry R. Nuss, 8305 Nelson st., a gas operator for Union Carbide; and Leslie J. Roussell Jr., 8230 Forshey, New Orleans, a sales representative for New Orleans Public Service.

James S. Boudreaux Sr., 1927 Abundance st., New Orleans, a Negro mail carrier, will serve as alternate.

Thomas S. Abernathy, 3223 N. Roman, was chosen as original juror; but he later asked to be excused on grounds he has to take an exam Saturday. Abernathy, who works for a small loan office, was then recused by Judge Shea.

Nuss was selected to replace him despite objections from the defense, who maintained that Boudreaux, the alternate juror, should have been put on the regular jury and a new alternate picked.

ADMITS OPINION

Nuss created a slight stir in the courtroom when, under questioning, he admitted having formed an opinion in the Andrews case. He did not say what his opinion was; but when questioned by Judge Shea, he said he feels he can hear the trial objectively. A defense objection to Nuss was then overruled by Judge Shea. The state earlier approved Nuss's selection.

Judge Shea called a 15-minute recess after the jury was selected to enable movement of the proceedings to a smaller courtroom on the third floor. Only witnesses and accredited journalists were admitted into the trial courtroom.

Five-man juries, under Louisiana law, try non-felony cases. Perjury is a high misdemeanor in Louisiana, punishable by a maximum of five years in prison.

The trial got under way at 1:47 p. m. with a motion for mistrial by Andrews. He contended that a "seed" was planted in the jury's mind when Asst. District Atty. James L. Alcock approached the bench and told Judge Shea:

"I herewith deliver to you copies of inculpatory statements made by the defendant." ("Inculpatory" means statements not in the best interests of the defendant, such as a confession.)

MOTION DENIED

The judge denied the mistrial motion, although three jurors admitted having heard Alcock make the remark. The judge asked them to disregard what occurred in opening moments of the trial.

Defense attorney Harry Burglas said he was reserving a bill of exceptions for a possible appeal. The judge then had the record show that the three jurors heard the remark and said that it will not influence them.

Andrews was questioned about statements he made to the Warren Commission that a "Clay Bertrand" telephoned him following President Kennedy's death and asked him to fly to Dallas and represent accused assassin Lee Harvey Oswald.

Garrison claims that Clay Bertrand is an alias used by Clay L. Shaw, retired New Orleans businessman under indictment on charges of conspiring to murder President Kennedy. No date has been set for Shaw's trial.

Andrews has insisted that Shaw is not Bertrand.

OFFERS MOTIONS

Burglass, who took over the defense from Andrews, offered three motions to Judge Shea Friday morning, prior to the jury selection.

These motions, all quickly denied, included an oral request to be allowed to file a motion to suppress evidence (specifically testimony given by Andrews to the grand jury); a motion to file further evidence (the Warren Report) in the hearing to oust Garrison and his staff from prosecuting the case; and a new and amended motion to quash the indictment against Andrews.

Friday's courtroom activity got under way at 9 a. m. Judge Shea rejected Andrews' original motion for recusal of Garrison and his aides. Arguments on this motion consumed the first two days of the trial.

Surprisingly, Andrews rested his case shortly after court opened. He had been expected to call additional witnesses on the recusal motion, but asked instead for an immediate ruling.

Burglass took over for Andrews after Judge Shea rejected the motion. Andrews acted as his own defense attorney during the first two days.

Judge Shea denied Burglass' motion to suppress evidence on grounds that the defense did not give the bench 72 hours notice as required.

On the motion to quash, Burglass argued the indictment was not clear and that Judge Shea did not have jurisdiction in the case, presumably on grounds that some alleged activity occurred outside Orleans Parish.

In a related development, Eugene Davis, a French Quarter bar owner, said his attorney, G. Wray Gill, will file a suit Friday against a broadcasting medium because of treatment Davis received in news reports. Davis has been called as witness in Andrews' perjury trial.

Also appearing in the courtroom Friday was Perry R. Russo, Garrison's key witness in the Kennedy probe. Russo was subpoenaed by Andrews to testify Friday, but he was not called.

Between court recesses Friday, Andrews had a few choice words for the press. "I hope to bust something loose some place," he said. "The fat man's got to go to the whip today."

At one point, Andrews appeared to be crying behind sunglasses he always wears.

"Most paupers got more than I've got," he said. "I've had good times, it's been fun, but not lately."

Andrews said he is broke, his job gone and his law practice dwindled away.

AARC

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Andrews Girds For Final DA Recusal Push

Dean A. Andrews Jr., the heavy-set lawyer noted for his dark glasses and comic remarks, girded today for final arguments in his battle to oust District Attorney Jim Garrison as prosecutor in the perjury case against him.

The former Jefferson Parish assistant DA is charged with lying to the Orleans Parish Grand Jury in connection with Garrison's Kennedy assassination probe.

Andrews summoned as witnesses for today three major figures in the Garrison investigation—insurance salesman Perry R. Russo; Dr. Edmond Fatter, a specialist in hypnotism, and Dr. Nicholas Chetta, Orleans Parish coroner.

THE SELF-STYLED "fat man" says, "I hope to bust something loose some place." Andrews, who is handling his own defense, said "Fat man's got to go to the whip."

Andrews is pitted against Garrison's two top assistants, James L. Alcock and Richard V. Burnes.

He said he plans to get a lawyer for the trial itself. "I'm not stupid enough to go it alone on the trial."

IF ANDREW'S motion to get rid of Garrison fails, Criminal District Judge Frank J. Shea plans to get started as soon as possible selecting a five-man jury and one alternate.

At one brief recess yesterday, alone for a moment Dean Andrews wept briefly, the tears forming behind the shield of his spectacles.

ANDREWS indicates that no matter the outcome of his trial, he's still in a stew. The former assistant DA, who maintained a legal practice on the side, says he is broke—job gone, law practice dwindled away.

"Most paupers got more than I've got," he said. "I've had good times, it's been fun, but not lately."

Yesterday, Andrews filed a motion to quash the indictment against him on grounds that the grand jury was illegal because daily wage earners were systematically excluded. The motion was overruled by Judge Shea after Judge Bernard Bagert, summoned to testify on how he picked the jurors, said procedures were changed months ago to conform with a federal court ruling and that no class or race was excluded.

IN HIS EFFORT to get the appointment of a temporary DA to prosecute him, Andrews says the charge against him was the result of a "carefully prepared plan to force me to identify Clay Shaw as Clay Bertrand or keep quiet."

Shaw, a retired New Orleans businessman, has been accused of using the alias of Bertrand and participating in a conspiracy to murder President Kennedy. Andrews told the Warren Commission that a man named Clay Bertrand called him after the assassination and asked him to defend Lee Harvey Oswald, accused assassin.

Garrison says Andrews knows the real identity of Bertrand and lied when questioned about it by the grand jury.

"I don't know from nothing," insists Andrews. "What I got is a vivid imagination. The moral to all this, brother-in-law, is keep your big mouth shut."

Sheridan Pushes Bid To Avoid Testifying

Walter Sheridan, the television newsman accused of bribery in District Attorney Jim Garrison's assassination probe, has filed suit in federal district court seeking to enjoin Garrison from forcing him to testify before the Orleans Parish Grand Jury.

Also named in the suit is grand jury foreman Albert V. LaBiche.

Sheridan was charged by the DA's office after the National Broadcasting Co. reporter participated in preparing an NBC special highly critical of the DA and his probe.

Milton E. Brener, defense attorney, said that the DA's office will not attempt to get his client before the grand jury until the suit is resolved.

A hearing on the injunction has been tentatively scheduled for 9:30 a. m. Aug. 21 before Federal District Judge Alvin B. Rubin.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE 1

STATES-ITEM

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Date: 8-11-67

Edition: RED COMET

Author:

Editor:

Title: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEX. 11-22-63

Character: AFO

or

Classification: 89-

Submitting Office: N.O., LA.

☐ Being Investigated

ENCLOSURE

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

ANDREWS' MISTRIAL BID DENIED BY COURT

The state got off to a rocky start in presenting its perjury case against Dean Adams Andrew Jr. today as a mistrial motion marked the opening moments before the jury.

The motion was denied by Criminal District Judge Frank Shea, but he ordered the jurors to disregard a remark by Asst. Atty. James L. Alcock which led to the mistrial motion by Andrews and defense attorney Harry Burglass.

ALMOST IMMEDIATELY after the five-man jury was selected, Alcock approached the bench and told Judge Shea:

"I herewith deliver to you copies of inculpatory statements made by the defendant."

The word "inculpatory" means statements not in the best interests of the defendant, such as a confession.

Andrews rose and asked that the court move for a mistrial on the grounds that the word "inculpatory" applied to the documents in open court had "planted a seed in the jury's mind."

The judge called a recess to decide on the motion. When court resumed, he denied it and instructed the jurors to "act as though it had never been said."

Burglass said he was reserving a bill of exceptions for a possible appeal.

JUDGE SHEA, obviously irritated, turned to each of the three jurors who said they heard the remark and asked that the record show they had said they heard the remark but that it would not influence them.

Andrews, a former Jefferson Parish assistant DA, is charged on 11 counts of perjury in connection with DA Jim Garrison's probe of the slaying of President John F. Kennedy.

The jury, which will be locked up tonight at the Fontainebleau Motor Hotel, was completed about 1:30 p. m.

MEMBERS OF the jury are:

William E. Bailey, 520 Pelican ave., Algiers, a Greyhound bus mechanic.

Joseph L. LaPierre Jr., Negro, 6435 De-Bore dr., New Orleans, a postman.

Walter T. Nicklaus, 927 Atlantic ave., Algiers, a Southern Pacific Railroad yard-

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE 1

STATES-ITEM

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Date: 8-11-67

Edition: FINAL

Author:

Editor:

Title: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEX. 11-22-63

Character: AFO

or

Classification: 89-

Submitting Office: N.O., LA.

☐ Being Investigated

Dear Sirs:

I recently got a copy of The National Insider Newspaper. This story (enclosed) startled me. Now I got up enough nerve to write you and ask as a taxpayer if you could find out if there is any truth to this.

JFK is alive.

The man says he can prove it. Can you & will you make him do that.

To print a story like this is a disaster to the gov't.

Enclose an envelope for your answer. Thank you

Respectfully,

Robert Jankowsky

62-109060

TRUE COPY

Dear Sirs:

I recently got a copy of The National Insider Newspaper. This story (enclosed) startled me. Now I got up enough nerve to write you and ask as a taxpayer if you could find out if there is any truth to this.

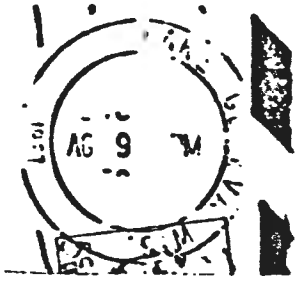
JFK is Alive

The man says he can prove it. Can you and will you make him do that.

To print a story like this is slander to the govt. I enclose an envelope for your answer.

Thank you

/s/ Robert Jankowsky



Fedral Bearau of Inucotigation
Washington D.C.

AFTER 5 DAYS, RETURN TO
Mr Robert Jankowsky
Lake Geneva Wisc.
53147

REC-24 62-109060-5685

R2 Rec

ENCLOSURE ATTACHED

ENCLOSURE

THE HERETICS:

JFK IS ALIVE

The Amazing Story—evealed By A Scholar!

By C. E. HORNLUND

last truthful thing the American people were

from confusion and anarchy — but a lie just the same!

And as a lie, it must be exposed. What is the truth? It is this:

JOHN F. KENNEDY IS NOT DEAD!

He lives—attended by a close group of intimates and highly paid doctors, sworn on pain of death to secrecy!

Hidden In Hospitals

Since Nov. 22, 1963, he has been concealed in a series of private hospitals heavily subsidized by the Kennedy millions.

He will, after a few more years, have a permanent home—in the midst of five million people!

No, he will never again show himself to the American people. No magical reappearances or "reincarnations."

For the true story, let us go back again to Dealey Plaza in Dallas, at 12:30 p.m. on Nov. 22, 1963.

Whether Lee Harvey Oswald or someone else fired the shots is not important as far as this writer is concerned. The important thing is that the bullets found their mark.

President Kennedy was hit at least twice — including once in the head — by a bullet which tore out a large portion of the brain.

He was rushed to Parkland Hospital—just as we had been told.

But he did not die after a frantic 30-minute effort to save his life, as the official story goes!

'Living Vegetable'

[redacted] doctors at Parkland soon noted that although the head wound was 100 per cent disabling, it was not necessarily fatal. Thanks to an incredibly lucky (or was it unlucky?) stroke, the bullet had not permanently damaged the brain areas.

They guessed that—with the millions available to the stricken President—he might be kept alive for 30 to 40 years, or longer.

JFK was a living, breathing vegetable—doomed to perpetual unconsciousness and completely unable to communicate, or be communicated with!

What happened when the doctors informed the Kennedy aides of this fact is necessarily a matter of conjecture—but in light of subsequent events, we can reconstruct it thus:

A hurried conference was called by the Kennedy people.

Contrary to popular notion, they were completely aware of the vague laws having to do with presidential succession. There were simply no constitutional or federal guidelines on what to do when a president was alive—but unable to handle his duties.

LBJ Didn't Know!

This massive oversight has since been corrected in an amendment to the Constitution.

But on Nov. 22, the Kennedy people made their own amendment.

In a lightning stroke, they agreed to announce to the world that JFK was dead—and to let Lyndon B. Johnson succeed to the presidency.

They felt this was necessary in order not to provoke national and international crises which might destroy the Republic.

Not even LBJ and his aides were aware of the decision!

They were told that JFK had died.

Johnson took the oath aboard Air Force One at Love Field—thinking that the body of his predecessor was in a coffin at the rear of the plane.

In reality, the living, breathing Kennedy was still at Parkland Hospital—where doctors were repairing the physical damage as best they could, as life flowed back into his body. The coffin was empty!

In a master stroke of secrecy, all the hospital personnel except those attending the president were led to believe that JFK was dead, and that the body had been removed.

With the attention of nearly everyone diverted to the Dallas police station and Washington, D.C., the secret was not so hard to keep as one might think.

The unconscious JFK was removed to a little-used storeroom, hastily outfitted with the necessary apparatus needed to keep him alive.

That area of the hospital was sealed off.

Secretly Removed

In late December, 1963, JFK was removed—under cover of night—to a private hospital in the East, aboard a private plane.

He has since been transferred three times. In every case, an entire wing or ward of the private hospital involved had to be sealed off to all except a handful of Kennedy confidantes and doctors.

It is said that not even the doctors are aware of who their distinguished patient is, with the exception of perhaps one or two. Neither are the nurses.

JFK's wild shock of hair has been shaved—and there is no evidence of the intense facial expressions that were his trademark. He has lost 70 to 80 pounds—and not even his family would recognize him now.

Soon JFK may have a permanent home, where he will live out his unconscious life and eventually die—the last half of his life a total blank.

Secret Grave

The Kennedy Foundation recently purchased a large tract of land very close to downtown Chicago—supposedly to build a Mental health center.

In truth, the center will be a gigantic front—with underground facilities to provide the stricken president with a secret domicile for the remainder of his natural days.

The workers and patients on the upper floors will have no inkling that — only a few yards away — the destroyed but living JFK exists.

When he finally dies, JFK will be laid to rest in a secret grave.

You may wonder where I have found this astounding information.

Unfortunately, I am not at liberty to say—because to reveal my source would seriously jeopardize the future of at least one of the persons closest to JFK during presidency, and who is one of more than a dozen persons who knows the truth about what happened since.

It is possible that I was told a lie—that someone with a sick sense of humor was trying to perpetrate a hoax.

But I don't think so. The person was simply too highly placed—and had too much to lose.

If I was told the truth, a lot of questions are cleared up. Among them:

1. The reason why Jacqueline Kennedy has never remarried—despite an endless line of eminently eligible suitors.

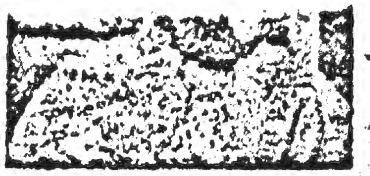
2. The reason why Robert and Ted Kennedy seem so disinterested in close re-investigation of the Dallas tragedy: might not the real truth come out?

3. The reason why the Kennedy Foundation has suddenly become so interested in building private hospitals, and subsidizing existing ones.

4. The reason why JFK's "body" was never seen after about 2 p.m. on Nov. 22, 1963, despite "testimony" to the Warren Commission that the wound was not disfiguring.

5. The reason why the "autopsy" report and the description of wounds provided by Dallas doctors clashed badly. There was

(Continued on Page 15)



C. E. Hornlund

their chief spokesman in The Insider.

This week we present the views of C. E. Hornlund, a Kennedy scholar who claims to have evidence that President John F. Kennedy was not killed by gunfire in Dallas.

If you have comments on the ideas expressed in this series, address them to Letters to the Editor. We will print as many as space permits. The views of the authors in this series are not necessarily those of The National Insider.

62-109060-5685

August 16, 1967

62-109060-5685

REC-24

REC-24

EX 104

Mr. Robert Jankowsky
Route 2, Box 505
Lake Geneva, Wisconsin 53147

Dear Mr. Jankowsky:

Your letter of August 9th, with enclosures, has been received.

While I can understand your concern, the article you forwarded does not involve any matter within the investigative jurisdiction of the FBI. All the material developed by the FBI in connection with our investigation of the assassination of President Kennedy was turned over to the Warren Commission for its consideration and the results of our inquiry into this matter were subsequently made available to the National Archives by the Warren Commission.

Sincerely yours,

MAILED 13
AUG 16 1967
COMM-FBI

J. Edgar Hoover

John Edgar Hoover
Director

NOTE: Bufiles contain no record identifiable with correspondent. His self-addressed, stamped envelope is being utilized in reply. He enclosed the June 18, 1967, issue of "National Insider," a bi-weekly newspaper published in Chicago, Illinois. This is a sensational-type tabloid featuring sex articles (94-61595). No record was located in Bufiles of C. E. Hornlund or the article entitled "JFK Is Alive, The Amazing Story--Revealed By A Scholar." This article is a fantastic tale which states that President Kennedy's body was hidden in Parkland Hospital in Dallas and an empty coffin was sent aboard the plane to Washington. The article indicates that close Kennedy Aides were aware of this. The former President is now "a living vegetable" whose body will be secreted in a supposedly mental health center to be built in downtown Chicago.

EFT:lcc (3)
MAIL ROOM 1967 TELETYPE UNIT

JFK
62-109060
SECTION 143
COPY 2

THIS SERIAL HAS BEEN REFERRED TO ANOTHER AGENCY AND IS IN A PENDING STATUS:

FILE NO. 62-109060

SERIAL NO. 5686

PAGE NO. 1

NO. OF PAGES 1

SECTION NO.

143

CIA

REFERRAL

FBI

Date: 8/16/67

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL (Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, LOS ANGELES (89-75)(P)

RE: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
DALLAS, TEXAS, 11/22/63
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING

OO: Dallas

Re Dallas airtel 7/28/67.

Mr. LAWRENCE SCHILLER, 3064 Elvill Drive, Beverly Hills, California, is out of town and will be unavailable until 8/21/67. Mr. SCHILLER will be contacted on 8/21/67 and information requested in reairtel obtained for information.

3 - Bureau
2 - Dallas (89-43)
1 - Los Angeles

RFW:clc
(6)

EX-113

REC-59 62-109060-5687

11 AUG 18 1967

Sent _____ M Per _____

Special Agent in Charge

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : MR. DE LOACH

FROM : J. H. GALE

DATE: August 29, 1967

SUBJECT: CRIMINAL INTELLIGENCE PROGRAM
NEW ORLEANS DIVISION

The New Orleans Office previously submitted information indicating "Life" magazine reporters had information indicating hoodlum Mario Marino had arranged for credit for New Orleans District Attorney Garrison in Las Vegas gambling casinos, as well as admissions from Garrison of his friendship with some New Orleans hoodlums. A decision had not been made as to whether this information would be published in articles to be published in "Life" within the next week or so.

SAC Rightmyer of the New Orleans Office advised today that information had been received "Life" attorneys had now made a decision that the information regarding Garrison could be published. SAC Rightmyer advised that the extent of information to be published by "Life" concerning Garrison is unknown, but possibly will include the Las Vegas credit information and his admitted association with New Orleans hoodlums.

ACTION:

Submitted for information.

62-109060-

NOT RECORDED
8 SEP 8 1967

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Bishop
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Gale
1 - Mr. McAndrews
1 - Mr. Emery

CHS:dlb
-7-

8 SEP 8 1967

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. DeLoach

DATE: August 28, 1967

FROM : J. H. Gale

SUBJECT: CRIMINAL INTELLIGENCE PROGRAM
NEW ORLEANS DIVISION

Previous information was received by our New Orleans Office indicating New Orleans District Attorney Garrison had admitted to "Life" reporters that hoodlum Mario Marino had arranged for a line of credit in Las Vegas gambling casinos for Garrison and that Garrison had threatened to sue "Life" if they published this information. On August 28, 1967, Special Agent in Charge Rightmyer of the New Orleans Office furnished the following additional information concerning this matter.

In connection with the admissions made by Garrison to "Life" reporters Sandy Smith and Richard Billings, who have been in New Orleans interviewing various hoodlums as well as District Attorney Garrison, the New Orleans Office has been advised that there is a controversy among the higher-ups at "Life" as to the advisability of publishing the admissions made by Garrison. One faction feels that it would be most inadvisable to publish the information concerning Garrison since to do so would possibly alienate Garrison and prevent "Life" from obtaining any additional data regarding Garrison's alleged investigation of the assassination of President Kennedy. A second faction feels that since Garrison has made the admission himself the information should definitely be publicized and Garrison "blasted." According to a "Life" representative, this question is being studied now and a decision will have to be made soon since the article, which would contain this information, is due to be published within the next week or so.

62-109060-

NOT RECORDED
199 SEP 8 1967

ACTION:

Submitted for information.

18 SEP 6 1967

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Bishop
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Gale
1 - Mr. McAndrews
1 - Mr. Emery

CHS:dsa

54 SEP 14 1967

AIRTEL

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060) DATE: 8/11/67

FROM: LEGAT, MEXICO CITY (89-6) RUC

RE: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEXAS, 11/22/63
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING

Enclosed is one copy of article entitled "SEARCH ON FOR MISSING NEWSMAN" from THE NEWS, Mexico City English language daily newspaper, 8/11/67, page 1.

Re Mexico City cable dated 8/11/67.

RUC.

62-109060-5688

4 - Bureau (Encl. 1) ENCL BURN
(1 - Liaison Section)
2 - Mexico City
(1 - 66-338, Thayer Waldo) EX 101

REC 53 15 AUG 17 1967

MDC:cmh
(6)

cc Bishop

62 AUG 23 1967

(Mount Clipping In Space Below)

Search On For Missing Newsman

By JAIME PLENN

The disappearance of Thayer Waldo, public relations director at the University of the Americas, has become the object of official and private inquiries, it was revealed here yesterday.

Waldo, who also worked as a correspondent for several U.S. newspapers, was understood to have been investigating Mexican links with the assassination of President Kennedy. He left this country unexpectedly early in July. He was last heard from in a letter postmarked Los Angeles with no return address.

Among other things, it said Waldo was being "trailed" here and indicated that pressure had been put on him to leave the country.

The letter was addressed to the university, which also is trying to learn of his current whereabouts.

Officials of the Foreign Correspondents Association here said they were seeking to find out from university and government sources what may have motivated Waldo's departure a month ago.

One version was that he planned to go to Santiago, Chile, but this was not confirmed.

Waldo is a member of the correspondents association, and its directory lists him as correspondent for the Denver Post, San Francisco Chronicle and Tucson Citizen. He also wrote regularly for other newspapers, in the United States, it was reported.

A short while before he left Mexico, Waldo was known to have been investigating activities in Mexico of Lee Harvey Oswald, the alleged assassin, and a reported trip to this city by members of a secret U.S. organization at the time President Kennedy came here on an official visit in 1962.

Friends of Waldo said he told them he had been commissioned by New Orleans District Attorney Jim Garrison to verify reports about certain incidents and conversations during the Kennedy visit here.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

Page 1

"THE NEWS"

Mexico, D. F.

Mexico

Date: 6/11/67

Edition:

Author: By Jaime Plenn

Editor:

Title: "Search On For Missing Newsman"

Character: or bufile 62-109060

Classification:

Submitting Office: Mexico City

☐ Being Investigated

62-109060-5688

ENCLOSURE

They added that one of the remarks Waldo sought to verify, reportedly made to a Mexican Secret Service man, was:

"Why are you guarding the life of that Communist? We want him killed."

The identity of the person allegedly making the remark was reportedly given to Waldo by Garrison.

Mexican government immigration officials have denied that Waldo was deported from Mexico, as had been reported.

Other versions current included one that Waldo had been "invited" to leave the country, but this was also unconfirmed.

Waldo had been in Mexico about two years, coming here from Fort Worth, Texas, where he had been hired as public relations man for the University of the Americas.

He had resided in Mexico on several other occasions, and at one time produced a weekly "Letter from Latin America" for several U. S. newspapers. He had also resided in Ecuador and other Latin American countries, including the Dominican Republic where, after the overthrow of dictator Trujillo, he represented a U. S. business organization.

Waldo was in Dallas at the time of the Kennedy assassination, Nov. 22, 1963, and reported the events of that week to U. S. newspapers.

Several months ago he called a press conference in Mexico City at which he outlined for local newsmen his points of view that differed with conclusions of the Warren Report.

D. Ray Lindley, president of the University of the Americas, said that Waldo's departure was "a complete surprise" to him. He confirmed that early in July he had received a telegram from Waldo in the United States, resigning his position at the university. The letter from him arrived later, he added.

Officials at the U. S. Embassy here said they had received inquiries as to Waldo's whereabouts, but had no information to supply. (Special.)

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATION SECTION

AUG 17 1967

TELETYPE

REC 54

Mr. Tolson
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Bishop
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Gandy

FBI WASH DC

FBI NEW ORLS

522PX URGENT 8-17-67 CDC

TO DIRECTOR 62-109060 AND DALLAS 89-43

FROM NEW ORLEANS 89-69

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEXAS, NOV. TWENTYTWO, SIXTYTHREE, MISCELLANEOUS - INFO CONCERNING, OO: DALLAS.

NEW ORLEANS STATES-ITEM, RED FLASH EDITION, AUGUST SEVENTEEN INSTANT, REPORTED THAT CRIMINAL DISTRICT JUDGE FRANK J. SHEA, TODAY DENIED A MOTION FOR A NEW TRIAL FOR CONVICTED PERJURER DEAN ADAMS ANDREWS, JR. AND DELAYED SENTENCING WHILE DOCTORS WERE CONSULTED ON ANDREWS' PHYSICAL CONDITION. THE ARTICLE REPORTED THAT JUDGE SHEA ALSO DENIED A MOTION BY ANDREWS' ATTORNEYS FOR AN ARRESTED JUDGMENT IN THE CASE. THE ARTICLE REPORTED THAT ANDREWS' ATTORNEY RAISED THE QUESTION OF THE DEFENDENT'S HEALTH AFTER THE AFOREMENTIONED MOTIONS WERE DENIED.

REC 54 62-109060-5689

THE ARTICLE REPORTED THAT ATTORNEYS FOR CLAY L. SHAW ASKED FOR A OBTAINED PERMISSION FOR SHAW TO LEAVE THE JURISDICTION OF THE COURT FROM THE PRESENT DATE UNTIL SEPT. FIVE IN ORDER TO VISIT HIS SICK MOTHER IN HAMMOND, LA.

11 AUG 21 1967

END PAGE ONE

MR. DELOACH FOR THE DIRECTOR

5 AUG 24 1967

THE ARTICLE REPORTED THAT BURTON KLEIN, ATTORNEY FOR MIGUEL TORRES, FILED A MOTION TO STAY TORRES' APPEARANCE BEFORE THE GRAND JURY NEXT WEEK. KLEIN'S MOTION ARGUED THAT TORRES, NOW SERVING A BURGLARY SENTENCE AT THE LA. STATE PENITENTIARY, FEARS SELF INCRIMINATION BEFORE THE GRAND JURY BECAUSE HE BELEIVES GARRISON PLANS TO FILE CHARGES AGAINST HIM IN CONNECTION WITH HIS APPEARANCE ON A NATIONAL TELEVISION PROGRAM CRITICAL OF GARRISON. KLEIN ASKED THAT THE APPEAL OF TORRES BE STAYED UNTIL A FEDERAL COURT ACTS ON A SIMILAR PROCEEDING FOR NATIONAL BROADCASTING CO. NEWSMAN WALTER SHERIDAN AND LOCAL ANNOUNCER RICHARD TOWNLEY.

THE NEW ORLEANS STATES-ITEM, FINAL EDITION, AUG. SEVENTEEN INSTANT, REPORTED THAT THE PHYSICIAM FROM ORLEANS PARISH PRISON WAS CALLED INTO ORLEANS PARISH CRIMINAL DISTRICT COURT AND TESTIFIED THAT ANDREWS WAS SUBJECT TO THREE MEDICAL CONDITIONS, NAMELY EDEMA, SEPTICEMIC SHOCK AND CARDIAC DECOMPOSITION. THIS ARTICLE REPORTED THAT ANDREWS

END PAGE TWO

WAS SUBSEQUENTLY SENTENCED BY CRIMINAL DISTRICT COURT JUDGE FRANK J. SHEA TO EIGHTEEN MONTHS IN JAIL ON EACH OF THREE COUNTS OF PERJURY WHICH WILL RUN CONCURRENTLY. THE ARTICLE REPORTED THAT ANDREWS WAS RELEASED ON TWENTYFIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS BOND PENDING APPEAL OF THE CONVICTION.

NO LHM BEING SUBMITTED.

END

BJP

FBI WASH DC
TU CLR?

CC MR. SULLIVAN

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

AUG 13 1967

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

FBI WASH DC

FBI NEW ORLS

555PM URGENT 8/18/67 OLP
TO DIRECTOR AND DALLAS

FROM NEW ORLEANS (89-69) 2P

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY AT DALLAS, TEXAS, NOVEMBER TWENTYTWO, SIXTYTHREE. MISCELLANEOUS, INFORMATION CONCERNING.

NEW ORLEANS STATES-ITEM, RED FLASH EDITION, AUGUST EIGHTEEN, INSTANT, REPORTED THAT CRIMINAL DISTRICT JUDGE OLIVER P. SCHULINGKAMP TODAY DENIED MOTIONS FOR A PRAYER FOR OYER AND A MOTION FOR A BILL OF PARTICULARS WHICH HAD BEEN FILED BY ATTORNEYS FOR LAYTON MARTENS, ACCUSED OF PERJURY IN CONNECTION WITH DISTRICT ATTORNEY JIM GARRISON'S ASSASSINATION PROBE. ACCORDING TO THE ARTICLE, MILTON BRENER, MARTENS' ATTORNEY, FILED A BILL OF EXCEPTIONS FOR A POSSIBLE APPEAL OF THE RULINGS TO THE STATE SUPREME COURT. BRENER TOLD NEWSMEN HIS NEXT MOVE WILL BE TO FILE MOTION TO QUASH THE PERJURY INDICTMENT AGAINST MARTENS.

NEW ORLEANS STATES-ITEM, FINAL EDITION, AUGUST EIGHTEEN, INSTANT, REPORTED THAT DISTRICT ATTORNEY GARRISON'S OFFICE TODAY TOLD A CRIMINAL COURT IN NEW ORLEANS THAT AN ALLEGED MEETING BETWEEN ACCUSED ASSASSINATION CONSPIRATOR CLAY L.

REC-31 62-109060-5690

END PAGE ONE

11 AUG 22 1967

62 AUG 25 1967

MR DELOACH FOR THE DIRECTOR

HAW, LEE HARVEY OSWALD AND JACK RUBY OCCURRED ON SEPTEMBER THREE, SIXTYTHREE, FROM TWO TO NINE P.M., AT THE JACK TAR CAPITAL HOUSE IN BATON ROUGE, LA. GARRISON'S OFFICE TOLD THE COURT THAT SHAW MADE A TRIP DURING NOVEMBER, SIXTYTHREE TO PORTLAND, OREGON, VIA HOUSTON, LOS ANGELES, AND SAN FRANCISCO. THIS INFORMATION FURNISHED AS RESULT OF RULING BY CRIMINAL DISTRICT JUDGE EDWARD A. HAGGERTY ON DEFENSE MOTIONS.

END

BGM

FBI WASH DC

cc MR. SULLIVAN

Domestic Intelligence Division

INFORMATIVE NOTE

Date 8/17/67

Dean A. Andrews is a New Orleans attorney who told the Warren Commission that he received a call from a Clay Bertrand, following the Kennedy assassination, requesting him to represent Lee Harvey Oswald. Andrews, who was under heavy sedation in the hospital at the time, later told Bureau Agents that he must have dreamed this incident.

However, Jim Garrison claims that Clay Bertrand is identical to Clay L. Shaw, whom Garrison has accused of conspiring to assassinate Kennedy. Andrews has told several conflicting stories concerning the existence of Bertrand, and as a result was tried and convicted of giving perjured testimony to a New Orleans grand jury.

Miguel Torres, referred to in attached, is a one-time heroin addict now in the penitentiary who says he was offered his freedom by Garrison in exchange for help in fabricating a case against Shaw.

The attached will not be disseminated since it was taken from news media.

WCS 6

TJS:ts

FBI

Date: 8/18/67

Transmit the following in PLAIN TEXT
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL
(Priority)

Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, NEW ORLEANS (89-69)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
DALLAS, TEXAS, 11/22/63
MISCELLANEOUS - INFO CONCERNING
OO: DALLAS

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are newspaper articles appearing in New Orleans newspapers concerning the assassination of President JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY.

Enclosed for Dallas and Miami are one copy each of these newspaper articles.

1 ENCLOSURE

(3) - Bureau (Encl. 4)
1 - Dallas (89-43) (Encl. 4)
1 - Miami (Encl. 4)
1 - New Orleans

ECF:jab
(6)

62-109060-5691

REC 30

AUG 22 1967

EX 104

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

57 AUG 25 1967

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

ANDREWS IS FREED ON BOND OF $2,500

8-Month Sentence Is Meted for Perjury

Attorney Dean A. Andrews Jr. went free Thursday on a $2,500 appeals bond after receiving three 18-month terms in Parish Prison for three perjury convictions in Criminal District Court.

Towards the end of a hearing delayed while information on Andrews' medical condition was being obtained, Judge Frank J. Shea handed down the sentence and specified the terms will run concurrently.

Judge Shea ordered the appeals bond after Andrews' attorneys offered a motion for an appeal of the conviction.

Andrews' maximum sentence would have been 15 years, if he had been sentenced to three five-year consecutive terms. In that case he would not have been permitted to make bond pending appeal.

His conviction was returned Monday morning in Judge Shea's section of court on three of five perjury counts obtained in an indictment by the Orleans Parish Grand Jury. Each count cited testimony before the body concerning District Attorney Jim Garrison's Kennedy assassination probe.

In sentencing Andrews, Judge Shea said perjury is a crime which erodes the foundation of the entire judicial process and "must not be condoned."

"If not suppressed, it will make meaningless the truth and will encourage willful and irresponsible falsehoods among those who now fear the consequences of such a lie," the judge said.

MOTIONS DENIED

Before the sentencing, Judge Shea denied defense motions for a new trial and for an arrest in judgment.

Harry Burglass, an attorney for Andrews, then asked that sentencing be delayed until questions on his client's medical condition could be answered.

The doctor from Parish Prison, where Andrews has been confined since his conviction, testified that Andrews is suffering from three things: edema (accumulation of body fluids in body tissue); septicemic shock (a bacterial blood infection) and cardiac decomposition (slowing down or decomposition of the heart).

Andrews was hospitalized for pneumonia in 1963 and for septicemic shock and heart failure in 1965.

Judge Shea's remarks in sentencing Andrews continued:

"Perjury is all the more reprehensible in the words of an attorney since it can only lead to contempt for the law and courts. I am also aware in imposing my sentence that the defendant, if the conviction is affirmed, will suffer an additional severe punishment in that he will probably be prohibited from engaging in the practice of law, which has been his means of livelihood for the past 15 years."

Two other motions concerned with the assassination investigation were filed in Criminal District Court Thursday.

PERMISSION GIVEN

Attorneys for conspiracy defendant Clay L. Shaw received permission for Shaw to leave the jurisdiction of the court until Sept. 5 in order to visit his mother, who is ill in Hammond.

Burton Klein, attorney for Miguel Torres, filed a motion to stay Torres' appearance before the Grand Jury next week. The motion argues that Torres, now serving a burglary sentence at the Louisiana State Penitentiary at Angola, fears self-incrimination before the jury because he believes Garrison plans to file charges against him in connection with his appearance on a national television program critical of Garrison.

Andrews was asked to take a seat in the jury box after being escorted to Judge Shea's court Thursday morning. Burglass entered the court room about 9:34 a. m., and seeing Andrews in the jury box, greeted him with "Deane."

Burglass, apparently asked Andrews something about final remarks before sentencing. Andrews, rising from his seat, said, "Leave my kids out of this."

He instructed Burglass just to say he was ready for sentencing. However, Burglass did mention that Andrews has a family to support.

Judge Shea entered the courtroom shortly after and asked the prosecution if it wanted to make oral arguments on motions for arrested judgment and for a new trial.

Assistant District Attorney Richard V. Burnes said the state denied allegations in the motions. The motions argued that Andrew's indictment was defective and that the judge's charge to the jury was open to question.

After the judge denied the motions Burglass said the defense would take bills of exception to the rulings for possible appeal and asked for sentencing.

The defense is expected to appeal to the Louisiana Supreme Court.

FAMILY MENTIONED

In final remarks, Burglass

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE 1

SECTION 1

TIMES PICAYUNE

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Date: 8-18-67

Edition:

Author:

Editor:

Title: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, DALLAS, T. 11-22-63

Character: AFO

or

Classification: 89-

Submitting Office: N. O., LA

☐ Being Investigated

62-109060-3491

said Andrews "has a family solely dependent on him.

"We know, too, that this conviction carries overtones exceeding those that it would have to others. He is a practicing attorney. He could no longer practice law."

Burglass added that his client's health "is not what it ought to be."

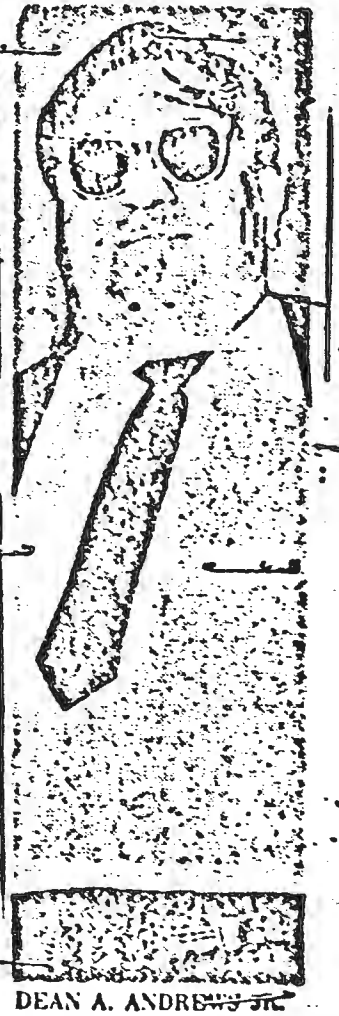
Judge Shea said he wanted to know Andrews' actual condition and asked that the defense contact his physician to get a medical report.

After conferring with Andrews, Burglass said Andrews told him the information could not be obtained in a brief period of time.

"He asked that he be sentenced today," Burglass said.

Saying he wanted all factors concerning the defendant before sentencing him, Judge Shea instructed the defense to contact the doctor by phone.

The report was obtained as the court took up other matters and was stated to the judge after noon, just before sentencing.



DEAN A. ANDREWS JR.

(Mount Clipping In Space Below)

Andrews Appeal for New Trial Rejected

Physicians Consulted On Health

Criminal District Judge Frank J. Shea today turned down a motion for a new trial for convicted perjurer Dean Adams Andrews Jr. and held up sentencing while doctors were consulted on Andrews' physical condition.

The judge also turned down a motion by Andrews' attorneys for an arrestin judgment in the case.

Andrews, a former Jefferson Parish assistant DA, faces jail terms which could total as much as 15 years after his conviction on three counts of perjury Monday.

HARRY BURGLASS, Andrews' attorney, raised the question of the defendant's health after the motions were denied and Judge Shea deferred sentencing until a report could be obtained from Andrews' physician.

The physician from Parish Prison, where Andrews has been confined in the infirmary since Monday, was also called in for a conference.

The judge was expected to reconvene court and impose sentence as soon as the medics were heard from.

ANDREWS WAS convicted of lying to the Orleans Parish Grand Jury in connection with District Attorney Jim Garrison's investigation of the slaying of President John F. Kennedy.

Two other motions were filed today in matters relating to the Kennedy probe.

Attorneys for Clay L. Shaw, charged with criminal conspiracy in the Kennedy slaying, asked for and got permission for Shaw to leave the jurisdiction of the court from now until Sept. 5 in order to visit his sick mother in Hammond.

BURTON KLEIN, attorney for Miguel Torres, filed a motion to stay Torres' appearance before the grand jury next week. Klein's motion argued that Torres, now serving a burglary sentence at the Louisiana State Penitentiary at Angola, fears self-incrimination before the grand jury because he believes Garrison plans to file charges against him in connection with his appearance on a national television program critical of Garrison.

Klein aske dthat the appearance be stayed until a federal court acts on a similar proceeding for National Broadcasting Co. newsman Walter Sheridan and local announcer Richard Townley.

The usually talkative and jovial Andrews avoided newsmen today in his first public appearance since he went to jail.

Andrews was hustled across the corridor on the second floor of the Criminal Courts Building to the stairs leading to Judge Shea's attic courtroom.

Four deputies flanked him as they quickly climbed the steps.

ANDREWS WAS asked to take a seat in the jury box of the all-but-empty courtroom where he waged a five-day losing battle to refute perjury charges against him.

His attorneys and representatives of the district attorney's office were already in conference with Shea in the judge's chambers.

Harry Burglass, Andrews' chief attorney during the trial, entered the courtroom about 9:34 a.m., saw Andrews in the jury box and walked over to greet him with "Dean!"

ANDREWS SAT BOLT upright, staring straight ahead through his trade-mark, dark sunglasses, his thumbs characteristically hooked in his trouser pockets.

Today he was unsmiling and apparently all business. When Burglass apparently asked him something about the final remarks to be made to the judge before sentencing, Andrews rose from his seat and said:

"Leave my kids out of this."

HE INSTRUCTED Burglass to just say he was ready for sentencing. (Burglass, however, later did mention Andrews has a family to support.)

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE 1
STATE-ITEM
NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Date: 8-17-67
Edition: RED FLASH
Author:
Editor:
Title: ASSASSINATION PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, DALLAS, T 11-22-63
Character: AFO
or
Classification: 89-
Submitting Office: N.O., LA

☐ Being Investigated

(2) 100-[illegible]

51-1

ENCLOSURE

Attorney Andrews moved from the jury box to the defense table and minutes later Judge Shea entered the courtroom from his chambers.

"We have two motions," said Judge Shea. "A motion for an arrested judgment and a motion for a new trial."

He then asked the prosecution if it would make oral arguments on the motions. Assistant DA Richard Burnes said the state denied the allegations in the motions. The defense had contended that the indictment against Andrews was defective and that the judge's charge to the jury was open to question.

BURNES SAID ON the motion for a new trial, "the state denies that the motion for a new trial could further justice."

Judge Shea then ruled against both motions and Burglass said the defense would take a bill of exceptions on the two rulings for a possible appeal.

Burglass then asked Judge Shea to sentence Andrews this morning. Andrews has been in jail since his conviction early Monday pending imposition of sentence. He must be sentenced before an appeal can be taken.

THE DEFENSE IS expected to appeal to the Louisiana Supreme Court.

In a final statement to the court Burglass said Andrews has a family solely dependent on him.

"We know, too, that this conviction carries overtones exceeding those that it would have to others. He is a practicing attorney. He could no longer practice law.

Andrews has been convicted on three counts of perjury and Burglass today asked for concurrent sentences if prison terms were to be imposed.

BURGLASS THEN SAID Andrews' health "is not what it ought to be."

He said Andrews had been in the hospital.

Judge Shea then said he would like to know the actual condition of Andrews' health and asked that the defense contact his physician to get a medical report.

Burglass conferred briefly with Andrews, then advised the court that Andrews had told him the information could not be obtained in a brief period of time.

"He asked that he be sentenced today," said Burglass.

JUDGE SHEA THEN instructed the defense to contact Andrews' physician by phone and get a report on his health.

The judge said he wanted to know all of the factors concerning the defendant before he passed sentence.

The court then took up other matters while the defense sought the medical report.

In another aspect of the probe, Judge Haggerty yesterday told the state it must furnish information stating approximately when certain alleged meetings and acts involving Shaw occurred.

Both sides in the case were urged to speed up the preliminary legal machinery and head for a trial in high gear. "These motions have dragged on for four months," Judge Haggerty said.

He said the trial could begin late next month. Yet, the defense still has several moves to make in its strategy.

SHAW'S LAWYERS have until Aug. 30 to file a supplementary motion to quash the grand jury indictment against him. The state has until Sept. 6 to answer. Haggerty said he will rule on Sept. 13.

F. Irving Dymond, one of Shaw's lawyers, hinted yesterday that the defense is pondering a move to seek a change of venue which would shift the trial to another city.

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

2 Martens Perjury Case Motions Denied

Quash Bid Next Move Attorney

Criminal District Judge Oliver P. Schulingkamp today turned down two motions by Layton Martens, accused of perjury in connection with District Attorney Jim Garrison's probe of the slaying of President John F. Kennedy.

Martens, 21, was indicted April 5 after testifying before the Orleans Parish Grand Jury.

Milton Brener, Martens' attorney, had filed motions including a prayer for oyer (inspection of evidence) and a request for a bill of particulars.

JUDGE Schulingkamp ruled the state's answers to these motions were "good and sufficient in law" and ruled against Martens.

Brener filed a bill of exceptions for a possible appeal of the ruling to the state Supreme Court. He told the States-Item his next move will be to file a motion to quash the perjury indictment against his client.

The aim of the motions denied today was to get a full transcript of the testimony about which the grand jury accuses Martens of lying, and also transcripts of all written statements made to Garrison's office by Martens.

Also sought was information in detail on certain questions asked Martens before the grand jury. The questions were listed in the indictment.

THEY RELATED to Gordon Novel, a fugitive witness sought by Garrison in the probe, and the mysterious burglary of a munitions bunker in Houma.

No date has been set for Martens' perjury trial. He is a student at the University of Southwestern Louisiana in Lafayette. He at one time was a roommate of the late David William Ferrie, who Garrison says was part of a conspiracy to kill President Kennedy.

ENCLOSURE

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE 1

STATES-ITEM

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Date: 8-18-67
Edition: RED FLASH
Author
Editor
Title: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, DALLAS, TX 11-22-63
Character: AFO
or
Classification: 89-
Submitting Office: N.O., LA.

☐ Being Investigated

(Relevant Clipping In Space Below)

Shaw, Ruby, Oswald Data Filed

DA Bares Alleged BR Conspiracy Date

Dist. Atty. Jim Garrison's office today told a Criminal Court here that an alleged meeting between accused assassination conspirator Clay L. Shaw, Lee Harvey Oswald and Jack Ruby occurred on Sept. 3, 1963, from 2 to 9 p. m. at Jack Tar Capitol House in Baton Rouge.

The information was furnished the court on a bill of particulars request by Shaw's defense attorneys and approved by Criminal District Judge Edward A. Haggerty in ruling on a number of pretrial motions earlier this week.

GARRISON has alleged in his investigation that Shaw, Oswald and Ruby met in Baton Rouge in 1963 to plan the assassination of President John F. Kennedy.

In answering the request for information, Assistant DA James L. Alcock told the court that while the DA's office knew the approximate time of the meeting, they did not know the exact room number where the meeting took place.

The Warren Commission said Oswald acted alone as the Kennedy assassin and that the late Dallas night club operator Ruby in turn shot Oswald to death.

Alcock also said in a second request of the bill of particulars, that Shaw made a trip during November, 1963, to Portland, Ore., via Houston, Los Angeles and San Francisco.

GARRISON contends participants in the plot arranged to be in various sections of the country on the day of the assassination. Shaw said he went to the West Coast to speak to a World Trade group and spent the day of the killing in San Francisco.

In other developments concerning the investigation, Criminal District Judge Oliver P. Schulingkamp today turned down two motions by Layton Martens, one-time roommate of plot figure David W. Ferrie and accused of perjury in connection with the probe.

Martens, 24, was indicted April 5 after testifying before the Orleans Parish Grand Jury.

Milton Brener, Martens' attorney, had filed motions including a prayer for oyer (inspection of evidence) and a request for a bill of particulars.

JUDGE Schulingkamp ruled the state's answers to these motions were "good and sufficient in law" and ruled against Martens.

Brener filed a bill of exceptions for a possible appeal of the ruling to the state Supreme Court. He told the States-Item his next move will be to file a motion to quash the perjury indictment against his client.

The aim of the motions denied today was to get a full transcript of the testimony about which the grand jury accuses Martens of lying, and also transcripts of all written statements made to Garrison's office by Martens.

Also sought was information in detail on certain questions asked Martens before the grand jury. The questions were listed in the indictment.

THEY RELATED to Gordon Novel, a fugitive witness sought by Garrison in the probe, and the mysterious burglary of a munitions bunker in Houma.

No date has been set for Martens' perjury trial. He is a student at the University of Southwestern Louisiana in Lafayette.

ENCLOSURE

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE 1

STATES-ITEM

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Date: 8-18-67
Edition: FINAL
Author:
Editor:
Title: ASSASSINATION C
PRESIDENT JOHN F.
KENNEDY, DALLAS, T
11-22-63
Character: AFO
or
Classification: 89-
Submitting Office: N.O., LA.

☐ Being Investigated

1-5671

Domestic Intelligence Division

INFORMATIVE NOTE

Date 8/18/67

Layton Martens, referred to in attached, was indicted for perjury after telling a New Orleans Grand Jury that he did not know Gordon Novel and did not know the purpose of a trip to a munitions bunker on a former military base at Houma, Louisiana, in 1961.

Jim Garrison claims that Novel, Martens and others broke into the munitions bunker in question and took explosives for use of anti-Castro Cuban activities.

Novel is the former associate of Garrison who fled the state when called before the Grand Jury and accused Garrison of being a fraud.

No evidence indicating Lee Harvey Oswald ever met Clay L. Shaw or Jack Ruby at any time in his life. Marina Oswald was advised Lee Harvey Oswald was living with her in New Orleans in September, 1963, and late in September left for Mexico.

The information in attached will not be disseminated inasmuch as it was taken from news media material.

WJS/CJV:ts/jav

WJS

FBI

Date: 8/17/67

Transmit the following in PLAIN TEXT
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL
(Priority)

REC 57

Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, NEW ORLEANS (89-69)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
DALLAS, TEXAS, 11/22/63
MISCELLANEOUS - INFO CONCERNING
OO: DALLAS

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are newspaper articles appearing in New Orleans newspapers concerning the above captioned matter.

Also enclosed for Dallas and Miami are one copy each of these newspaper articles.

1 ENCLOSURE

(3) - Bureau (Encl. 9)
1 - Dallas (89-43) (Encl. 9)
1 - Miami (Encl. 9)
1 - New Orleans

62-109060-5692

REC 57

16 AUG 22 1967

ECW:jab
(6)

Moved? 59 AUG 2 1967 Sent M Per

Special Agent in Charge

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

DA ORDERED TO REVEAL SOME SHAWCASE DATA

The trial of Clay L. Shaw, retired New Orleans businessman accused by Dist. Atty. Jim Garrison of conspiring to murder President John F. Kennedy, could be set for late next month, Criminal District Judge Edward A. Haggerty said today.

Judge Haggerty made this observation after ordering Garrison to tell Shaw's attorneys approximately when the DA contends Shaw met with Lee Harvey Oswald (the accused assassin), the late David W. Ferrie and Jack Ruby, in Baton Rouge.

The judge also ordered Garrison to name the state and city on the West Coast in which he claims Shaw committed an overt act relating to the assassination conspiracy alleged by Garrison.

THESE WERE THE ONLY POINTS won by the defense as Judge Haggerty ruled on a set of motions asking the DA to give more information on his charges against Shaw.

The judge gave the defense until Aug. 30 to file a supple-

62-109060-5672

ENCLOSURE

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE 1

STATES-ITEM

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Date: 8-16-67

Edition: FINAL

Author:

Editor:

Title: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEX. 11-22-63

Character: AFO

or

Classification: 89-

Submitting Office: W.O., LA.

☐ Being Investigated

motion to quash the indictment against Shaw and the state until Sept. 6 to answer the motion.

Judge Haggerty said he will rule on the motion Sept. 13, then noted that, "barring some unforseen development," the trial could be set for the latter part of September.

He said all of the pleadings will have been completed by the middle of the month and the state won the right to set a trial date as soon as pre-trial pleadings are over.

The judge ruled today on three defense motions and one state motion. The defense motions were for a bill of particulars which would reveal specific allegations, including dates and places of the charges against Shaw; a prayer for oyer, asking that the defense be allowed to see certain articles of evidence; and a motion for the return of seized property and to suppress evidence.

The state asked for a conference of all parties to set a trial date.

On the prayer for oyer motion, Judge Haggerty said the state has already let the defense see all the evidence it is legally entitled to see. He said he will rule during the trial on the materiality and relevancy of any item or object offered in evidence.

On the motion to return property and supress evidence, Judge Haggerty said the state has returned $30,000 worth of Shaw's Homestead stock and all other evidence is in possession of the clerk of Criminal District Court. He repeated that the admissability of evidence will be ruled on during the trial and not before.

ON THE STATE'S motion for a meeting on the trial date, the judge cited Louisiana law to the effect that the DA has the right to set the date and said Garrison can set the matter for trial "as soon as the pre-trial pleadings have been properly and legally concluded."

The motion for a bill of particulars was a 93-point document which the DA's office had already answered in part. Today's ruling by Judge Haggerty was on points on which the two sides disagreed.

The judge ruled that many of the defense's requests were based on the "fallacy" that "alibi is a defense against a conspiracy charge.

JUDGE HAGGERTY issued a lengthly legal opinion dealing with the nature of the crime of conspiracy. He made the following key points:

1. When acts are committed within the state in performance of the conspiracy's purpose, the fact that other acts are to be performed outside the state does not prevent prosecution in the state for conspiracy in the state.

2. It is not necessary that each conspirator know or see the others. It is also not necessary that each conspirator know all the details of the plan or operation or the part played by each of the conspirators.

3. When a conspiracy exists, the joining of new members thereafter does not create a new conspiracy.

4. It is not necessary that each conspirator commit an overt act . . . the overt act may be committed by any member of the conspiracy. The overt act need not in itself be criminal. Anything done to carry out the conspiracy is a sufficient overt act, even making a phone call or mailing a letter.

5. Criminal responsibility for the conspiracy is not affected by the fact that the purpose of the conspiracy was not accomplished.

6. Each conspirator is liable for any act of every participant in the conspiracy committed in pursuance of the original plan and object.

7. The criminal responsibility of a co-conspirator is not affected by the fact that he is absent when the criminal act contemplated is committed. The rule of responsibility includes acts done before the defendant joined the conspiracy.

8. The death of one conspirator does not prevent the conviction of another.

9. A conspirator may clear himself by proving that he withdrew from the conspiracy before the overt act was committed.

On the alibi matter, Judge Haggerty said:

"The legal error and fallacy that . . . the defense has fallen into . . . is that an alibi is not a defense when a person is charged with a criminal conspiracy."

The judge then took the defense's requests in the bill of particulars by groups.

The first group asked for the exact date when Shaw allegedly entered into the conspiracy. The state has charged that it took place in September, 1963, and Judge Haggerty held that they did not have to be any more specific than that.

The judge said, "This is a peculiar type crime, calling for peculiar type proof, and counsel is not permitted to force the state to present to them their entire evidence prior to the date of trail."

THE SECOND group asked for information on overt acts committed by one or more of the alleged co-conspirators. Judge Haggerty ruled that since alibi is not a defense, the defendant is not entitled to this information.

The third group asked for specific evidence of what were the overt acts and what was the agreement entered into by the conspirators. Since this is evidence, the judge ruled, the defense is not entitled to it before the trial.

The fourth group related to the place and time of the alleged conspiracy. It was here that the defense won its only favorable rulings.

The judge said the state had already complied with most of the requests in this group, but on two specific requests Judge Haggerty said:

"I believe counsel for the defense is entitled to know the approximate time in the fall of 1963 that the meeting took place between Oswald, Ruby and Shaw. I so order the state to particularize further. I further direct that the state's answer to paragraph 22D be more explanatory by explaining where on the West Coast, particularly the state and the city, I do order."

Paragraph 22D was in a group of overt acts alleged by the state in response to a defense request in the bill of particulars. One of the acts, the state said, was "a trip to the West Coast of the United States by Clay L. Shaw during the month of November, 1963."

Another "overt act" charged by Garrison was Clay L. Shaw traveling from New Orleans to Baton Rouge in the fall of 1963 and there meeting Lee Harvey Oswald and Jack Ruby at the Capitol House Hotel and delivering to Oswald and Ruby a sum of money."

THE FIFTH GROUP of requests sought additional information about the alleged overt acts. Judge Haggerty ruled the state was not required to furnish them.

The sixth group, again seeking more information about the alleged overt acts, were already complied with by the state, Judge Haggerty ruled.

A final seventh group of requests sought information about the state's evidence which Judge Haggerty said the state was not required to give.

Defense attorney F. Irvin Dymond told the court he would file exceptions to all of

the court's rulings except in the two cases where Garrison was ordered to supply information

Ruling on a motion to select a trial date, Judge Haggerty said he saw no reason for a conference since the state can set the trial date when the pleadings are complete.

SHAW'S ATTORNEYS today also took steps to have testimony taken from Sandra Moffett (Mrs. Lillie Mae McMaines), in Des Moines, Iowa.

Mrs. McMaines, a former girlfriend of the state's star witness Perry Russo, has refused to return to New Orleans for questioning by the DA's office.

Today, Shaw's attorneys filed a motion for deposition by agreement to take her testimony in Des Moines and asked that the DA's office join them for the taking of the deposition.

They pointed out in the motion that the state has been anxious to have her testimony for the Shaw trial and said they, too, are anxious to have her testimony on record.

The motion said that the defense has a copy of a letter to Garrison from Mrs. McMaines' attorney, Lex Hawkins, which offers to have her available in Des Moines Aug. 24.

Judge Haggerty said he would need time to study the motion and said that he had "never heard of such a thing . . . I never heard of taking a deposition like this—like in a civil case." He said there is nothing in the criminal code to allow a deposition to be taken in the manner suggested.

He gave the state until Monday to file an answer to the motion.

Dymond told the court, "It is really obvious that both sides want this testimony."

(Mount Clipping In Space Below)

ANDREWS GETS 18 MONTHS

Attorney Dean A. Andrews Jr. was sentenced to 18 months in jail on each of three counts of perjury today despite the pleas of attorneys that he is in no condition to go to jail.

Criminal District Judge Frank J. Shea handed down the sentence, which will run concurrently, and released Andrews on $2,500 bond pending appeal of the conviction.

Andrews could have gotten up to five years in prison on each of the three counts for a total of 15 years. Had this happened he would not have been permitted to make bond pending appeal.

Shea had earlier held up sentencing while information on Andrews' physical condition was sought from his doctors.

IN HANDING DOWN HIS verdict Shea said perjury is a crime which erodes the foundation of the entire judicial process and "must not be condoned," adding:

"If not suppressed, it will make meaningless the truth and will encourage willful and irresponsible falsehoods among those who now fear the consequences of such a lie."

Andrews was convicted Monday on three counts of perjury in testimony before the grand jury investigating the assassination of President John F. Kennedy.

Following sentencing, Andrews left court thumbs in his pants pockets saying he did not want to make any comments on his sentence.

Asked if he was surprised at the verdict, he said, "I'm never surprised at anything."

ANDREWS POSTED THE $2,500 bond in the clerk of court's office and left the building accompanied by his attorneys.

Prior to announcing sentence, Shea denied an appeal by Andrews for a new trial. He also turned down a motion by Andrews' attorneys for an arrest in judgment in the case.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE 1

STATES-ITEM

NEW ORLEANS, L.

Date: 8-17-67
Edition: FINAL
Author:
Editor:
Title: ASSASSINATION O. PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, DALLAS, TE 11-22-63
Character: AFO
or
Classification: 89-
Submitting Office: N.O., LA.

☐ Being Investigated

62-109060-5142

ENCLOSURE

Harry Burglass, Andrews' attorney, then asked that sentencing be delayed until questions on the defendant's medical condition be answered.

The physician from Parish Prison, where Andrews has been confined since Monday, was called into court to testify about Andrews' condition.

The doctor told the court Andrews was subject to three medical conditions: edema (accumulation of body fluids in body tissue); septicemic shock (a bacterial blood infection) and cardiac decomposition (slowing down or recomposition of the heart).

Andrews was hospitalized in 1965 for treatment of septicemic shock and heart failure.

In sentencing Andrews Shea added:

"Perjury is all the more reprehensible in the words of an attorney since it can only lead to contempt for the law and courts. I am also aware in imposing my sentence that the defendant, if the conviction is affirmed will suffer an additional severe punishment in that he will probably be prohibited from engaging in the practice of law, which has been his means of livelihood for the past 15 years.

Two other motions were filed today in matters relating to the Kennedy probe.

Attorneys for Clay L. Shaw, charged with criminal conspiracy in the Kennedy slaying, asked for and got permission for Shaw to leave the jurisdiction of the court from now until Sept. 5 in order to visit his sick mother in Hammond.

BURTON KLEIN, attorney for Miguel Torres, filed a motion to stay Torres' appearance before the grand jury next week. Klein's motion argued that Torres, now serving a burglary sentence at the Louisiana State Penitentiary at Angola, fears self-incrimination before the grand jury because he believes Garrison plans to file charges against him in connection with his appearance on a national television program critical of Garrison.

Klein asked that the appearance be stayed until a federal court acts on a similar proceeding for National Broadcasting Co. newsman Walter Sheridan and local announcer Richard Townley.

The usually talkative and jovial Andrews avoided newsmen today in his first public appearance since he went to jail.

Andrews was hustled across the corridor on the second floor of the Criminal Courts Building to the stairs leading to Judge Shea's attic courtroom.

Four deputies flanked him as they quickly climbed the steps.

ANDREWS WAS asked to take a seat in the jury box of the all-but-empty courtroom where he waged a five-day losing battle to refute perjury charges against him.

His attorneys and representatives of the district attorney's office were already in conference with Shea in the judge's chambers.

Harry Burglass, Andrews' chief attorney during the trial, entered the courtroom about 9:34 a.m., saw Andrews in the jury box and walked over to greet him with "Deanol"

ANDREWS SAT BOLT upright, staring straight ahead through his trade-mark, dark sunglasses, his thumbs characteristically hooked in his trouser pockets.

Today he was unsmiling and apparently all business. When Burglass apparently asked him something about the final remarks to be made to the judge before sentencing, Andrews rose from his seat and said:

"Leave my kids out of this."

HE INSTRUCTED Burglass to just say he was ready for sentencing. (Burglass, however, later did mention Andrews has a family to support.)

At 9:35 a.m. Andrews moved from the jury box to the defense table and minutes later Judge Shea entered the courtroom from his chambers.

"We have two motions," said Judge Shea. "A motion for an arrested judgment and a motion for a new trial."

He then asked the prosecution if it would make oral arguments on the motions. Assistant DA Richard Burnes said the state denied the allegations in the motions. The defense had contended that the indictment against Andrews was defective and that the judge's charge to the jury was open to question.

BURNES SAID ON the motion for a new trial, "the state denies that the motion for a new trial could further justice."

Judge Shea then ruled against both motions and Burglass said the defense would take a bill of exceptions on the two rulings for a possible appeal.

Burglass then asked Judge Shea to sentence Andrews this morning. Andrews has been in jail since his conviction early Monday pending imposition of sentence. He must be sentenced before an appeal can be taken.

THE DEFENSE IS expected to appeal to the Louisiana Supreme Court.

In a final statement to the court Burglass said Andrews "has a family solely dependent on him.

"We know, too, that this conviction carries overtones exceeding those that it would have to others. He is a practicing attorney. He could no longer practice law.

Andrews has been convicted on three counts of perjury and Burglass today asked for concurrent sentences if prison terms were to be imposed.

BURGLASS THEN SAID Andrews' health "is not what it ought to be."

He said Andrews had been in the hospital.

Judge Shea then said he would like to know the actual condition of Andrews' health and asked that the defense contact his physician to get a medical report.

Burglass conferred briefly with Andrews, then advised the court that Andrews had told him the information could not be obtained in a brief period of time.

"He asked that he be sentenced today," said Burglass.

JUDGE SHEA THEN instructed the defense to contact Andrews' physician by phone and get a report on his health.

The judge said he wanted to know all of the factors concerning the defendant before he passed sentence.

The court then took up other matters while the defense sought the medical report.

In another aspect of the probe, Judge Haggerty yesterday told the state it must furnish information stating approximately when certain alleged meetings and acts involving Shaw occurred.

Both sides in the case were urged to speed up the preliminary legal machinery and head for a trial in high gear. "These motions have dragged on for four months," Judge Haggerty said.

He said the trial could begin late next month. Yet, the defense still has several moves to make in its strategy.

SHAW'S LAWYERS have until Aug. 30 to file a supplementary motion to quash the grand jury indictment against him. The state has until Sept. 6 to answer. Haggerty said he will rule on Sept. 13.

F. Irving Dymond, one of Shaw's lawyers, hinted yesterday that the defense is pondering a move to seek a change of venue which would shift the trial to another city.



DEAN A. ANDREWS JR. SIGNS BOND AFTER SENTENCING
Freed pending appeal of perjury conviction.

(Mount Clipping In Space Below)

DEFENSE WINS ON TWO POINTS

DA Must Give Facts in Shaw Case—Haggerty

Criminal District Court Judge Edward A. Haggerty Jr. ruled Wednesday that the state must reveal two important points in the criminal conspiracy case against retired businessman Clay L. Shaw and said the trial of Shaw could begin by late September.

Ruling on points of an application for a bill of particulars that have not been answered to the defense's satisfaction, Judge Haggerty ordered District Attorney Jim Garrison to reveal:

—Approximately when the district attorney contends Shaw met with Lee Harvey Oswald and Jack Ruby in Baton Rouge.

—The state and city on the West Coast in which Shaw is alleged to have committed an overt act in relation to an assassination conspiracy.

However, those were the only defense victories as the judge ruled on three defense pleadings and a state motion. Denied were the rest of the points of the application for particulars upon which the state and the defense disagreed, a prayer for oyer which would permit the defense to see certain evidence and a motion for the return of seized property and for the suppression of evidence.

BILL OF PARTICULARS

The defense also filed a supplemental application for a bill of particulars Wednesday, which the judge gave the state until Friday to answer.

The judge also gave the defense until Aug. 30 to file a supplementary motion to quash Shaw's grand jury indictment, and the state until Sept. 6 to answer the motion. He said he will rule on the supplemental motion Sept. 13, and added that, "barring some unforeseen development," the trial could be set for the latter part of September.

Of the state's motion for a conference to select a trial date, Judge Haggerty said that the district attorney has the right to set the trial date under Louisiana law, and that he can set the matter for trial "as soon as the pretrial pleadings have been properly and legally concluded."

PRAYER FOR OYER

On the prayer for oyer, the judge ruled that the defense has already seen all of the state evidence it is legally entitled to. He said he will rule during the trial on the materiality and relevancy of any item or object offered in evidence.

On the motion for the return of property and to suppress evidence, Judge Haggerty noted that the state has returned $30,000 in homestead stock to Shaw, and that all other evidence is in the possession of the clerk of court. He said admissibility of evidence will be ruled on during the trial.

The application for a bill of particulars contained 93 points, some of which have already been answered by the state, according to the judge, to the defense's satisfaction.

The judge ruled that many of the defense's requests were based on the "fallacy" that alibi is a defense against a conspiracy charge.

LENGTHY OPINION

Issuing a lengthy legal opinion on the nature of the crime of conspiracy, he made the following main points:

1. When acts are committed within the state in performance of the conspiracy's purpose, the fact that other acts are to be performed outside the state does not prevent prosecution in the state for conspiracy in the state.

2. It is not necessary that each conspirator know or see the others. It is also not necessary that each conspirator know all the details of the plan or operation or the part played by each of the conspirators.

3. When a conspiracy exists, the joining of members thereafter does not create a new conspiracy.

4. It is not necessary that each conspirator commit an overt act . . . The overt act may be committed by any member of the conspiracy. The overt act need not in itself be criminal. Anything done to carry out the conspiracy is a sufficient overt act, even making a phone call or mailing a letter.

5. Criminal responsibility for the conspiracy is not affected by the fact that the purpose of the conspiracy was not accomplished.

6. Each conspirator is liable for any act of every participant in the conspiracy committed in pursuance of the original plan and object.

7. The criminal responsibility of a coconspirator is not affected by the fact that he is absent when the criminal act contemplated is committed. The rule of responsibility includes acts done before the defendant joined the conspiracy.

8. The death of one conspirator does not prevent the conviction of another.

9. A conspirator may clear himself by proving that he withdrew from the conspiracy before the overt act was committed.

RULINGS IN GROUPS

Judge Haggerty ruled on the defense points in the application for particulars in groups.

The first group asked for the exact date Shaw allegedly entered into the conspiracy. The state has said it happened in September, 1963. The judge said that the information need not be more specific than that.

"This is a peculiar type crime, calling for peculiar type proof, and counsel is not permitted to force the state to present to them their entire evidence prior to the date of trial," Judge Haggerty said.

The second group asked for information on overt acts committed by one or more of the alleged coconspirators. The ruling was that since alibi is not a defense, the defendant is not entitled to this information.

The third group asked for specific evidence of what were the overt acts and what was the

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CLOSURE

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE 1

SECTION 1

TIMES PICAYUNE

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Date: 8-17-67

Edition:

Author:

Editor:

Title: ASSASSINATION O PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, DALLAS, T 11-22-63

Character: AFO

or

Classification: 89-

Submitting Office: N.O., LA.

☐ Being Investigated

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agreement entered into by the conspirators. Since it is evidence, the defense is not entitled to the information before the trial, the judge ruled.

DEFENSE VICTORIES

The defense's victories came in the fourth group of requests, which related to place and time of the alleged conspiracy, including an alleged meeting in Baton Rouge and a trip to the West coast.

Judge Haggerty said:

"I believe counsel for the defense is entitled to know the approximate time in the fall of 1963 that the meeting took place between Oswald, Ruby and Shaw. I so order the state to particularize further. I further direct that the state's answer to paragraph 22D be more explanatory by explaining where on the West coast, particularly the state and the city, I do order."

Paragraph 22D was in a group of alleged overt acts listed by the state in answer to a defense request in the bill of particulars. One of the acts listed was "a trip to the West coast of the United States by Clay L. Shaw during the month of November, 1963."

The other allegation was that Shaw went from New Orleans to Baton Rouge in the fall of 1963 and met Lee Harvey Oswald and Jack Ruby, delivering a sum of money to them at the Capitol House Hotel.

The fifth group sought additional information about the alleged overt acts. The judge ruled the state is not required to furnish it.

The judge maintained that the sixth group, also seeking information about the alleged overt acts, was already complied with.

The seventh and last group requested information about the state's evidence which Judge Haggerty said the state is not required to give.

The defense also filed a motion Wednesday to have testimony taken by deposition from Mrs. Lillie Mae McMaines in Des Moines, Iowa.

Mrs. McMaines, known in New Orleans as Sandra Moffett, was a former girl friend of the state's star witness, Perry Raymond Russo, who testified he overhead a plot to kill the President.

Defense Attorney Fr. Irvin Dymond said he was willing to waive objections to taking testimony by deposition from the girl, who has refused to return to New Orleans, since both the defense and the state want her testimony.

However, Judge Haggerty said he had "never heard" of such a thing, and that even if both sides waive objections the deposition may not be in accordance with the law.

Later he told newsmen that the motion will not be granted unless the defense showed a "legal authority."

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Andrews Motion Ruling Slated

Criminal District Court Judge Frank J. Shea, who presided over the perjury trial in which Dean A. Andrews Jr. was convicted, is expected to rule Thursday on Andrews motions for a new trial and an arrested judgment.

The arrested judgment motion, if granted, will allow Andrews to be released on bail while his attorneys take steps necessary to begin an appeal of the conviction before the state supreme court.

Andrews was found guilty early Monday on three of five perjury counts concerning assassination conspiracy testimony before the Orleans Parish grand jury.

The counts included testimony by Andrews that he could not identify conspiracy defendant Clay L. Shaw as the mysterious "Clay Bertrand," who, Andrews told the Warren Commission, called him about representing Lee Harvey Oswald after the assassination of President John F. Kennedy.

District Attorney Jim Garrison claims that Shaw used the alias "Bertrand" and participated in a conspiracy to murder President Kennedy.

In another development Tuesday three men subpenaed by the grand jury appeared for questioning.

They are Byron Chiverton, whose connection with the case is unexplained, Steven R. Plotkin, attorney for Gordon Novel, sought by Garrison as a material witness, and Rancier Ehlinger, a former associate of Novel.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

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SECTION 1
TIMES PICAYUNE
NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Date: 8-17-67
Edition:
Author:
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PRESIDENT JOHN F.
KENNEDY, DALLAS, TE
11-22-63
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Submitting Office: N.O., LA.

☐ Being Investigated

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-51 12

ENCLOSURE

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Andrews Asks New Trial

Attorneys for Dean A. Andrews Jr., who was convicted of perjury this week in connection with DA Jim Garrison's assassination probe, today filed motions for a new trial and an arrested judgment.

The rotund lawyer with a hip tongue was indicted by the Orleans Parish Grand Jury for lying about the identity of Clay Bertrand and was found guilty early Monday after five days in court.

Garrison claims that retired New Orleans businessman Clay L. Shaw used Bertrand as an alias and participated in a conspiracy to murder President John F. Kennedy. Andrews told the Warren Commission that a man named Clay Bertrand called after the assassination and asked him to defend the accused murderer, Lee Harvey Oswald, but he contends that Shaw "ain't Clay Bertrand."

JUDGE FRANK J. SHEA, who presided over the trial, will rule on the motions tomorrow, according to minute clerk Max Gonzales.

The arrested judgment motion, if accepted, would allow Andrews to be released on bail and his attorneys then could take necessary steps to begin an appeal of the conviction before the State Supreme Court.

Harry and Cecil Burglass, two of Andrews' attorneys, showed up at the Criminal District Courts building today and Harry Burglass spent most of the morning in conference with the DA's staff.

On another front of the Garrison probe today, three men subpenaed for the Orleans Parish Grand Jury showed up for questioning.

Those appearing were:

BYRON CHIVERTON, WHOSE connection with the case is unexplained; Steve Plotkin, attorney for Gordon Novel, who has evaded Garrison's attempts to get him back to New Orleans for questioning, and Rancier Ehlinger, a former associate of Novel's who has been before the jury once before.

Plotkin, who also represents Ehlinger, said before going into the jury room that he was out of town on business and "I returned in order to give full cooperation to the grand jury." He said that it is "very unusual" for an attorney to be called before the grand jury.

Asked if he thought he was subpenaed because of his relationship with Novel, Plotkin said, "I don't know, but that appears to be the reason."

Ehlinger said he did not know why he had been subpenaed again.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE 1

STATES-ITEM

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Edition: FINAL

Author:

Editor:

Title: ASSASSINATION C
PRESIDENT JOHN F.
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11-22-63

Character: AFO

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Classification: 89-

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☐ Being Investigated

ENCLOSURE

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Decisions Due On Andrews' Appeal Motions

A decision on two motions filed by attorneys for convicted perjurer Dean A. Andrews Jr. is expected today from Criminal District Judge Frank J. Shea.

One motion, which asks that judgment be suspended, would allow Andrews to be released on bail while his attorneys appeal the conviction. The other motion requests a new trial.

Andrews was found guilty Monday on three of five counts of lying to the Orleans Parish Grand Jury in connection with District Attorney Jim Garrison's investigation into the assassination of President John F. Kennedy.

IF BOTH MOTIONS are denied, Judge Shea may sentence Andrews today.

In another aspect of the probe, Criminal District Judge Edward A. Haggerty Jr. yesterday told the state it must furnish information stating approximately when certain alleged meetings and acts involving Clay L. Shaw occured.

Shaw, a New Orleans businessman, has been charged by Garrison with conspiring to assassinate Kennedy.

Judge Haggerty told Garrison to supply the approximate date when the DA contends Shaw met in Baton Rouge with Lee Harvey Oswald, whom the Warren Commission says killed Kennedy, and Jack Ruby, who shot Oswald to death.

THE JUDGE ALSO instructed the DA to name the specific city and state on the West Coast where Shaw allegedly committed an overt act relating to an assassination conspiracy.

Both sides in the case were urged to speed up the preliminary legal machinery and head for a trial in high gear. "These motions have dragged on for four months," Judge Haggerty said.

He said the trial could begin late next month. Yet, the defense still has several moves to make in its strategy.

SHAW'S LAWYERS have until Aug. 30 to file a supplementary motion to quash the grand jury indictment against him. The state has until Sept. 6 to answer. Haggerty said he will rule on Sept. 13.

F. Irving Dymond, one of Shaw's lawyers, hinted yesterday that the defense is pondering a move to seek a change of venue which would shift the trial to another city.

The grand jury met yesterday and heard more testimony apparently relating to the DA's investigation. Steven R. Plotkin, attorney for Gordon Novel; Rancier Ehlinger, a former associate of Novel, and Byron Chiverton appeared before the grand jury.

Novel is sought by Garrison as a material witness in the probe.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE 1

STATES-ITEM

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Classification: 89-
Submitting Office: N.O., LA.

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(4) 107070

ENCLOSURE

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Order DA Reveal Date Of Alleged Plot Parley

aggerty ules on lotions

District Attorney Jim ...rison was ordered to-...y to tell attorneys for ...ay L. Shaw approxi...ately when the DA con...ds Shaw met with Lee ...rvey Oswald and Jack ...by in Baton Rouge.

Criminal District Judge Ed...rd A. Haggerty Jr. also or...ed Garrison to name the ...te and city on the West ...st in which he claims ...s committed an overt act ...ding to a conspiracy to ...l President John F. Ken...dy in November 1963.

...ese were the only points ...e by the defense as Judge ...ggerty ruled on a set of ...tions asking that the DA ...e more information on his ...rges against Shaw.

THE STATE has the right to set a trial date as soon as pre-trial pleadings are over, the judge ruled.

The judge ruled today on three defense motions and one state motion. The defense motions were for a bill of particulars which would reveal specific allegations, including dates and places of the charges against Shaw; a prayer for oyer, asking that the defense be allowed to see certain articles of evidence; and a motion for the return of seized property and to supress evidence.

The state asked for a conference of all parties to set a trial date.

STILL PENDING is a defense motion to quash Shaw's indictment which alleges participation in a conspiracy to kill President Kennedy. This ruling will come after a hearing, as yet unscheduled.

On the prayer for oyer motion, Judge Haggerty said the state has already let the defense see all the evidence it is legally entitled to see. He said he will rule during the trial on the materiality and relevancy of any item or object offered in evidence.

On the motion to return property and supress evidence, Judge Haggerty said the state has returned $30,000 worth of Shaw's Homestead stock and all other evidence is in possession of the clerk of Criminal District Court. He repeated that the admissability of evidence will be ruled on during the trial and not before.

ON THE STATE'S motion for a meeting on the trial date, the judge cited Louisiana law to the effect that the DA has the right to set the date and said Garrison can set the matter for trial "as soon as the pre-trial pleadings have been properly and legally concluded."

The motion for a bill of particulars was a 93-point document which the DA's office had already answered in part. Today's ruling by Judge Haggerty was on points on which the two sides disagreed.

The judge ruled that many of the defense's requests were based on the "fallacy" that alibi is a defense against a conspiracy charge.

JUDGE HAGGERTY issued a knothly legal opinion dealing with the nature of the crime of conspiracy. He made

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE 1

STATES-ITEM

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Date: 8-16-67

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Author:

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1. When acts are committed within the state in performance of the conspiracy's purpose, the fact that other acts are to be performed outside the state does not prevent prosecution in the state for conspiracy in the state.

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9. A conspirator may clear himself by proving that he withdrew from the conspiracy before the overt act was committed.

On the alibi matter, Judge Haggerty said:

"The legal error and fallacy that . . . the defense has fallen into . . . is that an alibi is not a defense when a person is charged with a criminal conspiracy."

The judge then took the defense's requests in the bill of particulars by groups.

The first group asked for the exact date when Shaw allegedly entered into the conspiracy. The state has charged that it took place in September, 1963, and Judge Haggerty held that they did not have to be any more specific than that.

The judge said, "This is a peculiar -type crime, calling for peculiar type proof, and counsel is not permitted to force the state to present to them their entire evidence prior to the date of trail."

THE SECOND group asked for information on overt acts committed by one or more of the alleged co-conspirators. Judge Haggerty ruled that since alibi is not a defense, the defendant is not entitled to this information.

The third group asked for specific evidence of what were the overt acts and what was the agreement entered into by the conspirators. Since this is evidence, the judge ruled, the defense is not entitled to it before the trial.

The fourth group related to the place and time of the alleged conspiracy. It was here that the defense won its only favorable rulings.

The judge said the state had already complied with most of the requests in this group, but on two specific requests Judge Haggerty said:

"I believe counsel for the defense is entitled to know the approximate time in the fall of 1963 that the meeting took place between Oswald, Ruby and Shaw. I so order the state to particularize further. I further direct that the state's answer to paragraph 22D be more explanatory by explaining where on the West Coast, particularly the state and the city, I do order."

Paragraph 22D was in a group of overt acts alleged by the state in response to a defense request in the bill of particulars. One of the acts, the state said, was "a trip to the West Coast of the United States by Clay L. Shaw during the month of November, 1963."

Another "overt act" charged by Garrison was Clay L. Shaw traveling from New Orleans to Baton Rouge in the fall of 1963 and there meeting Lee Harvey Oswald and Jack Ruby at the Capitol House Hotel and delivering to Oswald and Ruby a sum of money."

THE FIFTH GROUP of requests sought additional information about the alleged overt acts. Judge Haggerty ruled the state was not required to furnish them.

The sixth group, again seeking more information about the alleged overt acts, were already complied with by the state, Judge Haggerty ruled.

A final seventh group of requests sought information about the state's evidence which Judge Haggerty said the state was not required to give.

SHAW'S ATTORNEYS today also loop steps to have testimony taken from Sandra Moffett (Mrs. Lillie Mae McMaines, in Des Moines, Iowa.

Mrs. McMaines, a former girlfriend of the state's star witness Perry Russo, has refused to return to New Orleans for questioning by the DA's office.

Today, Shaw's attorneys filed a motion for deposition by agreement to take her testimony in Des Moines and asked the DA's office join them for the taking of the deposition.

They pointed out in the motion that the state has been anxious to have her testimony for the Shaw trial and said they, too, are anxious to have her testimony on record.

The motion said that the defense has a copy of a letter to Garrison from Mrs. McMaines' attorney, Lex Hawkins, which offers to have her available in Des Moines Aug. 24.

(Mount Clipping In Space Below)

Andrews' Appeal Motions Expected

Attorneys for Dean A. Andrews Jr., who was convicted of perjury this week in connection with DA Jim Garrison's assassination probe, were expected to file motions today for a new trial and an arrested judgement.

The ~~ro~~und lawyer with a hip tongue was indicted by the Orleans Parish Grand Jury for lying about the identity of Clay Bertrand and was found guilty early Monday after a grueling five days in court.

Garrison claims that retired New Orleans businessman Clay L Shaw used Bertrand as an alias and participated in a conspiracy to murder President John F. Kenedy. Andrews told the Warren Commission that a man named Clay Bertrand called after the assassination and asked him to defend the accused murderer, Lee Harvey Oswald, but he contends ~~that Shaw~~ "ain't Clay Bertrand."

JUDGE FRANK J Shea, who presided over the trial, will rule on the motions tomorrow, according to minute clerk Max Gonzales.

The arrested judgment motion, if accepted, would allow Andrews to be released on bail and his attorneys then could take necessary steps to begin an appeal of the conviction before the State Supreme Court.

Hart and Cecil Burglass, two of Andrews' attorneys showed up at the ~~Criminal~~ District Courts building today and Harry Burglass spent most of the morning in conference with the DA's staff.

On another front of the Garrison probe today, two of three persons subpenaed for the Orleans Parish Grand Jury made their appearance before noon. Those subpenaed included:

Byron Chiverton, whose connection with the case is unexplained; Steve Plotkin, attorney for Gordon ~~Novel~~, who has evaded Garrison's attempts to get him back to New Orleans for questioning, and Rancier Ehlinger, a former associate of Novel's who has been before the jury once before.

Plotkin, who also represents Ehlinger, said before going into the jury room that he was out of town on business and "I returned in order to give full cooperation to the grand jury." He said that is is "very unusual" for an attorney to be called before the grand jury.

Asked if he thought he was subpenaed because of his relationship with Novel, Plotkin said, "I don't know, but that appears to be the reason."

Ehlinger said he did not ~~know why~~ he had ~~been sub~~penaed again.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE 1

STATES-ITEM

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Date: 8-16-67

Edition: RED FLASH

Author:

Editor:

Title: ASSASSINATION O PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, DALLAS, TE 11-22-63

Character: AFO

or

Classification: 89-

Submitting Office: N.O., LA.

☐ Being Investigated

6 109 Rec'd - 172

ENCLOSURE

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

JUDGE TO RULE IN SHAW CASE

Will Decide on Defense, State Motions Today

Criminal District Court Judge Edward A. Haggerty Jr., who will preside at the presidential assassination conspiracy trial of retired businessman Clay L. Shaw, will rule on three defense motions and one state motion Wednesday morning.

Judge Haggerty announced Tuesday that he will rule at 11:30 a. m. Wednesday on the defense's application for a bill of particulars, which would reveal specific allegations, including dates and places, a prayer for oyer, which asks that the defense be allowed to see certain articles of evidence, and a motion for the return of seized property and to suppress evidence.

Also to be ruled upon will be the state's motion for a conference of all concerned to select a trial date.

Still pending will be a defense motion to quash Shaw's Orleans Parish Grand Jury indictment which alleges participation in a conspiracy to kill President John F. Kennedy. This ruling will come after a hearing, as yet unscheduled.

Earlier Tuesday District Attorney Jim Garrison issued subpenas for three persons to appear before the jury in connection with the assassination probe.

The three are:

Steven R. Plotkin, an attorney who represents fugitive witness Gordon Novel.

Rancier B. Ehlinger, 103 Homestead ave., Metairie, a former associate of Novel's who has appeared before the jury before.

Byron Chiverton, 4209 Fontainebleau dr., whose connection with the probe is a mystery.

Assistant District Attorney Alvin J. Oser said that Garrison is also filing for a writ of habeas corpus to have Miguel Torres returned to New Orleans from the Louisiana state penitentiary for an appearance before the grand jury next week.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE 7

SECTION 1

TIMES PICAYUNE

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Date: 8-16-67

Edition:

Author:

Editor:

Title: ASSASSINATION C PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, DALLAS, TE 11-22-63

Character: AFO

or

Classification: 89-

Submitting Office: N. O., LA.

☐ Being Investigated

5672

ENCLOSURE

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATION SECTION

AUG 21 1967

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson	✓
Mr. DeLoach	
Mr. Mohr	
Mr. Bishop	
Mr. Casper	
Mr. Callahan	
Mr. Conrad	
Mr. Felt	
Mr. Gale	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Sullivan	
Mr. Tavel	
Mr. Trotter	
Tele. Room	
Miss Holmes	
Miss Gandy	

FBI WASH DC

FBI NEW ORLS

515PM URGENT 8-20-67 CDC

TO DIRECTOR 62-109060 AND DALLAS 89-43

FROM NEW ORLEANS 89-69

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEXAS, NOV. TWENTYTWO, SIXTYTHREE, MISCELLANEOUS - INFO CONCERNING, OO: DALLAS.

THE NEW ORLEANS STATES ITEM, RED FLASH EDITION, AUG. TWENTYONE INSTANT, REPORTED THAT FEDERAL JUDGE ALVIN B. RUBIN, TODAY, TOOK UNDER ADVISEMENT ARGUMENTS ON THE QUESTION OF WHETHER NEWSMAN WALTER SHERIDAN MUST TESTIFY BEFORE AN ORLEANS PARISH GRAND JURY INVESTIGATING THE ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY. ACCORDING TO THE ARTICLE, ATTORNEYS FOR SHERIDAN ARE ASKING FOR AN INJUNCTION AGAINST SHERIDAN'S GRAND JURY APPEARANCE. REC-51 62-109060-5693

THE ARTICLE REPORTED THAT MILTON E. BRENER, SHERIDAN'S ATTORNEY, ARGUED THAT SHERIDAN WOULD BE WITHOUT LEGAL COUNSEL DURING HIS APPEARANCE BEFORE THE GRAND JURY AND, THEREFORE, MIGHT GIVE TESTIMONY THAT WOULD BE HARMFUL TO HIMSELF. AT

16 AUG 23 1967

END PAGE ONE

RECEIVED - [illegible]

65 AUG 29 1967

MR DELOACH FOR THE DIRECTOR

PSGE TWO

ONE POINT DURING THE HEARING JUDGE RUBIN ASKED BRENER IF HE THOUGHT SHERIDAN WAS THREATENED WITH OTHER CHARGES IF HE MADE AN APPEARANCE BEFORE THE GRAND JURY. BRENER REPLIED THAT SHERIDAN HAS BEEN SUBPOENAED BEFORE THE GRAND JURY AND THEY FELT THERE WILL BE OTHER CHARGES AND THAT THEY FELT STRONGLY THAT MR. GARRISON DOES NOT INTEND TO STOP WITH ONE CHARGE.

ACCORDING TO THE ARTICLE, BRENER CHARGED THAT THE CASE IS UNIQUE IN THAT "MR. GARRISON WAS BENT FOR LEATHER IN STOPPING SHERIDAN." BRENER CHARGED THAT THERE HAS BEEN "PURPOSEFUL DISCRIMINATION" AND "SELECTIVE ENFORCEMENT" OF THE LAW BY GARRISON IN THE CHARGING OF SHERIDAN.

ASSISTANT DISTRICT ATTORNEY JAMES ALCOCK ARGUED THAT THE DEFENSE HAD NOT BEEN ABLE TO CITE ANY LAW TO BOLSTER ITS MOTION FOR FEDERAL COURT INTERVENTION AND SAID THE FEDERAL COURT DID NOT HAVE JURISDICTION TO GRANT THE INJUNCTION. ALCOCK CONTENDED THE FEDERAL COURT WOULD WIND UP DECIDING THE CREDIBILITY OF RUSSO AND WOULD, THEREFORE,

END PAGE TWO

PAGE THREE

PERFORM THE FUNCTION OF A WITNESS. ALCOCK CONTENDED THAT SHERIDAN WOULD NOT BE ASKED BY THE GRAND JURY ABOUT THE BRIBERY CHARGE AGAINST HIM AND CONTENDED THAT SHERIDAN WOULD BE FULLY PROTECTED BY THE DISTRICT ATTORNEYS ADVISING HIM OF HIS CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHTS AND COULD LEAVE THE GRAND JURY ROOM TO CONFER WITH HIS ATTORNEY OUTSIDE THE DOOR.

NO LHM BEING SUBMITTED.

END

BGM

FBI WASH DC

TUCLR

CC- MR. SULLIVAN

FBI WASH DC

FBI NEW ORLS

1107PM URGENT 8/16/67 CLP

TO: DIRECTOR (65-7321) AND CHICAGO (62-6001)

FROM: NEW ORLEANS (62-3513) 2P

JAMES RIDDLE HOFFA, ETAL: MF; ETC.; CO: CHICAGO.

RE CHICAGO TELETYPE, AUGUST SIXTEEN INSTANT.

A REPRESENTATIVE OF THE NEW ORLEANS PD WHO IS CLOSELY ASSOCIATED WITH ORLEANS PARISH DISTRICT COURT, HAS ADVISED THAT JUDGE MALCOLM O'HARA HAS BEEN ON VACATION SINCE JULY TWENTYEIGHT LAST AND WILL BE ON VACATION UNTIL AUGUST TWENTYEIGHT NEXT. WHEREABOUTS OF JUDGE O'HARA UNKNOWN AT THE PRESENT TIME. REPRESENTATIVE OF NEW ORLEANS PD ADVISED THAT O'HARA HAS NOT ANSWERED HIS TELEPHONE IN THE PAST SEVERAL DAYS. DISCREET INQUIRIES CONTINUING TO DETERMINE PRESENT LOCATION OF JUDGE O'HARA.

PERSHING O. GERVAIS, FORMER INVESTIGATOR FOR DA JIM GARRISON, ADVISED THAT ON AUGUST ELEVEN, LAST, HE RECEIVED A TELEPHONE CALL FROM GORDON/NOVEL FROM COCOA BEACH, FLA., TELEPHONE THREE ZERO FIVE-SEVEN EIGHT THREE-SIX ZERO THREE THREE, AND NOVEL TOLD GERVAIS HE HAD INFORMATION WORTH IN THE "SEVEN

END PAGE ONE

AUG 21 1967

62-109060-6 unit

NOT RECORDED
159 AUG 17 1967

cc Fm

FIGURES WHICH WOULD BE HELPFUL TO HIS FRIEND, ZACHARY A. STRATE, JR. GERVAIS STATED HE WAS NOT INTERESTED IN BECOMING INVOLVED; HOWEVER, HE TOLD STRATE OF THE CALL AND IT WAS HIS UNDERSTANDING THAT STRATE CONTACTED NOVEL. GERVAIS HAS NO INFORMATION AS TO THE TYPE OF INFORMATION NOVEL ALLEGED HE HAD.

GERVAIS VOLUNTEERED THIS INFORMATION TO AN AGENT OF THIS OFFICE, INSTANT DATE, STATING HE FELT SOMEONE SHOULD HAVE THE INFORMATION AND THAT HE DID NOT WANT TO BE INVOLVED.

PERSHING C. GERVAIS IS CURRENTLY IN BUSINESS WITH STRATE OPERATING A RESTAURANT KNOWN AS THE GREENDOOR AND MAY HAVE OTHER BUSINESS CONNECTIONS WITH STRATE. HE ACKNOWLEDGED THAT STRATE IS A CLOSE FRIEND.

GORDON NOVEL IS AN ALLEGED WITNESS IN THE GARRISON INVESTIGATION INTO THE ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY AND HAS BEEN CHARGED WITH CONSPIRACY TO COMMIT BURGLARY OF A MUNITIONS DUMP IN HOUMA, LA. NOVEL HAS BEEN CLOSELY ASSOCIATED WITH FORMER DEPARTMENTAL OFFICIAL WALTER SHERIDAN AND HAS APPEARED ON A TELEVISION PROGRAM PRODUCED BY SHERIDAN ATTACKING THE GARRISON PROBE.

END

DEL

FBI WASH DC

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

DATE: 8/14/67

FROM : SAC, TAMPA (62-455)(RUC)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963
(OO: DL)

ReTPtel to Bu dated 8/7/67 and Bu radiogram 8/8/67.

Enclosed for the Bureau are the original and 8 copies of an LHM regarding information furnished by CORION NOVEL concerning JAMES GARRISON. One copy is being furnished to both New Orleans and Dallas in view of their interest in this matter.

No further contact is contemplated with NOVEL by the Tampa Division at this time.

ENCLOSURE

2 - Bureau (Enc.8)
1 - Dallas (Enc.1)
1 - New Orleans (Enc.1)
1 - Tampa
EJT:bg
(5)

IST-103

REC 45 62-109060-5694

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Tampa, Florida
August 14, 1967

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963

GORDON D. NOVEL telephonically contacted the Cocoa, Florida Resident Agency of the Federal Bureau of Investigation on August 7, 1967 and advised that he had received information from a representative of the American Civil Liberties Union (ACLU) that he was to turn over any information he had developed regarding JAMES GARRISON, District Attorney, New Orleans, Louisiana to the nearest FBI Office. NOVEL advised that he wished to turn over such information in the near future.

On August 9, 1967 GORDON D. NOVEL advised that he had been employed as Chief of Security by JAMES GARRISON from February 18, 1967 to February 27, 1967, during the course of GARRISON's investigation into the assassination of President KENNEDY. NOVEL advised that he quit his position on GARRISON's staff after he determined that the entire investigation was a sham on the part of GARRISON. Subsequently, GARRISON obtained a warrant for his arrest for being a material witness to the assassination, a warrant for his participation in a burglary of an ammunition dump near New Orleans, and another warrant for fraud against the Franklin Printing Company in New Orleans. NOVEL advised that he was arrested in Columbus, Ohio on the material witness warrant, but was released after GARRISON failed to send the necessary extradition request. No other actions have been taken on the other warrants.

COPIES DESTROYED
- 21 JAN 1978

62-109060-5694

ENCLOSURE

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963

NOVEL advised that he had been informed by a representative of the American Civil Liberties Union that there was a slight possibility that GARRISON's actions violated the civil rights of NOVEL. NOVEL advised that the purpose in entertaining the idea of making a civil rights complaint against GARRISON was to bring the United States Government into the investigation of GARRISON that is presently being conducted by himself and the news media. NOVEL advised that after due consideration he did not believe that he had any evidence to support any complaint that GARRISON had violated his civil rights guaranteed by the Constitution of the United States, and therefore, he did not wish to make any such complaint at this time. He advised that if he did develop such information he would promptly furnish the information to the FBI.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

Domestic Intelligence Division

INFORMATIVE NOTE

Date 8/21/67

Walter Sheridan is an NBC news investigator who helped prepare a special program for NBC in which Jim Garrison's so-called Kennedy assassination probe was analyzed. Garrison's star witness against Clay L. Shaw made statements on the program which indicated he was being manipulated by Garrison.

Shortly after the program, Garrison charged Sheridan with bribing and intimidating the witness in question. In addition, Garrison had Sheridan subpoenaed to testify before a New Orleans grand jury.

Sheridan's attorneys have been fighting through the courts to have the grand jury subpoena quashed. Appeals through state courts were in vain and the case was then appealed to U. S. District Court.

The attached will not be disseminated since it was taken from news media material.

55 AUG 2 1967

TJS:ts

FBI

Date: 8/26/67

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL (Priority)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, KANSAS CITY (62-8156) RUC

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
DALLAS, TEXAS, 11/22/63
MISCELLANEOUS -
INFORMATION CONCERNING

REC 39

OO: DALLAS

On 8/24/67 [redacted] Southwestern Bell Telephone Company, Kansas City, Missouri, confidentially advised SA ROY L. TUSSEY as follows:

HARRY JONES, a feature writer for the Kansas City Star and Times newspapers, contacted [redacted] concerning the identity of subscribers [redacted] phone numbers VA 1-9841 and [redacted] JONES told [redacted] that he was preparing a series of articles on new information relating to the assassination of President KENNEDY and that the above two telephone numbers were pertinent relative to JONES' series of articles.

[redacted] said that he declined to identify the subscribers to these phone numbers because JONES was not a duly constituted law enforcement agent, which normally he would give such information to.

C.C. - Bishop

3 - Bureau (RM)
2 - Dallas (89-43)(RM)
1 - New Orleans (Info)(RM)
1 - Kansas City
RVH:pe
(7)

REC 39 62-109060 — 5695

EX 106

16 AUG 28 1967

SIX

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

[redacted] said that he subsequently determined the following concerning these numbers.

VA 1-9841 is a non-operating telephone number and the records for the subscribers to this number had been destroyed.

[redacted] is subscribed to by [redacted], Kansas City, Missouri.

[redacted] advised that he was furnishing the above information on a confidential basis to the FBI for whatever use it might be to this Bureau

HARRY JONES, the feature writer for the "Kansas City Star, has been co-operative with the Kansas City Office in the past and could be contacted on a confidential basis concerning the source of his information.

No inquiry being made regarding this information UACB.

1966 Kansas City, Missouri City Directory lists

[redacted]

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

TELETYPE

REC-24

Mr. Tolson	✓
Mr. DeLoach	✓
Mr. Mohr	
Mr. Bishop	
Mr. Casper	
Mr. Callahan	
Mr. Conrad	
Mr. Felt	
Mr. Gale	✓
Mr. Rosen	✓
Mr. Sullivan	✓
Mr. Tavel	
Mr. Trotter	
Tele. Room	
Miss Holmes	
Miss Gandy	

FBI WASH DC

FBI NEW ORLS

547PM URGENT 8-23-67 CDC

TO DIRECTOR 62-109060 AND DALLAS 89-43

FROM NEW ORLEANS 89-69

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEXAS, NOV TWENTYTWO, SIXTYTHREE. MISCELLANEOUS - INFO CONCERNING, OO: DALLAS.

NEW ORLEANS STATES-ITEM, RED FLASH EDITION, AUG. TWENTYTHREE, INSTANT, REPORTED THAT THE ORLEANS PARISH GRAND JURY AND THE TERREBONNE PARISH GRAND JURY WERE CONVENED TODAY TO TAKE A LOOK AT SEPARATE PHASES OF DISTRICT ATTORNEY JIM GARRISON'S KENNEDY ASSASSINATION PROBE. ACCORDING TO THE ARTICLE, TERREBONNE PARISH GRAND JURY WAS MEETING TO INVESTIGATE CHARGES BY GARRISON THAT PROBE FIGURES GORDON NOVEL, SERGIO ARCACHA SMITH AND THE LATE DAVID W. FERRIE AND OTHERS CONSPIRED TO BURGLARIZE A SCHLUMBERGER WELL SERVICES MUNITIONS BUNKER NEAR HOUMA DURING THE SUMMER OF SIXTYONE. THE ARTICLE REPORTED THAT GARRISON HAD BEEN SUBPOENAED TO APPEAR BEFORE THE TERREBONNE PARISH GRAND JURY BUT WAS EXCUSED BY THE HOUMA CRIMINAL

END PAGE ONE

62-109060-5696

AUG 29 1967

59 SEP 1 1967

MR. DELOACH FOR THE DIRECTOR

COURT WHEN THE PARISH DISTRICT ATTORNEY'S OFFICE SAID IT DID NOT NEED GARRISON TODAY. THE ARTICLE REPORTED THAT THE FOLLOWING INDIVIDUALS WERE SUBPOENAED TO APPEAR BEFORE THE TERREBONNE PARISH GRAND JURY:

TED COBB, FIELD SERVICE MANAGER FOR SCHLUMBERGER AT MORGAN CITY; WILLIAM GURVICH, WHO AT ONE TIME WAS GARRISON'S CHIEF INVESTIGATIVE AIDE IN THE PROBE; RANCIER B. EHLINGER, A FORMER BUSINESS ASSOCIATE OF GORDON NOVEL; MARLENE MANCUSO, EX-WIFE OF GORDON NOVEL; AND PATROLMAN LEROY BELANGER OF THE HOUMA PD WHO INVESTIGATED THE THEFT COMPLAINT.

THE ARTICLE REPORTED THAT THE NEW ORLEANS GRAND JURY CALLED TWO WITNESSES IN CONNECTION WITH GARRISON'S PROBE AND IDENTIFIED THESE WITNESSES AS MRS. JOSEPHINE HUGG, A FORMER SECRETARY FOR THE INTERNATIONAL TRADE MART DURING CLAY SHAW'S TENURE AS MANAGING DIRECTOR, AND MIGUEL TORRES WHO WAS BROUGHT FROM THE ANGOLA STATE PENITENTIARY TO NEW ORLEANS UNDER A WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS.

END PAGE TWO

PAGE THREE

THIS ARTICLE ALSO REPORTED THAT CRIMINAL DISTRICT JUDGE EDWARD A. HAGGERTY RULED TODAY THAT THE ANSWERS GIVEN BY GARRISON'S OFFICE TO A MOTION FILED BY SHAW'S ATTORNEYS ASKING FOR FULLER EXPLANATIONS OF ANSWERS BY GARRISON'S OFFICE TO THEIR REQUEST FOR A BILL OF PARTICULARS REGARDING THE SPECIFIC TIME SHAW IS ALLEGED TO HAVE MET WITH LEE HARVEY OSWALD AND JACK RUBY AT THE CAPITOL HOUSE IN BATON ROUGE AND ON SHAW'S TRIP TO THE WEST COAST AT THE TIME OF THE KENNEDY ASSASSINATION WERE SUFFICIENT.

NO LHM BEING SUBMITTED.

END

BGM

FBI WASH DC

TU CLR

cc: Mr. Tolson

DATE: 8/23/67

[redacted]

[redacted]
[redacted]
[redacted]
[redacted]
File 100-10461 (24)

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
DALLAS, TEXAS 11/22/63
[redacted]
[redacted] CONCERNING
[redacted]
File 62-109060
[redacted]-89-43 (P)

Considerable correspondence is still being received in connection with captioned assassination matter as a result of the GARRISON probe at New Orleans. The Bureau is aware that this probe alleges that LEE HARVEY OSWALD was part of a conspiracy. Such correspondence, however, has been filed in the above captioned assassination case and will continue to be so filed.

Inasmuch as there are no current outstanding leads in captioned OSWALD matter, it is being placed in a pending inactive status.

62-109060-
NOT RECORDED
196 AUG 28 1967

[redacted] (1 - 100-10461)
(1 - 89-43)

AUG [illegible] 1967

FBI - DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

6 SEP 1 1967

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

AUG 24 1967

TELETYPE

FBI WASH DC

700

PM 8/24/67 URGENT WHD

TO: DIRECTOR (62-109069 AND DALLAS (89-43)

FROM: NEW ORLEANS (89-69)

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEXAS, NOV. TWENTYTWO, SIXTYTHREE, MISCELLANEOUS INFO CONCERNING, OO:DALLAS.

THE NEW ORLEANS STATES-ITEM, RED FLASH EDITION, AUG. TWENTYFOUR INSTANT, REPORTED THAT CRIMINAL DISTRICT JUDGE EDWARD A. HAGGERTY HAS GIVEN DEFENSE ATTORNEYS FOR CLAY L. SHAW, ACCUSED OF BEING A KENNEDY ASSASSINATION CONSPIRATOR, UNTIL SEPT. EIGHTEEN NEXT TO FILE PRELIMINARY DEFENSE MOTIONS PRIOR TO THE SETTING OF A DATE FOR TRIAL. NO LHM FOLLOWS.

END

WRD

FBI WASH DC

REC-24 62-109060-5697

AUG 29 1967

59 SEP 1 1967

CC- MR. SULLIVAN

MR DELOACH FOR THE DIRECTOR

Mr. Tolson
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Bishop
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

FBI

Date: 8/23/67

Transmit the following in PLAIN TEXT
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL
(Priority)

Mr. Bishop
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, NEW ORLEANS (89-69)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
DALLAS, TEXAS, 11/22/63
MISCELLANEOUS - INFO CONCERNING
OO: DALLAS

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are newspaper articles appearing in New Orleans newspapers concerning the assassination of President KENNEDY.

Also enclosed for Dallas and Miami are one copy each of these newspaper articles.

Enc. (3)
(3) - Bureau (Encl. 3)
1 - Dallas (89-43) (Encl. 3)
1 - Miami (Encl. 3)
1 - New Orleans

62-109060

FCW:jab
(6)

NOT RECORDED
3 AUG 29 1967

5-Det Rpt

E. C. - Bishop

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

55 AUG 31 1967

(Mount Clipping In Space Below)

SHAW DEFENSE GETS NEW DATA

Day and Time of Alleged Meeting Disclosed

District Attorney Jim Garrison Friday revealed the approximate day and time he claims conspiracy defendant Clay L. Shaw met Lee Harvey Oswald and Jack Ruby in Baton Rouge.

Assistant District Attorney James L. Alcock said the meeting took place "on or about Sept. 3, 1963 . . . approximately between the hours of 2 p. m. and 3 p. m." in an answer to a supplemental application for a bill of particulars filed by the Shaw defense Wednesday.

The alleged meeting took place at the Capitol House Hotel, "in a room, the number of which is unknown to the state," Alcock said in his answer.

Shaw's defense attorneys filed the supplemental application for particulars with Criminal District Court Judge Edward A. Haggerty Jr. Wednesday, and Judge Haggerty ordered the state to answer by Friday.

Garrison previously revealed his allegation of a meeting in Baton Rouge between Shaw and Ruby in answer to the defense's original application for particulars, but he did not supply the day or time.

CITIES NAMED

In a separate, amended answer to the original application for particulars, Alcock said that Shaw made a trip to Portland, Ore., by way of Houston, San Antonio, Los Angeles and San Francisco in November, 1963.

In its original answer the state alleged the trip to the West Coast without naming the city. Wednesday Judge Haggerty ordered the state to do so.

Garrison contends participants in a plot to assassinate President John F. Kennedy arranged to be in various sections of the country on the day of the murder.

Shaw said he went to the West Coast to address a world trade group and spent the day of the assassination in San Francisco.

In another development in criminal district court Friday Judge Oliver P. Schulingkamp denied two motions filed by a one-time roommate of deceased probe figure David W. Ferrie.

Layton Martens, indicted for perjury in assassination probe testimony before the Orleans Parish grand jury, filed a prayer for oyer (inspection of evidence) and a request for a bill of particulars through his attorney, Milton Brener.

Judge Schulingkamp ruled that the state's answers to the pleadings were "good and sufficient in law."

Brener said his next move will be to file a motion to quash his client's perjury indictment.

Martens was indicted April 5 after testimony before the jury. Testimony cited in the indictment referred to Gordon Novel, sought as a material witness by Garrison, and the burglary of a munitions bunker in Houma in 1960.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE 1

SECTION 1

TIMES PICAYUNE

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Date: 8-19-67

Edition:

Author:

Editor:

Title: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEX. 11-22-63

Character: AFO

or

Classification: 89-

Submitting Office: N.O., LA.

☐ Being Investigated

62-109060-

ENCLOSURE

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

SHERIDAN CASE IS UNDER STUDY

Court to Decide Issues in JFK Probe

Federal District Judge Alvin B Rubin took under consideration Monday two legal questions growing out of newsman Walter Sheridan's connection with District Attorney Jim Garrison's probe of the assassination of President John F. Kenhedy.

Under consideration by the court are the issues of whether Sheridan should be required to appear before the Orleans Parish Grand Jury and whether the district attorney should be enjoined from prosecuting Sheridan, a National Broadcasting Company newsman, and Richard Townley, a WDSU-TV reporter, on bribery charges.

Representatives of Garrison's office asked that the suit filed by Sheridan and Townley be dismissed.

At the conclusion of technical arguments Judge Rubin said that, after he decides issues argued Monday, he will set a pre-trial conference with attorneys involved and possibly fix a date for an evidentiary hearing.

Sheridan was subpenaed to appear before the state grand jury shortly after he and Townley were charged by Garrison with attempted bribery of Perry Russo, a principal witness in the district attorney's assassination investigation.

At Monday's hearing Milton E. Brener and Edward M. Baldwin, attorneys for Sheridan and Townley, claimed that Sheridan would be without adequate legal counsel if he is called by the grand jury and that he may give testimony which will be incriminating.

During arguments Judge Rubin asked Brener if he thinks that Sheridan may be threatened with other charges if he testifies to the grand jury.

Brener said, "He's been subpenaed before the grand jury, and we feel there will be other charges. We feel strongly that Mr. Garrison does not intend to stop with one charge."

However, Assistant District Attorney James Alcock asserted that it is positively the position of the district attorney that Sheridan will not be asked any questions connected with the bribery allegations.

Brener alleged that there has been discrimination and "selective enforcement of the law" by the district attorney against Sheridan.

On the issue of whether or not the district attorney should be enjoined from proceeding with the prosecution of Sheridan and Townley, Judge Rubin said that the question is whether the plaintiffs have exhausted their remedies in the state courts.

Alcock claimed that Brener and Baldwin were unable to present any cases to bolster their position and that the federal court is without jurisdiction to enjoin the prosecution.

"They are trying to short circuit the state processes," Alcock claimed.

Sheridan's attorneys claimed that recent rulings of the United States Supreme Court dealing with the right to counsel extend to a person appearing before a grand jury, but Alcock contended that Sheridan will have the right to leave the jury room and seek his attorney's advice if he is asked a question which he thinks may violate his rights.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE 14

SECTION 1

TIMES PICAYUNE

NEW ORLEANS, LA

Date: 8-22-67

Edition:

Author:

Editor:

Title: ASSASSINATION PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, DALLAS, T 11-22-63

Character: AFO

or

Classification: 89-

Submitting Office: N.O., LA

☐ Being Investigated

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

U.S. Judge Ponders Plea By Sheridan

Federal Judge Alvin B. Rubin today took under advisement arguments on the question of whether newsman Walter Sheridan must testify before an Orleans Parish Grand Jury investigating the assassination of President John F. Kennedy.

Sheridan was subpenaed to appear before the grand jury shortly after Dist. Atty. Jim Garrison charged him with attempting to bribe Perry R. Russo, a top prosecution witness.

The NBC reporter's attorneys are asking Judge Rubin to grant a hearing on their motion asking for an injunction against Sheridan's grand jury appearance.

SHERIDAN'S ATTORNEY, Milton E. Brener, argued that his client would be without legal counsel during his appearance before the grand jury and therefore might give testimony that would be harmful to himself.

At one point during the hearing this morning, Judge Rubin asked Brener if he thought Sheridan was threatened with other charges if he made an appearance before the grand jury.

"He's been subpenaed before the grand jury and we feel there will be other charges. We feel strongly that Mr. Garrison does not intend to stop with one charge."

HE CHARGED THAT the case is unique in that "Mr. Garrison was bent for leather in stopping Mr. Sheridan . . ."

Brener charged that there had been "purposeful discrimination" and "selective enforcement" of the law by Garrison in the charging of Sheridan.

He charged that the district attorney's office had been guilty of public bribery in its offer of money and a job to Alvin Beauboeuf, a figure in the Garrison probe of an assassination plot.

Judge Rubin made it clear today that the principal question is whether Sheridan has exhausted his legal rights in the state courts.

He asked Brenner whether a ruling for the injunction might not set a precedent that would be followed by every other defendant in proceedings involving the assassination plot case.

ASSISTANT DIST. Atty. James Alcock argued that the defense has not been able to cite any law to bolster its motion for federal court intervention. He said the federal court did not have the jurisdiction to grant the injunction.

He said the federal court would wind up deciding the credibility of Russo and would therefore perform the function of a witness.

"They are just trying to short-circuit the standard procedure of the state court without availing themselves of the state procedures," he said.

Alcock said Sheridan would absolutely not be coerced by the grand jury about the bribery charge against him; that he is fully protected in this respect.

SHERIDAN'S ATTORNEYS had argued that new civil rights rulings by the U.S. Supreme Court demanded that a defendant be protected by legal counsel at all times and that the defendant would not have counsel before the grand jury.

Alcock contended that Sheridan would be fully protected by the district attorney's advising him of his constitutional rights and could leave the grand jury room to confer with his attorney outside the door. An attorney is not allowed to accompany his client before a grand jury.

The Louisiana State Supreme Court ruled on Aug. 7 that Sheridan must testify before the grand jury. The court ruled that Sheridan's claim of harassment by Garrison is not sufficient "to warrant the exercise of our supervisory jurisdiction at this time."

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE 1

STATES-ITEM

NEW ORLEANS, LA

Date: 8-21-67

Edition: RED FLASH

Author:

Editor:

Title: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, DALLAS, T. 11-22-63

Character: AFO

or

Classification: 89-

Submitting Office: N. O., LA.

☐ Being Investigated

5-115a (9-29-65)

Domestic Intelligence Division

INFORMATIVE NOTE

Date 8/23/67

One of the various facets of Jim Garrison's so-called probe of the Kennedy assassination involved an allegation that certain individuals connected with the anti-Castro Cuban movement broke into a munitions bunker located on a former Air Base in Houma, Louisiana in 1961 and took explosives for use by anti-Castro Cubans.

At the time of the alleged offense, the Air Base was under lease to the Schlumberger Well Services Company. Among those accused of the offense were Gordon Novel, former associate of Jim Garrison and Sergio Arcacha Smith, who was connected with the Cuban Revolutionary Front. Garrison apparently was attempting to link this theft of explosives to a conspiracy to assassinate John F. Kennedy. It was even suggested by one source that Sergio Arcacha Smith might even be named by Garrison as one of the triggermen in the assassination.

The attached will not be disseminated since it was taken from news media material.

TJS:ts

FBI

Date: 8/21/67

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL (Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, TAMPA (62-455) (P)

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963
(OO:DL)

Enclosed for the Bureau are the original and 8 copies of an LHM re information furnished by GORDON NOVEL about the current status of the investigation of JAMES GARRISON into instant matter. Two copies are being furnished the New Orleans Division for their information and one copy to Dallas for information.

For the information of the Bureau, and New Orleans, GORDON NOVEL continues to contact the Cocoa RA and SA EDWARD J. TULLY re JAMES GARRISON's activities in New Orleans. On 8/16/67, NOVEL requested that the FBI furnish him with a copy of the coroner's report in the death of DAVID FERRIE in order that he could check the report against his theory that FERRIE was accidentally murdered by GARRISON and/or two of his investigators when they tried to subdue FERRIE with atropine. According to NOVEL, FERRIE died following an aneurysm in the brain induced by convulsions caused by a toxic reaction on the part of FERRIE to the atropine.

NOVEL was advised that no information contained in FBI files would be furnished to him. However, any information that he wished to impart concerning instant matter would be accepted.

3 - Bureau (Encls. 2) ENCLOSURE
2 - New Orleans (Encls. 2)
1 - Dallas (Encl. 1)(Info)
2 - Tampa
EJT:egs/cj
(8)

REC-24 62-109060-5698

AUG 24 1967

D. D. Bishop

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M

Special Agent in Charge

59SEP 4 1967

It appears as if NOVEL will be furnishing information on a continuing basis while he is a resident in Cocoa Beach. Tampa is not in a position to evaluate this information as to its reliability or validity and therefore, UACB or New Orleans, Tampa will merely accept the information furnished by NOVEL without comment, and furnish same to the Bureau and New Orleans by appropriate communication.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Tampa, Florida
August 21, 1967

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963

On August 16, 1967, GORDON NOVEL advised that on that date, he received information from unnamed sources in New Orleans that JAMES GARRISON had subpoenaed RANCIER EHLINGER and STEVE PLOTKIN, NOVEL's attorney in New Orleans, and had questioned them regarding NOVEL. NOVEL advised that his attorney did not furnish any information to GARRISON, citing his attorney-client relationship as being privileged. However, GARRISON questioned EHLINGER regarding whether NOVEL had ever worked with, or for, the Central Intelligence Agency and whether or not CLAY SHAW had ever been involved in Cuban gun running activities.

RANCIER EHLINGER is believed to be identical with RANCIER B. EHLINGER who is, according to the New Orleans "States Item" red flash edition for August 23, 1967, a former business associate of GORDON NOVEL.

NOVEL also advised that he had learned that the Terrebonne Parish Grand Jury had issued subpoenas to his former wife, and other persons, for appearance on August 23, 1967. NOVEL advised that it was his opinion that apparently the case involving the burglary of an arsenal in Houma, Louisiana, which GARRISON accuses him of attempting, will be presented before the Grand Jury. NOVEL noted that this date is exactly one day after the five year Statute of Limitations runs on this matter.

NOVEL also advised that GARRISON had sent word to him that he would grant him 24 hour immunity, if he would come to New Orleans and be questioned by GARRISON regarding the Assassination. NOVEL advised that he declined the offer.

NOVEL stated that he called DEAN ANDREWS on August 17, 1967, while ANDREWS was in jail on perjury charges and ANDREWS indicated to him that GARRISON had

62-109060-5698

COPIES DESTROYED

ENCLOSURE

JAN 12 1973

offered to let him go if he, ANDREWS, would implicate CLAY SHAW in the Assassination attempt. ANDREWS, according to NOVEL, told GARRISON that he would see him in jail before he would change his story. ANDREWS also indicated that he is due to be sentenced on the perjury charge on August 17, 1967.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

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August 21, 1967

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ENCLOSURE

Domestic Intelligence Division

INFORMATIVE NOTE

Date 8/21/67

The attached is for information of the Bureau. It will not be disseminated inasmuch as it was taken from news media material.

WSP

TJS:ts

emorandum

DIRECTOR, FBI
ATTENTION: GENERAL INVESTIGATIVE DIVISION
CRIMINAL SECTION

DATE: 8/24/67

FROM: SAC, MINNEAPOLIS (9-1312)(C)

SUBJECT: BURAL FRANCES KESSENS;
JOHN MATHEW CLINTON
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING
EXTORTION

Re Boston letter to the Bureau dated 7/6/67 and Phoenix letter to the Bureau dated 7/18/67.

Re Boston letter requested Minneapolis furnish following information for information of General Investigative Division, Criminal Section.

CLINTON was apprehended 5/24/67 near Minnekahta, South Dakota, in possession of an automobile stolen 5/22/67 at Columbia, Missouri. He was taken into custody by the South Dakota Highway Patrol and subsequently released to the U. S. Marshal after a warrant charging him with an ITSMV violation was obtained.

On 6/21/67 CLINTON appeared in U. S. District Court, Deadwood, South Dakota, refused the appointment of an attorney, and entered a plea of not guilty to the ITSMV charge. CLINTON demanded and received a trial to the Court, without a jury, and represented himself. He was found guilty on 6/21/67.

On 6/21/67 CLINTON was interviewed and results of the interview are contained in referenced Phoenix letter to the Bureau.

The Court ordered a pre-sentence psychiatric examination of CLINTON. On 8/3/67 USA HAROLD C. DOYLE advised a psychiatrist had determined that CLINTON was mentally incompetent.

By communication received 8/9/67 AUSA RONALD CLABAUGH advised that on 8/4/67 CLINTON was placed on probation for a period of one year by the Court.

DEC-75 62-109060-5699

2 - Bureau
1 - Minneapolis
JEN:sao
(3)

EX-115 DEC 30 3 10 PM 13 AUG 29 1967

330

5 AUG 31 1967

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATION SECTION

AUG 29 1967

TELETYPE

Mr. DeLoach ✓
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale ✓
Mr. Rosen ✓
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

FBI WASH DC

10:54AM URGENT 8-29-67 2PGS MMW

TO DIRECTOR 62-109060 AND DALLAS 89-43

FROM NEW ORLEANS 89-69

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, ELEVEN TWENTYTWO SIXTYTHREE, DALLAS, TEXAS; MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING. OO: DALLAS.

THE NEW ORLEANS TIMES PICAYUNE, EIGHT TWENTY NINE SIXTYSEVEN; REPORTED THAT FEDERAL DISTRICT JUDGE ALVIN B. RUBIN, RULED MONDAY THAT NBC NETWORK INVESTIGATOR, WALTER SHERIDAN, DOES NOT HAVE TO ANSWER A SUBPOENA COMMANDING HIS APPEARANCE BEFORE THE ORLEANS PARISH GRAND JURY. THE ARTICLE REPORTED THAT THE COURT ORDERED A PRELIMINARY INJUNCTION AGAINST THE ENFORCEMENT OF THE SUBPOENA ISSUED ON SEVEN EIGHTEEN SIXTYSEVEN AND SAID THAT A PERMANENT INJUNCTION WILL ALSO BE GRANTED.

IN CONNECTION WITH THE QUESTION OF SHERIDAN'S APPEARANCE BEFORE THE GRAND JURY, JUDGE RUBIN HELD THAT SHERIDAN WOULD BE FORCED TO MATCH LEGAL WITS WITH THE DISTRICT

END PAGE ONE

REC-9 62-109060-5700

AUG 31 1967

54 SEP 6 1967

MR. DELOACH FOR THE DIRECTOR

PAGE TWO

NO 89-69

ATTORNEY WITHOUT BENEFIT OF AN ATTORNEY.

THE ARTICLE REPORTED THAT JUDGE RUBIN RULED AGAINST SHERIDAN AND NEWSCASTER, RICHARD TOWNLEY, ON THEIR REQUEST THAT DISTRICT ATTORNEY JIM GARRISON BE INJOINED FROM PROSECUTING THEM ON CHARGES OF PUBLIC BRIBERY. THE ARTICLE REPORTED THAT, WITH REGARD TO THE REQUESTED INJUNCTION AGAINST PROSECUTION OF SHERIDAN AND TOWNLEY, THE COURT HELD THAT ADEQUATE PROCEDURES ARE AVAILABLE IN STATE COURTS FOR THEIR PROTECTION.

NO LHM BEING SUBMITTED.

END

JAR

FBI WASH DC

P

CC- MR. SULLIVAN

DO-6

OFFICE OF DIRECTOR
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

MR. TOLSON
MR. DELOACH
MR. MOHR
MR. BISHOP
MR. CASPER
MR. CALLAHAN
MR. CONRAD
MR. FELT
MR. GALE
MR. ROSEN
MR. SULLIVAN
MR. TAVEL
MR. TROTTER
MR. JONES
TELE. ROOM
MISS HOLMES
MRS. METCALF
MISS GANDY

(8-28-67)

The attached postcard was sent to the Director from C. A. Logers, Maumee, Ohio. It contains the following message:

"As long as you have dead-shot gunmen at your beck and call you are able to dispose of witnesses whom you are unable to bribe, blackmail and intimidate into confirming your version of President Kennedy's assassination. You, the great exponent of civic righteousness,

C. A. Logers"

62-109060-5701

jo

1 ENCLOSURE

4 AUG 31 1967

REC-10

55SEP 12 1967

In keeping as you have done with your
(at your heels and tail you are able to
dispose of witnesses whom you are unable
to bribe, blackmail and intimidate into
confirming your version of President
Kennedy's assassination, the great
opponent of civic righteousness.

C. A. Logan

62-109060-5701

ENCLOSURE

1-572 (Rev. 7-18-63)
OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

: The Director

DATE: 9/13/67

M : N. P. Callahan

JECT: The Congressional Record

Pages H11414-H11418. Congressman Ford, (R) Michigan, placed in the Record the fifth and sixth installments of the transcript from the CBS television documentary entitled CBS News Inquiry: The Warren Report. This material appeared in earlier issues of the Congressional Record and was set forth in the memorandum on the particular Record inasmuch as references to the FBI are contained in the material.

Recommendation: Record

Original filed in: 62-109060-31

62-109060
NOT RECORDED
141 SEP 13 1967

In the original of a memorandum captioned and dated as above, the Congressional Record for [illegible] was reviewed and pertinent items were marked for the Director's attention. This form has been prepared in order that [illegible] of the original memorandum may be clipped, mounted, and placed

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

AUG 29 1967

TELETYPE

REC-13

Mr. Mohr
Mr. Bishop
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

FBI WASH DC

4:53PM URGENT 8-29-67 IP MMW

TO DIRECTOR 62-109060 AND DALLAS 89-43

FROM NEW ORLEANS 89-69

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY.

DALLAS, TEXAS, ELEVEN TWENTY TWO SIXTYTHREE; MISCELLANEOUS

- INFORMATION CONCERNING. OO: DALLAS

NEW ORLEANS STATES ITEM, FINAL EDITION, EIGHT TWENTY NINE SIXTYSEVEN, REPORTED THAT A PRE - TRIAL CONFERENCE HAS BEEN SCHEDULED FOR MONDAY, NINE FOUR SIXTYSEVEN BY UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE ALVIN RUBIN TO DETERMINE WHETHER DISTRICT ATTORNEY JIM GARRISON SHOULD BE STOPPED FROM HARASSING WALTER SHERIDAN, NBC REPRESENTATIVE, AND RICHARD TOWNLEY, WDSU NEWSMAN, BECAUSE OF THEIR CRITICISM OF THE DISTRICT ATTORNEY'S KENNEDY ASSASSINATION PROBE. ACCORDING TO THE ARTICLE, JUDGE RUBIN RULED YESTERDAY THAT ALLEGATIONS BY SHERIDAN AND TOWNLEY WERE SUFFICIENT TO REQUIRE A HEARING.

NO LHM BEING SUBMITTED.

END

BGM

FBI WASH DC

P

EX-102

REC-25 62-109860-5702

15 AUG 31 1967

55SEP 7 1967

CC MR. SULLIVAN

MR. DELOACH FOR THE DIRECTOR

FBI

Date: 8/25/67

Transmit the following in PLAIN TEXT
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, NEW ORLEANS (89-69)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
DALLAS, TEXAS, 11/22/63
MISCELLANEOUS - INFO CONCERNING
OO: DALLAS

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are newspaper articles appearing in New Orleans newspapers concerning the assassination of President KENNEDY.

Also enclosed for Dallas and Miami are one copy of these articles.

(3) - Bureau (Encl. 3)
1 - Dallas (89-43) (Encl. 3)
1 - Miami (Encl. 3)
1 - New Orleans

ECW:jab
(6)

EX-111

5 - Shadden

62-109060-5703

REC 29

AUG 28 1967

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

56 SEP 7 1967

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Attorneys for Shaw Given Deadline for Filing Motions

Criminal District Judge Edward A. Haggerty has given defense attorneys for Clay L. Shaw, accused of being a Kennedy assassination conspirator, until Sept. 18 to file preliminary defense motions prior to the setting a date for the trial.

Haggerty set the deadline yesterday. He said he expected all the preliminary proceedings to be disposed of by that date despite defense objections that testimony may not be over by that time.

An earlier hearing overturned a defense motion to quash the charges against Shaw.

THE RETIRED NEW Orleans businessman is under indictment by the Orleans Parish Grand Jury for criminal conspiracy to murder President John F. Kennedy.

In other investigation developments the Terrebonne Parish grand jury yesterday subpenaed six persons—including New Orleans Dist. Atty. Jim Garrison—in its investigation of an alleged crime connected with the assassination inquiry.

The jury is considering Garrison's charge of a plot to burglarize a Houma munitions bunker in the summer of 1961.

Named among the conspirators by Garrison were Gordon Novel, Sergio Arcacha Smith, and David W. Ferrie.

BOTH NOVEL AND Arcacha have successfully eluded efforts by state officials to extradite them from Ohio and Texas, respectively. Garrison claims Novel was an operative for the Central Intelligence Agency, which has been linked by the district attorney to the assassination.

Arcacha is a Cuban exile who once headed an anti-Castro organization in New Orleans. Both he and Novel contend the assassination probe is a hoax.

Ferrie, a freelance pilot who died this year, was accused by Garrison of conspiring to kill the president.

Garrison has implied a link between the alleged munitions theft and an anti-Castro training camp he says was operating in St. Tammany Parish prior to the 1963 assassination of the president in Dallas.

HE SAYS THE camp was once under the supervision of government agencies, and that anti-Castro malcontents later used training they received there to kill Kennedy.

The Terrebonne grand jury heard testimony yesterday from Marlene Mancuso, Novel's ex-wife. Garrison was excused yesterday but is still under subpena to appear.

Others called by the jury were William Gurvich, a one-time Garrison investigator in the probe; Ptn. Leroy Belanger of the Houma Police Department, who helped investgiate the alleged munitions burglary; Rancier B. Ehlinger, a former business associate of Novel, and Ted Cobb, a field representative for Schulmberger Well Service, the well company that owns the munitions dump.

IN NEW ORLEANS probe figure Miguel Torres, an Angola prison inmate who has accused Garrison's aides of trying to force him to say he knew Clay Shaw as Clay Bertrand, appeared before the Orleans Parish Grand Jury.

Torres made the charge on a National Broadcasting Co. television program critical of Garrison.

Garrison claims Shaw, 54, used the alias Clay Bertrand in the conspiracy.



MARLENE MANCUSO

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE 2

STATES-ITEM

NEW ORLEANS, LA

Date: 8-24-67

Edition: RED COVET

Author:

Editor:

Title: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEX. 11-22-63

Character: AFO

or

Classification: 89-

Submitting Office: W.O., LA

☐ Being Investigated

ENCLOSURE

(Mount Clipping In Space Below)

JURIES QUIZ DA PROBE FIGURES

Panels Meet In Orleans, Terrebonne

The Orleans Parish Grand Jury and the Terrebonne Parish Grand Jury both were convened today to take a look at separate phases of Dist. Atty. Jim Garrison's Kennedy assassination probe.

In Houma, the Terrebonne Grand Jury was meeting to investigate charges by Garrison that probe figures Gordon Novel, Sergio Arcacha Smith, the late David W. Ferrie and others conspired to burglarize a Schlumberger Wells Services munitions bunker near Houma during the summer of 1961.

Garrison, who had been subpenaed to appear before the Terrebonne jury, was excused today by the Houma criminal court, when the parish DA's office said it did not need Garrison today.

The local grand jury was in session to consider several routine matters but, during the morning, called two witnesses in connection with the DA's probe.

MRS. JOSEPHINE HUG, who had worked for the International Trade Mart as a secretary during Clay L. Shaw's tenure as managing director, appeared outside the jury room about 10 a.m. and was closeted with the jury for more than an hour. Shaw is accused of conspiring to assassinate President John F. Kennedy and is expected to come to trial late next month or in October.

The second witness subpenaed was Miguel Torres, who was brought to New Orleans from the Angola State Penitentiary under a writ of habeas corpus to testify today.

Torres, a 29-year-old Cuban exile serving a sentence for burglary, was a one-time heroin addict and has been questioned by Garrison's office on a number of occasions in connection with the probe. Torres has said publicly that the DA's office offered him his freedom, one ounce of heroin and a three-month vacation in Florida if he would be "cooperative" in the investigation.

Burton Klein, attorney for Torres, went to court this morning with a motion seeking to prevent the questioning of his client by the grand jury. His motion was overruled by Judge Bernard J. Bagert.

In addition to Garrison, the Terrebonne jury subpenaed the following:

—Ted Cobb, field service manager for Schlumberger at Morgan City. Cobb was employed at Houma during the period when the burglary is alleged to have occurred.

—William Gurvich, New Orleans private detective who at one time was Garrison's chief investigative aide in the probe and who quit recently, charging that Garrison's investigation has no basis in fact.

—Rancier B. Ehlinger, a former business asociate of Gordon Novel. Ehlinger has also been questioned by the Orleans grand jury. Novel,

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE 1

STATES-ITEM

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Date: 8-23-67
Edition: FINAL
Author:
Editor:
Title: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, DALLAS, TX 11-22-63
Character: AFO
or
Classification: 89-
Submitting Office: N.O., LA.

☐ Being Investigated

5703

62-109060-

ENCLOSURE

charged with the burglary conspiracy, is the former French Quarter night club owner who has managed to evade all of Garrison's attempts to bring him back to New Orleans for questioning as a material witness.

—Marlene Mancuso, ex-wife of Novel. Miss Mancuso was accompanied today by her attorney, G. Wray Gill.

—Pfn. Leroy Belanger of the Houma Police Department. Belanger was one of the officers who investigated the theft complaint.

Garrison has accused Novel and Arcacha, a former anti-Castro leader in New Orleans, of conspiring with Ferrie to rob the bunker. Arcacha, like Novel, has evaded Garrison's attempts to question him as a material witness. He lives in Dallas now. Ferrie was the pilot who died Feb. 22 and who Garrison has charged plotted with Shaw and others to kill the President.

The Garrison charge alleges that the conspiracy took place in Arcacha's home in New Orleans and that the men went to Houma for the burglary on ~~or about~~ Aug. 21, 1961.

Novel and Arcacha also have been charged with the burglary by Terrebonne DA Wilmore Broussard.

Miss Mancuso was the first witness heard this morning. The raven-haired former Miss New Orleans was with the grand jury for approximately 30 minutes.

The grand jury recessed for lunch immediately after she left the room.

GILL, her attorney, said she was subpenaed because she had "talked to Jim Garrison" and was once married to Gordon Novel. He would comment no further on her appearance and she said nothing.

Gurvich was asked why he thought he had been subpenaed to appear before the jury.

"One thing that comes to mind is that they are possibly interested in knowing the truth about certain events," said Gurvich.

"THE OTHER is that I did represent Mr. Garrison when I visited Houma with Mr. James L. Alcock to investigate the alleged bunker robbery."

"Mr. Alcock and I left Houma with little more information than we had when we came.

"If Mr. Garrison is at all involved in having this grand jury investigate the bunker burglary then I would suspect his motive would be to relieve himself of the responsibility of prosecuting Arcacha and Novel, for the conspiracy to commit burglary, which he alone alleges occurred in Orleans Parish."

GURVICH CAID that Garrison "filed these charges in New Orleans knowing full well that no such conspiracy occurred in Orleans Parish — and he was so advised by Mr. Alcock and me.

"If Mr. Garrison would like to see the accused prosecuted in Houma for the greater of the two offenses, then perhaps he should have turned Clay Shaw and all of the evidence over to the Dallas authorities for prosecution of the greater of two crimes ..."

Gurvich differentiated the two crimes as "one, the actual murder of the Predisent, which could carry capital punishment in Texas, or two, conspiring to murder the President, which carries a maximum sentence of 20 years in Louisiana."

Court Rules DA's Answers Adequate

Criminal District Judge Edward A. Haggerty Jr. ruled today that the answer given by the District Attorney's office to a motion by attorneys for Clay L. Shaw was sufficient.

Attorneys for Shaw, charged with criminal conspiracy in the slaying of President John F. Kennedy, had asked for fuller explanations of answers by DA Jim Garrison's office to their request for a bill of particulars.

The defense wanted to know the specific time Shaw is alleged to have met with Lee Harvey Oswald and Jack Ruby at the Capitol House in Baton Rouge.

The DA's office previously said the meeting was between 2 and 9 p. m. on Sept. 3, 1963, and Judge Haggerty today ruled this was sufficient explanation.

Also ruled sufficient was the DA's answer to the request for information on Shaw's trip to the West coast at the time of the Kennedy assassination, Nov. 22, 1963.

(Mount Clipping In Space Below)

Two Grand Juries Quiz DA Plot Probe Figures

Panels Meet In Orleans, Terrebonne

The Orleans Parish Grand Jury and the Terrebonne Parish Grand Jury both were convened today to take a look at separate phases of District Attorney Jim Garrison's Kennedy assassination probe.

In Houma, the Terrebonne Grand Jury was meeting to investigate charges by Garrison that probe figures Gordon Novel, Sergio Arcacha Smith, the late David W. Ferrie and others conspired to burglarize a Schlumberger Wells Services munitions bunker near Houma during the summer of 1961.

Garrison, who had been subpenaed to appear before the Terrebonne jury, was excused today by the Houma criminal court, when the parish DA's office said it did not need Garrison today.

The local grand jury was in session to consider several routine matters but, during the morning, called two witnesses in conection with the DA's probe.

MRS. JOSEPHINE HUG, who had worked for the International Trade Mart as a secretary during Clay L. Shaw's tenure as managing director, appeared outside the jury room about 10 a.m. and was closeted with the jury for more than an hour. Shaw is accused of conspiring to assassinate President John F. Kennedy and is expected to come to trial late next month or in October.

The second witness was Miguel Torres, who was brought to New Orleans from the Angola State Penitentiary under a writ of habeas corpus to testify today.

Torres, a 29-year-old Cuban exile serving a sentence for burglary, was a one-time heroin addict and has been questioned by Garrison's office on a number of occasions in conection with the probe. Torres has said publicly that the DA's office offered him his freedom, one ounce of heroin and a three-month vacation in Florida if he would be "cooperative" in the investigation.

In addition to Garrison, the Terrebonne jury subpenaed the following:

—Ted Cobb, field service manager for Schlumberger at Morgan City. Cobb was employed at Houma during the period when the burglary is alleged to have occurred.

—William Gurvich, New Orleans private detective who at one time was Garrison's chief investigative aide in the probe and who quit recently, charging that Garrison's investigation has no basis in fact.

—Rancier B. Ehlinger, a former business asociate of Gordon Novel. Ehlinger has also been questioned by the Orleans grand jury. Novel,

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE 1

STATES-ITEM

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Date: 8-23-67

Edition: RED FLASH

Author:

Editor:

Title: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, DALLAS, T. 11-22-63

Character: AFO

or

Classification: 89-

Submitting Office: W.O., LA

☐ Being Investigated

4

ENCLOSURE 62-109060-3-570

charged with the burglary conspiracy is the former French Quarter night club owner who has managed to evade all of Garrison's attempts to bring him back to New Orleans for questioning as a material witness.

—Marlene Mancuso, ex-wife of Novel. Miss Mancuso was accompanied today by her attorney, G. Wray Gill.

—Pfc. Leroy Belanger of the Houma Police Department. Belanger was one of the officers who investigated the theft complaint.

Garrison has accused Novel and Arcacha, a former anti-Castro leader in New Orleans, of conspiring with Ferrie to rob the banker. Arcacha, like Novel, has evaded Garrison's attempts to question him as a material witness. He lives in Dallas now. Ferrie was the pilot who died Feb. 22 and who Garrison has charged plotted with Shaw and others to kill the President.

The Garrison charge alleges that the conspiracy took place in Arcacha's home in New Orleans and that the men went to Houma for the burglary on or about Aug. 21, 1961.

Novel and Arcacha also have been charged with the burglary by Terrebonne DA Wilmore Broussard.

Court Rules DA's Answers Adequate

Criminal District Judge Edward A. Haggerty Jr. ruled today that the answer given by the District Attorney's office to a motion by attorneys for Clay L. Shaw was sufficient.

Attorneys for Shaw, charged with criminal conspiracy in the slaying of President John F. Kennedy, had asked for fuller explanations of answers by DA Jim Garrison's office to their request for a bill of particulars.

The defense wanted to know the specific time Shaw is alleged to have met with Lee Harvey Oswald and Jack Ruby at the Capitol House in Baton Rouge.

The DA's office previously said the meeting was between 2 and 9 p. m. on Sept. 3, 1963, and Judge Haggerty today ruled this was sufficient explanation.

Also ruled sufficient was the DA's answer to the request for information on Shaw's trip to the West coast at the time of the Kennedy assassination, Nov. 22, 1963.

Domestic Intelligence Division

INFORMATIVE NOTE

Date 8/29/67

Walter Sheridan is an NBC news investigator who helped prepare a special program which analyzed Jim Garrison's so-called Kennedy assassination probe. Garrison's star witness was interviewed on the program and he made disclosures which indicated that testimony given by him previously to incriminate Clay L. Shaw was manipulated from him by Garrison's staff, by hypnosis.

Following the program, Garrison charged Sheridan and Richard Townley, a local television newsman, with bribery and intimidation of a state witness. Garrison has also endeavored to force Sheridan to appear before a local grand jury. However, Sheridan's attorneys have appeal through state courts and finally to U.S. District Court in an effort to quash the grand jury subpoena for Sheridan.

The attached will not be disseminated since it was taken from news media material.

West

TJS:ts

THIS SERIAL HAS BEEN REFERRED TO ANOTHER AGENCY AND IS IN A PENDING STATUS:

FILE NO. 62-109060

SERIAL NO. 5704

PAGE NO. 1-2; 1-3

NO. OF PAGES 5

SECTION NO.

143

STATE

REFERRAL

FBI

Date: 8/24/67

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL (Priority)

TO : Director, FBI (62-109060)

FROM : SAC, New Orleans (89-69)(P)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
DALLAS, TEXAS, 11/22/63
MISCELLANEOUS; INFORMATION CONCERNING
(OO: Dallas)

Enclosed to the Bureau are six copies of a letterhead memorandum dated and captioned as above. Two copies are enclosed to Dallas.

The source referred to is [redacted] who furnished the information to SAs HENRY B. BRITTON, III, and ALBERT B. MILLER on 8/23/67.

Background of [redacted] has been set forth in New Orleans airtel this date, same caption, concerning an alleged planned meeting in law office of LEE LEONARD in New Orleans involving ROSS T. SCACCIA, CLAY SHAW and EUGENE DAVIS.

Regarding information in enclosed letterhead memorandum, [redacted] stated he learned it about nine months ago [redacted] Inasmuch as [redacted] is under initial development, he was not pressed for the identities of the three.

[redacted] commented that he, himself, feels absolutely confident that the information is accurate. He added "You'll see," meaning that GARRISON will succeed ELLENDER as indicated.

62-109060-5705

3 - Bureau (Enc. 6)
2 - Dallas (89-43)(Enc. 2)
3 - New Orleans (2 - 89-69)
ABM-epk
(8)

[redacted]

9 AUG 28 1967

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

55 SEP 20 1967

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

New Orleans, Louisiana
August 24, 1967

Assassination of President John Fitzgerald Kennedy, Dallas, Texas, November 22, 1963

On August 23, 1967, a confidential source who has furnished insufficient information to characterize as to reliability, advised source had received information that Governor John McKeithen, of Louisiana, has a deal with United States Senator Allen Ellender, of Louisiana, that approximately six months after Ellender's re-election to the United States Senate in 1968, Ellender will retire because of his advanced age. At that time Governor McKeithen will appoint Jim Garrison, New Orleans District Attorney, to fill the Senate seat of Ellender.

Source stated it is source's understanding that McKeithen, who will be re-elected overwhelmingly as Governor of Louisiana in 1968, according to source, owes Garrison a favor because Garrison was a staunch supporter of McKeithen when McKeithen sought the governorship which he now holds. McKeithen will render him the favor when he appoints him U. S. Senator.

Source does not know the background of the alleged deal between McKeithen and Ellender for Ellender to retire, as above indicated.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

NOT RECORDED
JAN 12 1973

1*

62-109060 - 5765

ENCLOSURE

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO: The Director

DATE:

FROM: N. P. Callahan

SUBJECT: The Congressional Record

Pages [illegible]. Congressman Ford, (R) Michigan, placed in the Record the fifth and sixth installments of the transcript from the CBS television documentary entitled CBS News Inquiry: The Warren Report. This material appeared in earlier issues of the Congressional Record and was set forth in the memorandum on the particular Record [illegible] as references to the FBI are contained in the material.

Original filed in:

62-109060 –
NOT RECORDED
141 SEP 19 1967

In the original of a memorandum captioned and dated as above, the Congressional Record for [illegible] was reviewed and pertinent items were marked for the Director's attention. This form has been prepared in order that portions of a copy of the original memorandum may be clipped, mounted, and placed in appropriate Bureau case or subject matter files.

19

August 30, 1967

62-109060-5706 REC 6

ST-115

Mr. Michael Hill
2415 Blair Street
Williamsport, Pennsylvania 17701

Dear Mr. Hill:

With reference to your communication of August 26th, this is to advise that all of the material developed by the FBI in connection with our investigation of the assassination of President Kennedy was turned over to the Warren Commission for its consideration and the results of our inquiry into this matter were subsequently made available to the National Archives by the Warren Commission.

The FBI has no authority to independently release any information contained in these reports; however, since certain material is available for inspection, I suggest you communicate with the Archivist, National Archives and Records Service, 8th Street and Pennsylvania Avenue, N. W., Washington, D. C. 20408, for the data you desire.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

John Edgar Hoover
Director

MAILED 29
AUG 30 1967
COMM-FBI

NOTE: Correspondent is not identifiable in Bufiles.

EFT:jfe (3)

54 SEP 8 1967

RECORDED - TELETYPE UNIT

TRUE COPY

2415 Blair Street
Williamsport, Pa.

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington 25, D.C. 20535

Dear Mr. Hoover:

In the past few months I have become very disturbed about the criticism concerning the assassination of President Kennedy.

In hearing about this criticism I learned that the FBI conducted an inquiry into the assassination. The findings of the FBI were released in a report entitled, The FBI Supplementary Report on The Assassination of President Kennedy.

I would like to know if this report on the assassination is yet available to the public. If it is would you please notify me.

If this is not available could you please send me any other material pertaining to my request.

I will greatly appreciate an answer to this inquiry.

WILLIAMSPORT PA AUG 23 PM 1961

Sincerely yours,

/s/ Michael Hill

62-109060-5706

REC 6

8 AUG 31 1967

[illegible] ROAD
[illegible], VA.

[illegible] BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20535

DEAR MR. HOOVER:

IN THE PAST FEW MONTHS I HAVE BECOME VERY DISTURBED ABOUT THE CRITICISM CONCERNING THE ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY.

IN HEARING ABOUT THIS CRITICISM I LEARNED THAT THE FBI CONDUCTED AN INQUIRY INTO THE ASSASSINATION. THE FINDINGS OF THE FBI WERE RELEASED IN A REPORT ENTITLED, THE FBI SUPPLEMENTARY REPORT ON THE ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY.

I WOULD LIKE TO KNOW IF THIS REPORT ON THE ASSASSINATION IS YET AVAILABLE TO THE PUBLIC. IF IT IS WOULD YOU PLEASE NOTIFY ME.

IF THIS IS NOT AVAILABLE COULD YOU PLEASE SEND ME ANY OTHER MATERIAL PERTAINING TO MY REQUEST.

I WILL GREATLY APPRECIATE AN ANSWER TO THIS INQUIRY.

SINCERELY YOURS,
MICHAEL HILL

CORRESPONDENCE

Sir Sir,

Did you have a grand bonfire out of the evidence about the murder of President Kennedy?

Did you dance merrily around the fire while the evidence went up in smoke? You and LBJ and maybe some other folks mixed up in the dirty bloody crime.

You are both spiteful and underhanded enough to commit a crime and cover up your tracks afterward.

Yours Truly

J. A. Mailer

REC-10 62-109060-5707

EX-102 14 AUG 30 1967

EX-PROC 30 AUG 30 1967

CORRESPONDENCE

MARY

55 SEP 11 1967

3

(Postmark on envelope)
Flint, Michigan
August 29, 1967

Dear Sir,

Did you have a grand bonfire out of the evidence about the murder of President Kennedy?

Did you dance merrily around the fire while the evidence went up in smoke? You and LBJ and maybe some other folks mixed up in the dirty bloody crime.

You are both spiteful and underhanded enough to commit a crime and cover up your tracks afterward.

Yours truly

A. Mallair

COPY:jo

Domestic Intelligence Division

INFORMATIVE NOTE

Date 8/30/67

John Cancler, referred to in attached, is a New Orleans burglar who stated in a televised interview that Jim Garrison asked him to plant false evidence in the residence of Clay L. Shaw.

Cancler was then taken before a New Orleans grand jury and was asked to repeat his allegation concerning Garrison. He refused and was held in contempt of court. He then petitioned the State Supreme Court to review the contempt charge, and the Court ordered the district judge and district attorney's office to file returns to Cancler's petition no later than 9/1/67.

Since the attached was taken from news media, it will not be disseminated.

WCSP

TJS:ts

62-109060-5708

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

AUG 30 1967

TELETYPE

FBI WASH DC

FBI NEW ORLS

511PM URGENT 8-30-67 CDC

TO DIRECTOR 62-109060 AND DALLAS 89-43

FROM NEW ORLEANS 89-69

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEXAS, ELEVEN TWENTY TWO-SIXTY-THREE. MISCELLANEOUS DASH INFORMATION CONCERNING. OO: DALLAS.

NEW ORLEANS STATES ITEM, FINAL EDITION, EIGHT THIRTY SIXTY SEVEN, REPORTED THAT ORLEANS PARISH, CRIMINAL DISTRICT JUDGE, BERNARD J. BAGERT, SET ASIDE THE CONTEMPT OF COURT CONVICTION AND SENTENCE HANDED DOWN AGAINST JOHN "THE BAPTIST" CANCLER, A FIGURE IN DISTRICT ATTORNEY JIM GARRISON'S KENNEDY ASSASSINATION PROBE. ACCORDING TO THE ARTICLE, JUDGE BAGERT DISMISSED THE CONTEMPT CITATION AT THE REQUEST OF THE DISTRICT ATTORNEY'S OFFICE, WHICH CONTEMPT CITATION WAS THE RESULT OF CANCLER'S REFUSAL TO REPEAT TO THE ORLEANS PARISH GRAND JURY STATEMENTS CANCLER MADE IN A NATIONALLY TELEVISED PROGRAM CRITICAL OF THE GARRISON INVESTIGATION.

NO FURTHER FOLLOWS.

END

MXS

FBI WASH DC

65SEP 8 1967

REC-41 62-109060-5708

1967

CC- MR. SULLIVAN

MR. DELOACH FOR THE DIRECTOR

THIS SERIAL HAS BEEN REFERRED TO ANOTHER AGENCY AND IS IN A PENDING STATUS:

FILE NO. 62-109060

SERIAL NO. 5709

PAGE NO. 1-3

NO. OF PAGES 3

SECTION NO.

143

STATE

REFERRAL

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

DATE: 8/28/67

FROM : LEGAT, PARIS (62-148)(RUC)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963
DALLAS, TEXAS

Re Paris airtel, 5/5/67.

Enclosed are three copies of a translation of a letter written to the Ambassador, American Embassy, Paris, by GIULIO GASLINI, presently in a French prison at Toulouse, France, indicating that he has been in contact with District Attorney GARRISON in New Orleans.

The enclosure was furnished to this office by JOHN HANLY of the U.S. Secret Service, American Embassy, Paris, and is also being furnished by him to Secret Service headquarters.

This is furnished for the information of the Bureau and interested offices.

ENCLOSURE

6 - Bureau (Encl.3)
(1 - Liaison Section)
(2 - Dallas)
(1 - New Orleans)(Info)
1 - Paris

NWP:sch
(7)

REC-31 62-109060-5710

16 SEP 1 1967

54 SEP 8 1967

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

Giulio Gaslini
18, bis Grand rue St-Michel
31 - Toulouse

Toulouse August 16, 1967

Mr. Ambassador,

The reason of this letter is that I had several contacts with the American Consulate in Bordeaux, and I did not obtain positive results.

During the month of December 1966, I was editor with my partner in New York. We were exclusive representative for Italy of "Encyclopedia Americana" with Headquarters in Europe at Monte Carlo "Palais de Ledenia". The director was Burton Klein, an American citizen employed by the Grolier Intercontinental, Lexington Avenue, New York.

While in New York, I met a girl who had an explosive file on the J.F. Kennedy case. This girl was a friend of Eddie Farrie, who was recently assassinated.

I wrote this in French to Mr. Garrison in New Orleans, and I have received a registered letter from Mr. R. William Martin (Assistant District Attorney, New Orleans), who urgently wants to obtain this information.

Since my French is very bad, I would prefer to release the information in Italian or in English. Inasmuch as this is forbidden by the French Authorities, I am asking you, Mr. Ambassador to find a solution to my problem.

Awaiting your answer, remain, yours faithfully.

G/ Gaslini Giulio

FBI

Date: 8/30/67

REC 11

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL (Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, NEW ORLEANS (89-69)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
DALLAS, TEXAS, 11/22/63
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING
(OO: DALLAS)

Enclosed for the Bureau are newspaper articles appearing in New Orleans newspapers concerning the assassination of President KENNEDY.

Also enclosed for Dallas and Miami are one copy of these articles.

3 - Bureau (Encls. 4)
1 - Dallas (89-83) (Encls. 4)
1 - Miami (Encls. 4)
1 - New Orleans
ECW:mbc
(6)

REC 11 62-109060-571

11 SFP 1 1967

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

JUDGE RULES FOR SHERIDAN

Investigator Need Not Answer Subpena

Federal District Judge Alvin B. Rubin ruled Monday that network investigator Walter Sheridan does not have to answer a subpena commanding his appearance before the Orleans Parish grand jury.

However, the judge ruled against Sheridan and newscaster Richard Townley on their request that District Attorney Jim Garrison be enjoined from prosecuting them on charges of public bribery. Townley is also charged with intimidation of a state witness.

Sheridan and Townley alleged in their suit against Garrison and Albert LaBiche, foreman of the parish grand jury, that the district attorney has exploited the legal purposes of the grand jury and his position as its legal adviser.

They also claimed that Garrison has sublimated the criminal laws of the state to his own use.

HARASSING THEM

Sheridan and Townley charge that Garrison is harassing them because they have been critical of his investigation of the assassination of President Kennedy.

In connection with the question of Sheridan's appearance before the jury, Judge Rubin held that the investigator would be forced to match legal wits with the district attorney without benefit of an attorney.

"Charged as a criminal, he will sit before a grand jury, forced to undergo interrogation outside the presence of his lawyer, required to decide at his peril and without the benefit of counsel present at the time whether any particular question relates to public bribery or does not relate to public bribery and, if it does not, whether his answer may incriminate him in any way," Judge Rubin held.

The court said that this is a far cry from the right to speak or remain silent and the right to the assistance of counsel spelled out in recent decision of the United States Supreme Court.

Judge Rubin pointed out that the district attorney has contended that Sheridan's lawyer may wait outside the grand jury room and that Sheridan may call upon him from time to time if he sees the need.

"But there is no way for Sheridan or his lawyer to know whether the grand jury investigation is against public bribery and hence is no threat to Sheridan, or is against some other offense, leaving Sheridan naked to those whom he conceives to be his enemies," the judge wrote in a 33-page opinion.

COURT ORDER

The court ordered a preliminary injunction against the enforcement of the subpena issued on July 18 and said that a permanent injunction will also be granted.

With regard to the requested injunction against prosecution of Sheridan and Townley the court held that adequate procedures are available in the state courts for their protection.

The judge commented on the great number of habeas corpus proceedings now brought in federal courts after state convictions and said that this gives at least a hint of the number of injunction suits that might be brought before trial "especially if, apart from the chances of success at getting an injunction, this provided a way to see a few of the state's hole cards."

Judge Rubin cited state procedures providing for preliminary examinations in criminal cases through which the state court can decide whether there is probable cause for prosecution.

"This, then, under all the circumstances, is not a case in which 'irreparable injury, clear and imminent, is threatened,'" he concluded.

The court granted Garrison's motion for summary judgment dismissing the Sheridan-Townley suit in this respect.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE 10

SECTION 1

TIMES PICAYUNE

NEW ORLEANS, LA

Date: 8-29-67

Edition:

Author:

Editor:

Title: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, DALLAS, TX 11-22-63

Character: AFO

or

Classification: 89-

Submitting Office: N.O., LA.

☐ Being Investigated

5711

62-109060

ENCLOSURE

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

COURT REFUSES TO GRANT STAY

U. S. Judges Turn Down Bid in School Case

A special three-judge federal court refused Monday to grant a stay of its decision declaring unconstitutional and enjoining the enforcement of Louisiana's school grant-in-aid program.

The court turned down the bid for a delay pending appeal to the United States Supreme Court after conferring with attorneys for the Louisiana Financial Assistance Commission and the United States Department of Justice.

Conferring for about 90 minutes with the court were Victor H. Sachse, Baton Rouge; Sidney W. Provensal Jr., New Orleans; and J. J. Davidson, Lafayette, attorneys for the commission, and Ray Terry, trial attorney for the Justice Department.

The court, composed of Judges John Minor Wisdom and Robert A. Ainsworth Jr. of the United States Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals and District Judge Herbert W. Christenberry, took the matter under advisement at 11 a. m., and made its decision at 3:30 p. m. No written reasons were filed.

Sachse said attorney Hugh B. Cox will handle a petition addressed to Justice Hugo Black asking the U. S. Supreme Court to stay the decision. He added he is seeking oral arguments on the petition.

The three-judge tribunal declared the Financial Assistance Act of 1952 unconstitutional and issued an injunction against its enforcement Saturday.

In their motion for the stay the commission attorneys claimed that about 16,000 children are enrolled in private schools and the public schools cannot be made ready to receive the many children who may seek admission.

They also contend the court has invalidated Act 1[illegible] without regard to its administration which is contrary to the holding of a U.S. District Court in Virginia in a recent case and that the question should be resolved on a national rather than a regional basis.

At Baton Rouge, state treasurer A. P. Tugwell said advice will be sought from Attorney General Jack P. F. Gremillion to determine if a new "standby" program for private schools would go into effect. Gremillion is attending a national convention in Portland, Ore.

The program, set up at the May session of the Legislature, provides $3.5 million from welfare funds for "financial aid scholarships" to needy students to attend private schools.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE 1
SECTION 1
TIMES PICAYUNE
NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Date: 8-29-67
Edition:
Author:
Editor:
Title: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, DALLAS, T. 11-22-63
Character: AFO
or
Classification: 89-
Submitting Office: N. O., LA

☐ Being Investigated

MARY FERRELL

62-109060-5711

ENCLOSURE

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Court to Study Sheridan Claim Of DA Revenge

A pre-trial conference has been scheduled Monday by U. S. District Judge Alvin Rubin to determine whether Dist. Atty. Jim Garrison should be stopped from what two television newsmen call harassment of them because of their criticism of the DA's Kennedy assassination probe.

The federal judge ruled yesterday that allegations by Walter Sheridan, an investigative reporter for the National Broadcasting Co., and Richard Townley of NBC's local affiliate, WDSU-TV, were sufficient to require a hearing.

AT THE SAME time, the judge also ruled that Sheridan does not have to appear before the Orleans Parish Grand Jury.

Sheridan has been accused by Garrison of public bribery of his assassination probe witnesses in an attempt to get them to change testimony. Townley faces the same charge plus one of intimidation of a state witness.

However, Garrison won one round of the court bout. The judge ruled against the newsmen on their request that the DA be enjoined from prosecuting them on the public bribery and intimidation charges.

Sheridan and Townley filed suit in federal court after failing to get relief in local court from what they term harassment by Garrison stemming from their televised criticism of his probe.

IN RULING THAT Sheridan does not have to appear before the grand jury (the newsman, since his arrest, has been fighting against appearing), the judge held that he would be forced to match legal wits with the district attorney without benefit of an attorney.

"Charged as a criminal, he will sit before a grand jury, forced to undergo interrogation outside the presence of his lawyer, required to decide at his peril and without the benefit of counsel present at the time whether any particular question relates to public bribery or does not . . . and, if it does not, whether his answer may incriminate him in any way," the judge wrote in his 33-page decision.

SHERIDAN, THE judge ruled, would be left "naked to those whom he conceives to be his enemies" without his attorney present.

Regarding the denied injunction against prosecution of Sheridan and Townley, the court held that adequate procedures are available in state courts for their protection.

Judge Rubin cited state procedures providing for preliminary examinations in criminal cases through which the state court can decide whether there is probable cause for prosecution.

"This, then, under all the circumstances, is not a case in which 'irreparable injury, clear and imminent, is threatened,'" he concluded.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE 3

STATES-ITEM

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Date: 8-29-67

Edition: RED FLASH

Author:

Editor:

Title: ASSASSINATION PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, DALLAS, T 11-22-63

Character: AFO

or

Classification: 89-

Submitting Office: N.O., LA

☐ Being Investigated

5 111

ENCLOSURE

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Oswald-Clay-Ruby Meet

Garrison Gives Date In Alleged Conspiracy

NEW ORLEANS (UPI) — Dist. Atty. Jim Garrison Friday said conspiracy defendant Clay ~~L. Shaw~~ met with Jack Ruby and Lee Harvey Oswald in Baton Rouge, Sept. 3, 1963.

However, the district attorney was not as specific about when Shaw allegedly committed an overt act on the west coast in connection with the alleged conspiracy.

Garrison filed the information after Dist. Judge Edward Haggerty ordered him to be more specific about his claim that the three met in the fall of 1963. He was also ordered to give the exact place on the west coast Shaw committed the overt act.

The district attorney said the Baton Rouge meeting occurred in a Capitol House Hotel room between 2 and 9 p.m. on Sept. 3. The meeting was one of three that Garrison says Shaw attended with Oswald. Garrison said ~~Shaw~~ delivered money to Oswald and Ruby.

Garrison said Shaw was on the west coast in November 1963 en route to Portland, Ore., on a trip that took him through Houston, San Antonio, and San Francisco.

Shaw has been indicted on charges of conspiring with Oswald and the late David Ferrie to assassinate President Kennedy. The alleged meeting took place at Ferrie's apartment.

In another court Friday, Judge Oliver Schulingkamp denied two defense motions in the perjury case of Layton Martens. Martens is a former roommate of Ferrie.

Defense attorneys had asked that they be provided with a bill of particulars and with a transcript of the grand jury testimony in which Martens is charged with lying.

Attorney Milton Brener said he would file additional motions pleading that Martens' constitutional rights have been violated.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE 1

THE SHREVEPORT TI

SHREVEPORT, LA.

Date: 8-29-67

Edition:

Author:

Editor:

Title: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, DALLAS, T. 11-22-63

Character: AFO

or

Classification: 89-

Submitting Office: N.O., LA.

☐ Being Investigated

62-109060-5

ENCLOSURE

FBI

Date: 9/1/67

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____ (Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, RICHMOND (89-34)- RUC

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
NOVEMBER 22, 1963
DALLAS, TEXAS
MISC. INFORMATION CONCERNING

(OO:DALLAS)

ReBuairtel 8/30/67.

Enclosed are indicated number of self-explanatory LHMs.

(10)

ENCLOSURE

(3) - Bureau (Encl. 8)
2 - Dallas (Encl. 2)(89-43)
1 - WFO (Encl. 1)(89-75)
1 - Richmond
JCH/vlr
(7)

EX-102

REC-62 62-109060-5712

16 SEP 5 1967

(10)

9:21 AM
[illegible] 5726
1 cc Dept 9/6/67
1 cc to State, USSS & USMC
Re: Oswald, Bartlett & Fitzgerald
9-1-67
1 Fwd

64 SEP 8 1967

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____

Special Agent in Charge

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Richmond, Virginia

September 1, 1967

ASSASSINATION OF
PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963
DALLAS, TEXAS

RE: Corporal Thomas Lindon, Jr.

On September 1, 1967, Corporal Thomas Lindon, Jr., U. S. Marine Corps (USMC) Serial Number 2172373, advised a Special Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) that he is assigned to Co. A., Headquarters Battalion, USMC, Henderson Hall, Arlington, Virginia. He works at Enlisted Assignment Room 1111, Headquarters, USMC, Navy Annex, Arlington, Virginia.

He is temporarily residing at the residence of Mrs. Julia Mosely, 826 South Scott Street, Arlington, Virginia, with his wife.

Corporal Lindon advised that in his assignment, he handles no Marine Corps records or documents other than portions of personnel files and orders concerned with assignment of enlisted personnel.

He said he has never seen any Marine Corps documents relating to the assassination of President John Fitzgerald Kennedy.

Corporal Lindon related that he worked a late shift recently, during which time he read an article in a magazine, believed to have been "Life", which was accompanied by sequence photographs of the motorcade in which President Kennedy was riding when assassinated. Later he was in a discussion with his wife's cousin, Alvin Batiste, 2443 South Oxford Street, Arlington, Virginia, and Alvin's son, Michael, age 17 - 18, concerning this article.

COPIES DESTROYED

21 JAN 12 1973

62-109060-5712

ENCLOSURE

They began to speculate on various aspects of the assassination. He quoted some of the ideas he had read and thought of. He did not mean to give the impression these comments were from official USMC documents, though he could realize at present that this may have been the interpretation arrived at because he recalls having said he had "read an article at work" or some such statement.

His only knowledge of the assassination is from public sources, magazines, newspapers, television and radio.

On September 1, 1967, Major D. R. Austgen, Enlisted Assignment Room 1111, Headquarters, USMC, Navy Annex, advised he is Corporal Thomas Lindon, Jr.'s immediate superior. He said that he has no knowledge of any Marine Corps documents relating to the assassination of President John Fitzgerald Kennedy. He said that in his position, Corporal Lindon has access to orders concerning assignments of enlisted personnel and some portions of personnel files.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

Mr. Mohr
Mr. Bishop
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover,

The dispicable behavior of yourself and your agency in the assassination of President Kennedy leads to one conclusion. You were a party in the assassination plot, along with other influential and powerful persons, of course.

There can be no other explanation for your suppression of of information. It is no secret that you have used perjured testimony in the past in order to get a desired verdict, and you would have no scruples about distorting and fabricating "facts" in this case.

F. Thavemes

POSTMARKED: Toledo, Ohio
August 25, 1967

COPY:jo SI-125

62-109060-5713

14 SEP 6 1967

EXP. PROC.

54 SEP 11 1967

Mr. Tolson
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Bishop
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

Mr. Tolson
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Bishop
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

TELETYPE

FBI WASH DC

CODPEN/FBIMUSI

FBI WASH DC

FBI NEW ORLS

7128PM URGENT - 8-31-67 CDC

TO DIRECTOR 62-109060 AND DALLAS 89-43

FROM NEW ORLEANS 89-69

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEXAS, NOVEMBER TWENTYSECOND SIXTYTHREE, MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING. OO: DALLAS.

"NEW ORLEANS STATES-ITEM," FINAL EDITION, AUGUST THIRTYONE INSTANT REPORTED THAT CRIMINAL DISTRICT JUDGE EDWARD A. HAGGERTY TODAY DENIED SHAW'S ATTORNEY'S MOTION WHICH SOUGHT THE COURT'S APPROVAL TO TAKE TESTIMONY FROM MRS. LILLIE MAE RC MAINES BY DEPOSITION IN DES MOINES, IOWA. JUDGE HAGGERTY TOLD SHAW'S ATTORNEY HE WAS NOT FILING A WRITTEN ANSWER TO THE MOTION AND THE ONLY WAY THE ATTORNEY COULD PROTEST THE RULING WOULD BE BY FILING A BILL OF EXCEPTIONS, WHICH SHAW'S ATTORNEY DID.

REC-29 62-109060-5714
ST-103
6 SEP 6 1967

THIS SAME ISSUE REPORTED THAT MIGUEL TORRES, A CUBAN EXILE NOW SERVING SENTENCE FOR BURGLARY, AND H.H. QUOTE ANDY UNQUOTE ANDERSON, FORMER MANAGER OF THE ROOSEVELT HOTEL, APPEARED BEFORE THE ORLEANS PARISH GRAND JURY FOR QUESTIONING IN CONNECTION WITH GARRISON'S ASSASSINATION PROBE.

END PAGE ONE

391

MR DELOACH FOR THE DIRECTOR

Tolson
Ladd
Nohr
Bishop
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

PAGE TWO

ACCORDING TO THE ARTICLE, TORRES REFUSED TO ANSWER THE QUESTIONS OF THE GRAND JURY. THE ARTICLE REPORTED THAT TORRES WAS TAKEN BEFORE THE CRIMINAL DISTRICT COURT JUDGE BERNARD BAGERT AND AFTER LEGAL DISCUSSION, JUDGE BAGERT INSTRUCTED BOTH SIDES TO RESEARCH THE QUESTION AND FILE MEMORANDA.

END

PGM

FBI WASH DC

C. M. Sullivan

TRANSLATION FROM GERMAN

REC-10

Translation of the first page of the German newspaper "Echo" from August 25, 1967.

NEW ORLEANS: In The Search For The Real Kennedy Murderers, District Attorney Jim Garrison First Found Bedbugs In His Office! But These Animals Helped Him To A Witness For The Prosecution, Who Killed The Bedbugs In The Beginning, But Later Thought That He Knew The Murderer. The Entire World Found Out With Merry Astonishment That:

5- R. E. Gilligan
2- J. L.
6- K. M. Wallach
(5715)

DISTRICT ATTORNEY ON BEDBUG HUNT

And Now This Story Is To Supply The Screenplay For A Movie. Garrison Is Certainly The Right Director And He Is Getting Even More Publicity Which He Wants So Much. Before His Sensational "Revelations," He Was Only One Of About Ten District Attorneys At The District Court In New Orleans. This Role Did Not Fit, However, "Ambitious Jimmy" (In His Teachers' Judgment), And So He Went Out To Become Famous. The Tragic Events Of Dallas Came To His Career Advancement As If Called.

Rec'd Sacramento

NEW YORK - (nbi-Report)

It probably is unique in the history of justice when a district attorney is financed by private supporters, when he retains private detectives for himself, who put the suspects under hypnosis in order to be able to get from them "true confessions" and when the district attorney suddenly presents his previously-convicted exterminator as the chief witness for the prosecution.

SI-125 REC-10 62-109060 5715

All this sounds as if it were in the movies, and yet it is true. The district attorney is called James Garrison, he lives in New Orleans and thinks that he is smarter than the highest judges and investigative authorities of the U.S.A. (sic) Garrison now wants to prove that salesman Clay L. Shaw planned and organized the murderous attack in Dallas (Texas) on

NOT RECORDED
8 SEP 6 1967

COPIES DESTROYED
21 JAN 1973

TRANSLATED BY:
ROBERT J. KLAPOUCHY:cp
August 30, 1967

54 SEP 11 1967

Sacramento file

President John F. Kennedy. His witness, a claimed insurance agent by the name of Gordon Novel, has been previously convicted and worked a year ago as an electrician for Garrison. Novel had the interesting task of driving the bugs out of Garrison's office. The district attorney was rather buggy and Novel supposedly invented an effective electrical method for bug extermination.. People used to say: "You catch mice with bacon;" in regard to Garrison, you can now say: "You catch witnesses for the prosecution with bedbugs!"

The ex-exterminator of the district attorney suddenly remembers a man who said: "President JFK must be killed" in his presence to the flyer Ferry - who has been murdered in the meantime - in a saloon on Bourbon Street. This event happened over four years ago, and in the meantime, Novel was questioned several times by FBI Agents and judges, but he was not able to remember this occurrence; he did not even know what Clay L. Shaw looked like. It wasn't until the fight with the bedbugs in Garrison's office that he "saw the light;" and as a reward, he now sees fluttering before him a film contract in Garrison's film which should certainly be an interesting event under the title: "How Did I Find Kennedy's Murderer?"

One could, however, look at these film plans of the district attorney in a different light: the commercial side of this idea is supposed to offer for District Attorney Garrison and his supporters the unsuspicious possibility of rewarding the "witnesses" and "helpers" of the action started by Garrison against, more or less, innocent people for their services in the framework of a "film contract." The trustworthiness of witnesses who are won in such a way, as became apparent in the case of Gordon Novel, must seriously be doubted.

The caption under the picture on the lower right reads:

In his element: District Attorney at a press conference in New Orleans. This man appears to have fallen victim to "publicity-at-any-price" and presents a serious danger for justice and citizens. The judgment of the court would do good to wait to start a trial against Clay L. Shaw and to look very closely at the report of a district attorney who had to be released from the United States Army after the Second World War supposedly on the grounds of mental weakness.

The caption for the picture at the upper left is:

Dallas: The girlfriend of the "deceased" night club owner Ruby would also like to show what she can do in Garrison's

Kennedy-murder film...the naked and 14 dead

The caption with the two pictures on the upper rights reads:

New movie stars: The respected businessman Clay L. Shew from New Orleans, on whom District Attorney Garrison wants to place the blame for the murder of President Kennedy, certainly has no interest in a film of the New Orleans theater... on the other hand, the widow of Oswald, the "hired murderer," who was shot by the bar owner Ruby in the Dallas jail, will play a leading role in the plans of Garrison and will earn money once again (and not badly!) from the death of her husband. Marina Oswald received several thousand dollars at Christmas, 1963, from an unknown person, in order to get over "more easily" the pain from the loss of her drug-addicted husband. We wonder if District Attorney Garrison has in the meantime found out about this unknown "donor?"

Domestic Intelligence Division

INFORMATIVE NOTE

Date 8/31/67

Lillie Mae McHaines, referred to in attached, was named as one of the persons present at the home of David W. Ferrie at the time Ferrie, Lee Harvey Oswald and Clay L. Shaw entered into a conspiracy to assassinate John F. Kennedy. Jim Garrison attempted unsuccessfully to have her brought back to New Orleans to appear before a grand jury. She stated publicly that she had not known Ferrie until much later than the time in question.

Miguel Torres, a narcotics addict, publicly stated that Garrison offered him narcotics and money to give fictitious testimony against Clay L. Shaw. Garrison then ordered his appearance before a New Orleans grand jury.

Since the attached was taken from news media material, it will not be disseminated.

WESP

TJS:ts

September 6, 1967

62-109060-5716

Mr. Donald B. Blackwell
Post Office Box 2702, Station D
Fort Wayne, Indiana 46808

Dear Mr. Blackwell: Donald B. D.

Mr. Alan H. Belmont, who is retired from the FBI, has forwarded your letter of August 17th and its enclosures to this Bureau. They were received on September 5th.

In response to your request, the FBI has never had any public display of the type material to which you referred; therefore, I am unable to furnish the photograph you are seeking.

I am returning the enclosures to your communication in accordance with your request.

Sincerely yours,
J. Edgar Hoover

MAILED 30
SEP 6 1967
COMM-FBI

Enclosures (2)

NOTE: Bufiles disclose prior correspondence with Blackwell, last outgoing 8/1/67. The enclosures to his communication to Belmont pertain to Blackwell's collection of material concerning President Kennedy.

HRUFcle
(3)

5 SEP 6 1967 TELETYPE UNIT

TRUE COPY

August 17, 1967

Mr. Belmont,
Assistant to the Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of
Justice
Washington, D.C. 20535

Dear Mr. Belmont:

I would like to ask Sir, if one could obtain a glossy photograph of your display case, showing the exhibit on "Lee Harvey Oswald," etc?

I understand you have a duplicate weapon on display like the one used in Dallas, Nov. 1963, along with related items.

This request is for use in a educational project for a student library and any interest and kindness of comply would be sincerely appreciated.

In the passed your fine bureau has been most helpful, and Mr. Hoover's kindness indeed appreciated.

I thank each of you for your passed help and do know the student library will make good use of any data sent, and a credit-line given the "F.B.I."

I am enclosing a photocopy of my efforts for this college, and I trust you will find my effort worthy of your personal help? I would appreciate the return of the news story, thank you.

My sincere best wishes go to your fine department, along with warm regards to Mr. Hoover and you Sir,

Again,

62- 109060 - 5716
16 SEP 7 1967

REC-75

Thank you,
Don Blackwell
P.O. Box 2702 - Sta D' Ft. Wayne,
Ind - 46808

1 ENCLOSURE

S/N

August 17, 1964

Mr. Belmont,
Assistant to the Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of
Justice
Washington, D.C. 20535

Dear Mr. Belmont:

I would like to
ask sir, if one could obtain
a glossy photograph of your
display case, showing the
exhibits on "Lee Harvey Oswald,
etc."

I understand your

P.O. Box 2703 - Ste B - Alexandria
Virginia - 46808

kindness of so many would be sincerely appreciated.

In the passed your fine bureau has been most helpful, and Mr. Hoover's kindness indeed appreciated.

I thank each of you for your passed help and do know the student library will make good use of any data sent, and a credit line given the "F. B. I."

I am enclosing a photo-copy of my efforts for this college, and I trust you will find my effort worthy of your personal help. I would appreciate the return of the news story, thank you.

My sincere best wishes go to your fine department, along with warm regards to Mr. Hoover and you Sir,

Destined for St. Francis College

80 Volumes of Documents, Photos In JFK Memorabilia Collection

Fort Wayne — A special room in St. Francis College will be the eventual display place for a Fort Wayne man's collection of Kennedy Memorabilia but parochial schools in this area may borrow part of the collection for their own display in the meantime.

Donald B. Blackwell, who in 1958 started collecting photographs, printed matter and keepsakes concerning the young man who was then Senator John F. Kennedy, explains that several schools and charitable organizations already have made use of his collection.

The Kennedy collection has grown to 80 volumes. Blackwell, who is in the advertising and display business, estimates that he spends three or four nights a week working on the collection and the lengthy correspondence rquired to compile it.

BESIDES OVER 4,000 original photographs of the late President, the collection includes many documents which include a letter in Kennedy's handwriting and a photograph autographed by Jacqueline Kennedy. It includes such objects as the patch of the honor guard at Kennedy's funeral, a piece of the black cloth used on the caisson at his funeral, photostatic copies of the indictments for the arrests of Lee Harvey Oswald and Jack Ruby.

Blackwell became interested in John F. Kennedy as a public figure of great magnetism when he began to step into the national limelight. He wrote for campaign material and gradually acquired an assortment of it. Through Kennedy's administration as president, Blackwell received correspondence from Pierre Salinger, press secretary; Evelyn Lincoln, JFK's personal secretary, and Mrs. Kennedy's staff.

The president's assassination in Dallas brought personal sadness to Blackwell and many pages to his collection. He has letters and autographs from many individuals who played some role in Kennedy's last few hours and death. For instance he has obtained the signatures of Father Oscar L. Huber, C.M., and Father James Thompson, C.M., who were called to administer the last rites to President Kennedy. Fr. Thompson sent Blackwell an autographed copy of his book entitled "Around One O'Clock."

Blackwell's favorite souvenir a PT-109 tie clasp, a gift from the late President's brother, Senator Robert Kennedy after viewing Blackwell's collection with Senator Birch Bayh. (He has corresponded at some length with both Bobby and Ted Kennedy in compiling his collection.)

A SMALL SITTING room in Blackwell's home is piled high with the volumes of the Kennedy collection. His favorite photographs of the late president adorn the wall. He obviously treasures the collection, which represents uncounted hours of work for him, but wants to share it with other Americans, especially boys and girls wo may be inspired by the Kennedy legend. Information about his collection may be obtained by writing Donald B. Blackwell at PO Box 2702, Station D Fort Wayne, Indiana, 46808.

Please Return
Thank You

SAINT FRANCIS COLLEGE
FORT WAYNE, INDIANA

June 5, 1967

Mr. Donald Blackwell
P.O. Box 2702 Sta D
Fort Wayne, Indiana 46808

Dear Mr. Blackwell,

Let me take this opportunity, dear Mr. Blackwell, to thank you for your generosity in choosing Saint Francis College as the recipient of your excellent Kennedy Collection. I assure you that your fine contribution to the college will ever be carefully preserved and always cherished.

Respectfully and gratefully yours,

Sister M. Rosanna

Sister M. Rosanna, O.S.F.

Please Return

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060) DATE: 9-6-67

FROM : LEGAT, BONN (62-36) (RUC)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963,
DALLAS, TEXAS

Re Bonnlet to Bureau dated 7-13-67,

[redacted]

REC-47 62-109060-5717

EX 104

18 SEP 8 1967

3 - Bureau
(1 - Liaison)
1 - Bonn

JCFM:kmm
(4)

55SEP 1 1967

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

FBI

Date: 9/5/67

REC 30

Transmit the following in PLAIN TEXT
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRTEL
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, NEW ORLEANS (89-69)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
DALLAS, TEXAS, 11/22/63
MISCELLANEOUS - INFO CONCERNING
OO: DALLAS

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are newspaper articles appearing in New Orleans newspapers concerning the assassination of President KENNEDY.

Also enclosed for Dallas and Miami are one copy each of these newspaper articles.

ENCLOSURE

(3) - Bureau (Encl. 5)
1 - Dallas (89-43) (Encl. 5)
1 - Miami (Encl. 5)
1 - New Orleans

ECW:jab
(6)

EX-105

REC 30 62-109060-5718

16 SEP 7 1967

E.C. Bishop

54 SEP 18 1967

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Judge Orders Memos Filed in Torres Case

Cuba La

Criminal District Judge Bernard Bagert has ordered the district attorney's staff and attorneys for Miguel Torres, a Cuban exile, to file memoranda with the court on whether Torres should be forced to testify before the grand jury probing an alleged conspiracy to kill President Kennedy.

Judge Bagert ordered the action yesterday after Torres refused to answer questions when he appeared before the grand jury.

The lawyers will file their briefs with Criminal Dist. Court Judge Malcom O'Hara, who will rule on the matter.

Torres, serving a prison term for burglary, said on a National Broadcasting Co. television show on Dist. Atty. Jim Garrison's probe that the district attorney's office offered him his freedom, heroin and a paid vacation if he would help in the investigation.

In other probe developments, defense attorneys for accused plot conspirator Clay L. Shaw lost their fight to have testimony taken by deposition from Mrs. Lillie Mae McMaines, now in Des Moines.

Mrs. McMaines, known in New Orleans as Sandra Moffett, is a former girl friend of Perry Ramond Russo, the state's star witness in the Shaw case. She had refused to come to New Orleans, and extradition efforts have failed.

The ruling was handed down by Criminal Dist. Judge Edward A. Haggerty.

CHIEF defense attorney F. Irvin Dymond immediately filed a supplemental motion to quash the indictment against Shaw. Dymond said Mrs. McMaines' testimony was vital to Shaw's defense.

Also yetserday, attorney Milton Brener, defense counsel for network television investigator Walter Sheridan, accused of public bribery in connection with the probe, filed a motion to quash the charges against Sheridan on the ground that the exhibited "personal animosity" toward Sheridan, and that Garrison has a "keen personal interest" in discrediting Sheridan because the TV reporter has disclosed evidence of bribery, intimidation and improper practices in the DA's office.

Brener also asked the court to hold a preliminary hearing to determine whether his client should go to trial. Brener contends there is no creditable evidence of Sheridan's guilt.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE 5

STATES-ITEM

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Date: 9-1-67

Edition: RED COMET

Author:

Editor:

Title: ASSASSINATION O: PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, DALLAS, TE: 11-22-63

Character: AFO

or

Classification: 89-

Submitting Office: N.O., LA.

☐ Being Investigated

(1)

5718

1-2-1968

(Insert Clipping in Space Below)

EXILE REFUSES TO GIVE REPLIES

Two Men Questioned in Garrison Probe

A Cuban exile, presently serving a jail sentence for a burglary conviction Thursday refused to answer two questions before the Orleans Parish Grand Jury in connection with the district attorney's presidential assassination probe.

Miguel Torres, who publicly stated that District Attorney Jim Garrison's staff attempted to bribe him in exchange for his "cooperation" in the investigation, was one of two men called before the grand jury.

The other witness was H. Barton Anderson, a former manager of the Roosevelt Hotel.

Torres, returned to New Orleans from the state penitentiary in Angola for questioning, appeared briefly before the grand jury in the Criminal Courts Building and was then taken before Criminal District Court Judge Bernard J Bagert.

JUDGE INFORMED

It was then that assistant District Attorney James Alcock told Judge Bagert that Torres refused to reply to two questions before the jury and used the Fifth Amendment to the Constitution which frees citizens from having to give testimony which may incriminate them.

The questions, Alcock said, were as follows:

"Were statements you made on national television on the National Broadcasting Co. in June, 1967, concerning the district attorney true?"

And, "Did you appear on national television this year?"

Alcock charged that Torres and John "The Baptist" Cancler, a convicted burglar who also made similar statements on the NBC program, accused the district attorney of "wrongdoing on national television but refused to tell the grand jury about it."

It would be "a very serious matter" if the charges by Torres are true, Alcock added. He said that Torres and Cancler "just tell television and Walter Sheridan about it. When they have an opportunity to do something about it they take the Fifth Amendment."

Barton Klein, Torres' attorney, then told Judge Bagert that he would like to call a witness to the stand. Appearing irritated, Judge Bagert replied, "Are you ready to go? We'll go all the way, all the way, this minute."

Klein said he was told last week by a member of Garrison's staff that there was a possibility that Torres would be granted immunity if he testified before the grand jury. (Under Louisiana law, immunity can be granted only in a case of public bribery.)

RIGHT UPHELD

Klein said that offering Torres immunity "therefore makes him a suspect, and as a suspect he has the right to remain silent."

Following a discussion, Judge Bagert told both sides to research the problem and file memoranda. Judge Malcolm V. O'Hara will rule on the issue if Torres again refuses to answer questions when he appears before the new grand jury after it convenes.

Anderson's association with the probe into the death of President John F. Kennedy was not explained. However, it was noted that he was an employe of the Hotel Adolphus in Dallas, Tex., before the assassination in 1963. Also, the hotel was mentioned in the Warren Commission's investigation into the slaying.

Additionally, Anderson was the Roosevelt manager in 1966 when Lee Odom of Dallas says he met with Clay L. Shaw in connection with the promotion of a bullfight.

Shaw, the 54-year-old retired International Trade Mart managing director, is accused by Garrison of participating in a New Orleans-based conspiracy to murder Kennedy. Odom has said that the manager of the Roosevelt recommended Shaw to him for advice on promoting the bullfight.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE 1

SECTION 1

TIMES PICAYUNE

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Date: 9-1-67

Edition:

Author:

Editor:

Title: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY DALLAS, TX 11-22-63

Character: AFO

or

Classification: 89-

Submitting Office: N.O., LA.

☐ Being Investigated

62-109060-5718

ENCLOSURE

(Mount Clipping In Space Below)

Shaw Maneuver Balked by Court

Attorneys for Clay L. Shaw, retired businessman charged with conspiring to murder President Kennedy, today lost their fight to have testimony taken from Mrs. Lillie Mae McMaines by deposition.

Mrs. McMaines, who was known in New Orleans as Sandra Moffett, is a former girl friend of the state's star witness in the Shaw case, Perry Raymond Russo. She is now living in Iowa, a state which does not honor an interstate legal compact requiring the return of material witnesses.

SHE HAS refused to return to New Orleans, and efforts by the district attorney's office to have her returned as a witness for the prosecution failed.

Today, Criminal District Judge Edward A. Haggerty denied Shaw's attorney F. Irvin Dymond's motion, which sought the court's approval to take Mrs. McMaines' testimony by deposition in Des Moines.

Judge Haggerty told Dymond that he was not filing a written answer to the motion and that the only way he could protest the ruling would be by filing a bill of exceptions, which Dymond did.

Dymond argued the ruling, saying that both the state and the defense were interested in the testimony of Mrs. McMaines and that she had volunteered to be available to give sworn testimony in Iowa. Dymond had proposed that representatives of the prosecution and the defense go to Iowa to take the deposition.

JUDGE HAGGERTY said that he did not care whether the state and defense agreed or not, that he was not going to allow them to break the law. He said the criminal law makes no provision for taking such depositions.

Dymond also filed with the court today a supplemental motion to quash the indictment against Shaw.

Shaw, who was originally arrested March 1 and charged by DA Jim Garrison with plotting to kill the President, was indicted on the charge by the Orleans Parish Grand Jury. Garrison claims that Shaw met with the late free-lance pilot David W. Ferrie, a man named Leon Oswald and others at Ferrie's apartment in mid-September, 1963, to plot the assassination. Russo, at a preliminary hearing for Shaw in March, testified that Leon Oswald was Lee Harvey Oswald, the man named as assassin by the Warren Commission. He also said he saw Shaw there and overheard the three conspiring.

In the supplemental motion to quash, Dymond claims that Mrs. McMaines' testimony is vital to the defense of Shaw. Mrs. McMaines has said publicly that she knew Ferrie but not until after the assassination. Russo testified that she attended the party in 1963.

Dymond also charges that the defendant has been informed that one or more members of the grand jury which indicted Shaw are members of a corporation which has contributed to Truth and Consequences of New Orleans, Inc., the group of businessmen bankrolling the DA's investigation.

THE MOTION also charges that actions of the grand jury have deprived Shaw of his constitutional rights of due process and that actions by Garrison have made it impossible for Shaw to receive a fair trial.

The defense charges that public statements, including an open letter by Garrison to the Federal Communications Commission, have created a climate unfavorable to fair trial.

Too, the DA has not furnished Shaw with information sufficient for him to properly defend himself, the motion states.

The motion says that incidents known to the state—particularly incidents involving Russo and state witness Vernon Bundy — which cast doubt on the veracity of witnesses for the prosecution. A fellow inmate of Vernon Bundy, convicted narcotics offender, has stated publicly that Bundy lied when he said he saw Lee Oswald and Shaw together during the summer of 1963.

Finally, the motion charges that Garrison has given information to Life Magazine about the case, information which the state has refused to furnish Shaw's attorneys.

The motion charges that the DA allowed a Life photographer to photograph Shaw surreptiously through a fake mirror while he was being questioned in the DA's office. The defense also charges that the DA's office has evidence which would prove Shaw's innocence and is suppressing it.

On another front of Garrison's investigation, attorney Milton Brener filed three motions on behalf of television newsman Walter Sheridan, who is charged by Garrison with public bribery.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE 1

STATES-ITEM

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Date: 8-31-67

Edition: FINAL

Author:

Editor:

Title: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, DALLAS, TX 11-22-63

Character: AFO

or

Classification: 89

Submitting Office: N.O., LA.

☐ Being Investigated

INDEXED - 51

ENCLOSURE

Sheridan was charged following a television special which was produced by the National Broadcasting Co., Sheridan's employer, and which was critical of the Garrison investigation.

THE NBC reporter has accused Garrison of filing the charge against him out of personal animosity.

A federal court has ruled that Sheridan will not have to go before the parish grand jury, as desired by the DA's office.

Today, Brenner filed a motion to quash the charge against him and a second motion seeking the recusal of Garrison as prosecutor in the case. The third motion asks for a preliminary examination.

Brener in his motion to quash, stated that the offense with which his client is charged is not punishable under a valid statute. He said the state law—Louisiana Revised Statute 14:118—is "violative of the due process clause of Fifth and 14th Amendments of the U.S. Constitution and of the Louisiana Constitution."

Brener said the law, being vague and indefinite fails to meet the requirements of "certainty in criminal statutes" and he therefore asked that the charge against Sheridan be quashed and the defendant discharged.

IN HIS motion to recuse Garrison, Brener charges the latter has "a personal interest in conflict with fair impartial administration of justice" and has exhibited "personal animosity" toward Sheridan.

He said Garrison has "a keen personal interest in discrediting" Sheridan because his client disclosed evidence of bribery, intimidation and improper practices by the DA's staff and broadcast this information.

The motion charges that Garrison has made numerous public and private statements exhibiting personal animosity toward the reporter.

Garrison, he said, has referred to Sheridan as a "snake" and has vowed "to get" Sheridan. Garrison is also charged by Brener with receiving funds donated by private groups and individuals for which he is not required to account and has "additionally received funds from various newspapers, magazines and other publications for material furnished by the district attorney."

THE MOTION for the preliminary examination, a hearing to determine whether a defendant should go to trial, charges that there is "no creditable evidence of his (Sheridan's) guilt" and therefore, under provisions of state law, the court should conduct such a hearing.

(Mount Clipping In Space Below)

EXILE-CON REFUSES TO REPLY

Grand Jury Queries Pain In JFK Death Plot Probe

District Attorney Jim Garrison's staff brought two men before the Orleans Parish Grand Jury today for questioning in connection with the DA's probe of the John F. Kennedy assassination, but one of the men refused to answer the jury's questions.

Miguel Torres, a Cuban exile now serving a sentence for burglary, and H. H. "Andy" Anderson, former manager of the Roosevelt Hotel, were called by the jury.

Torres, who has stated publicly that the DA's staff attempted to bribe him in return for his "cooperation" in the probe, refused to answer the questions of the jury.

THE YOUNG CUBAN, who was brought back to New Orleans from the Angola State Penitentiary under a writ of habeas corpus for questioning, has said that Garrison's investigators offered him his freedom, heroin and protection if he would help them.

After appearing before the grand jury briefly, Torres was brought before Criminal District Judge Bernard J. Bagert.

Assistant DA James Alcock told the judge that Torres refused to answer two questions, relying on the Fifth Amendment. (The amendment guarantees citizens against having to incriminate themselves.)

THE QUESTIONS WERE:

"Did you appear on [redacted]

"Were statements you made on national television on the National Broadcasting Company in June, 1967, concerning the district attorney true?"

Alcock urged that Torres and John "The Baptist" Cancler, a convicted burglar who also made statements on the NBC special, charged the DA with "wrongdoing on national television but refuse to tell the grand jury about it."

Alcock said the grand jury is interested not only in the assassination probe but also in any criminal act in Orleans Parish and if the DA's staff is doing anything improper or illegal the grand jury is the body to do something about it.

HE CITED THE grand jury's "historic tradition" as a body between the government and the citizens whose purpose is to investigate wrongdoing and to protect the rights of citizens.

Alcock said that if the charges by Torres are true, it would be "a very serious matter."

However, he said Torres and Cancler "just tell television and Walter Sheridan about it. When they have an opportunity to do something about it they take the Fifth Amendment."

AT THIS POINT, Burton Klein, attorney for Torres, told Judge Bagert that he would like to call a witness to the stand. Judge Bagert, seemingly irritated, said "are you ready to go? We'll go all the way, all the way, this minute."

The judge cited the position of the grand jury, which he said was "created to protect the citizenry against oppression."

SPEAKING OF THE current grand jury, he said he knew of the "courage" of the body jointly and individually, and knew "full well" that they would do their duty.

Klein said he was advised last week by a member of the DA's staff that there was a possibility that his client would be granted immunity if he testified before the grand jury. (Immunity can be granted under Louisiana law only in the case of public bribery.)

Offering Torres immunity, Klein said, "therefore, makes him a suspect and as a suspect he has the right to remain silent."

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE 1

STATES-ITEM

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Date: 8-31-67
Edition: FINAL
Author:
Editor:
Title: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEX. 11-22-63
Character: AFO
or
Classification: 89-
Submitting Office: W.C., LA.

☐ Being Investigated

62-109060

115

HE SAID THAT "we want to tell someone who has the legal right to investigate the charges against the DA. But here we have the grand jury whose very advisor is the accused."

After some discussion, Judge Bagert told both sides to research the question and file memoranda. Torres will appear before the new grand jury when it convenes and, if he refuses to answer the questions, Judge Malcolm V. O'Hara will rule on the issue.

Anderson, former manager of the Roosevelt Hotel, was taken before the grand jury for questioning in connection with the probe.

ANDERSON'S CONNECTION was not explained. However, Anderson was employed by the Hotel Adolphus in Dallas prior to the assassination in 1963 and the hotel was involved in the Warren Commission's investigation of the President's death.

Anderson was manager of the Roosevelt during 1966, when Lee Odom of Dallas says he met Clay Shaw and asked Shaw for advice on how to promote a bullfight in New Orleans.

He said the manager of the Roosevelt recommended Shaw to him. Garrison claims Odom's post office box number in Dallas, which was found in Shaw's notebook, is the coded form of the unlisted phone number of Jack Ruby in 1963.

Garrison said the same number was found in Lee Harvey Oswald's notebook. Oswald is the man named as the assassin by the Warren Commission. Ruby shot Oswald two days after the assassination and recently died himself of cancer.

Lee Odom says he didn't know Shaw until 1966, and that he only had the post office box number about three months during that year. Post office officials said the number didn't come into being until 1963.

(Mount Clipping In Space Below)

Shaw Attorneys' Request Court to Toss Out Case

Bid to Take Deposition Denied by Judge

Attorneys for Clay L. Shaw Thursday filed a supplemental motion to quash Shaw's conspiracy indictment and at the same time lost a bid to have testimony taken from a former girl friend of Perry Raymond Russo, a major witness in District Attorney Jim Garrison's case against Shaw.

Criminal District Court Judge Edward A. Haggerty Jr. ordered the defense to file the quash motion by Wednesday, which was a legal holiday.

The state was ordered to answer the motion by Sept. 6. Judge Haggerty said he would try to arrange a hearing for Sept. 11 and that he would take the matter under advisement by Sept. 18. This would clear the way for setting of a trial date.

Thursday Judge Haggerty denied a previously filed motion which requested permission to take testimony by deposition from Mrs. Lillie Mae McMaines, who now resides in Iowa.

Mrs. McMaines, formerly known in New Orleans as Sandra Moffett, was a girl friend of Russo, a Baton Rouge insurance man who testified at a preliminary hearing for Shaw.

Shaw is charged with conspiring with Lee Harvey Oswald and David W. Ferrie in September of 1963 to kill President John F. Kennedy.

Mrs. McMaines has evaded attempts of the district attorney's office to get her back to New Orleans.

F. Irving Dymond, one of Shaw's attorneys, argued against the denial, saying that the state and the defense are interested in her testimony, and that she volunteered to be available in Des Moines, Iowa.

Judge Haggerty said it does not matter if the state and defense have agreed to take the testimony because the criminal code makes no provisions for taking such depositions.

TESTIMONY 'VITAL'

The quash motion claims that Mrs. McMaine's testimony is vital to the defense of Shaw. She claimed that she met Ferrie after the assassination, and that she did not know him at the time Russo said he overheard a plot during a party in Ferrie's apartment. Russo testified that Mrs. McMaines accompanied him to the party.

The motion also alleged that Shaw has been informed that one or more members of the grand jury which indicted him are members of a corporation which contributed to Truth and Consequences of New Orleans Inc. The latter group financed Garrison's investigation.

The defense also claims that the district attorney has not turned over information sufficient for Shaw to defend himself properly.

The motion says there are incidents known to the state — particularly involving Russo and state witness Vernon Bundy—which cast doubt on the veracity of prosecution witnesses. A fellow inmate of Bundy, convicted narcotics user, has said that Bundy lied when he testified he saw Oswald and Shaw together during the summer of 1963.

The motion also charged that Garrison gave information to Life Magazine which he refused to furnish to Shaw's attorneys.

'PHOTO ALLOWED'

The motion said that the District Attorney allowed a Life photographer to photograph Shaw through a fake mirror when he was being questioned in the district attorney's office.

In another development, an attorney for National Broadcasting Co. investigative reporter Walter Sheridan, charged with public bribery of Russo, filed three motions in Criminal District court.

Sheridan was charged following an NBC program critical of Garrison's methods and was subpenaed to appear before the grand jury. However, a federal court has ruled that he will not have to go before the grand jury.

The motions were to quash the bribery charge, to have Garrison recused as prosecutor in the case, and for a preliminary examination.

In the quash motion attorney Milton Brener said that the violation with which Sheridan is charged is not punishable under a valid statute. The state law—Louisiana Revised Statute 14:118 — is "violative of the due process clause of the fifth and 14th amendments of the U.S. Constitution and of the Louisiana Constitution," Brener said.

The recusal motion charges that Garrison exhibited "personal animosity" toward Sheridan and that he has "a personal interest in conflict with fair, impartial administration of justice."

The motion for a preliminary examination, a hearing to determine whether a defendant should be held over for trial, maintains that there is no creditable evidence of Sheridan's guilt.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE 1

SECTION 1

TIMES PICAYUNE

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Date: 9-1-67

Editor:

Author:

Editor:

Title: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY DALLAS, TX 11-22-63

Character: AFO

or

Classification: 89-

Submitting Office: N.O., LA.

☐ Being Investigated

5718

I quote below a letter received by me from Mark Lane on April 20th of this year. I think that's something you should read too.

I do this out of a sense of responsibility as an American citizen, devoted to the welfare of this country; who feels deeply that there are forces in our society leading us to national disaster and that the people involved in the murder of President Kennedy are part of those forces.

I ask you to read the book and Mr. Lane's letter in that spirit.

Sincerely,

Paul Rothkrug

EIGHT SIXTY LATHROP DRIVE
STANFORD UNIVERSITY
STANFORD, CALIFORNIA 94305

April 20, 1967

Mr. Paul Rothkrug
54 Main Street
Danbury, Conn.

Dear Sir:

Thank you so much for your generous support of our effort to raise the question with our fellow citizens.

Just after a telephone caller said to Mrs. Garrison that the children would be killed the next day unless her husband dropped the investigation she said, "Jim, don't you ever think of the children before you get involved." He answered, "Yes, I do. I always think of them. I'm doing this for them. I don't want them to grow up in a country where their president can be killed and everyone will just look the other way because they don't want to get involved."

Garrison also said to me, "They killed Jack Kennedy. I am going to arrest every single one of them and I am going to convict every one of them. They planned the crime here in New Orleans. They violated the law and I have sworn an oath to uphold that law. I don't care how powerful they may be and I don't even think of the consequences as far as I am personally concerned. I am not surprised by the press abuse. I have a job to do and I will do it."

The facts will show that a powerful domestic force, still part of the American structure, initiated the plan which culminated in the assassination of the president. When Jim Garrison walks into that New Orleans courtroom and tells that jury, and the American people, who killed their president, this nation will be shocked as it has never previously been shocked.

You may use any of the information above in the covering letter that your letter made reference to.

Sincerely,

Mark Lane

1 - Mr. C. D. DeLoach
1 - Mr. T. E. Bishop
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan
1 - Mr. W. A. Branigan

August 31, 1967

The Attorney General

1 - Mr. Frankenfield
1 - Mr. R. E. Lenihan

Director, FBI

REC-57 62-109060-5719

104

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963,
DALLAS, TEXAS

On August 24, 1967, a confidential source with whom we have had insufficient contact to determine his reliability advised that he learned in [redacted], that Ross Scaccia, who is employed in the United States Attorney's Office in New Orleans, Louisiana, planned to hold a secret meeting with Clay Shaw and Eugene Davis, both of whom have received considerable publicity in connection with New Orleans District Attorney James C. Garrison's investigation of the assassination of President Kennedy. The meeting, our source was told, was to be held in the law offices of Mr. Lee Leonard, National Bank of Commerce Building, New Orleans, Louisiana.

Our source claims that he was told that Ross Scaccia was formerly a law partner to Lee Leonard and also that at one time, Scaccia represented Clay Shaw. Our source was not informed as to the purpose of the alleged meeting between Clay Shaw, Eugene Davis and Ross Scaccia.

[redacted]

The information received from the confidential source as set out herein is being furnished for your information and any action deemed appropriate by the Department. No investigation with respect to this information is being undertaken by this Bureau.

62-109060

REL:as:jmk
(14)

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO

MAIL ROOM [ ] TELETYPE UNIT [ ]

MAILED 2
AUG 31 1967
COMM-FBI

Tolson
DeLoach
Bishop
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

The Attorney General

1 - The Deputy Attorney General

1 - Mr. Carl Eardley
Acting Assistant Attorney General

1 - Mr. Fred M. Vinson, Jr.
Assistant Attorney General

1 - Mr. J. Walter Yeagley
Assistant Attorney General

NOTE:

See memorandum Mr. W. A. Branigan to Mr. W. C. Sullivan, same caption, dated 8/30/67, prepared by REL:as.

FEB 1 5 38 PM '68
FBI - MAIL ROOM

FBI

Date: 8/24/67

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____ AIRMAIL (Priority)

TO : Director, FBI (62-109060)

FROM : SAC, New Orleans (89-69)(P)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
DALLAS, TEXAS, 11/22/63
MISCELLANEOUS; INFORMATION
CONCERNING
(OO: Dallas)

Enclosed to the Bureau are six copies of a letterhead memorandum dated and captioned as above. Two copies are enclosed to Dallas.

The source referred to is [redacted] who furnished the information to SAs HENRY B. BRITTON, III, and ALBERT B. MILLER. It is observed [redacted] during contact by these Special Agents on 8/23/67, advised of the information, and on 8/24/67, after checking his records, supplied the probable date of the planned meeting.

[redacted] To date it would appear no Federal violation exists.

[redacted] has furnished the information that he has nearly a half million dollars [redacted] and from contact with him it would appear he should be in a position to furnish information regarding organized crime and the hoodlum element. In short, he has many contacts in all walks of life and has professed a desire to cooperate with the FBI.

3 - Bureau (Enc. 6)
2 - Dallas (89-43)(Enc. 2)
3 - New Orleans (2 - 89-69)
ABU-epk
(8)

[redacted]

ENCLOSURE

62-109060-5719

ST-110 REC 57

AUG 28 1967

SEP 6 1967

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____

Special Agent in Charge

[redacted] has furnished pertinent information regarding organized crime in New Orleans, and is well aware of the confidential nature and significance of the information he has and will furnish. He has specifically insisted that his identity be kept confidential for fear of his life. He has been assured that his identity will be kept confidential.

In view of the foregoing, the information set forth in the letterhead memorandum has been paraphrased carefully. The details of the matter are as follows:

On 8/23/67 PCI [redacted] commented that shortly after DEAN ANDREWS publicly announced that CLAY BERTRAND was EUGENE DAVIS [redacted]

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20535

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

New Orleans, Louisiana
August 24, 1967

Assassination of President
John Fitzgerald Kennedy
Dallas, Texas, November 22, 1963

On August 24, 1967, a confidential source, who has not been contacted with sufficient regularity to determine source's reliability, furnished the following information which source had received:

About [redacted] there was supposed to be a secret meeting of Ross Scaccia, described by source as a United States Attorney, Clay Shaw and Eugene Davis. The meeting was to take place in the law office of Lee Leonard, National Bank of Commerce Building, New Orleans, Louisiana. According to the information that source had received, Scaccia, before he became a U. S. Attorney, practiced law with Leonard. Source did not know the purpose of the meeting.

It is observed that Ross T. Scaccia is an Assistant U. S. Attorney, Eastern District of Louisiana, New Orleans, Louisiana.

The Greater New Orleans Telephone Directory, December, 1966, lists Lee R. Leonard as an attorney, National Bank of Commerce Building, New Orleans, Louisiana.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

COPIES DESTROYED

21 JAN 12 1973

1*

62-109060-5719

ENCLOSURE

FBI

Date: 9/7/67

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL (Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, LOS ANGELES (89-75)(P)

RE: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEXAS, 11/22/63
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING

OO: Dallas

Re Dallas airtel 7/28/67 and Los Angeles airtel 8/16/67.

Mr. LAWRENCE SCHILLER, Photographer-Journalist, 3064 Elvill Drive, Bel Air, California, advised SA RICHARD M. WOOLF on 9/5/67 that he has discontinued his investigation concerning the assassination following the publication of his book entitled "Scavengers and Critics of the Warren Report."

Mr. SCHILLER said the information previously furnished by him concerning the fact PAUL BRIDEWELL had remained in Dallas, Texas, until the middle of 1964 and then became alarmed about having his identity revealed and went to Portland or Rainier, Oregon, was obtained from unrecalled sources in Dallas. It will be recalled SCHILLER subsequently traveled to Oregon to locate BRIDEWELL with negative results (previously set forth in Los Angeles airtel and LHM 3/23/67).

Mr. SCHILLER said he recently had heard from an unrecalled source that MARK LANE had told someone in private that BRIDEWELL was located in Eugene, Oregon. SCHILLER said he no longer was interested in this matter and had made no attempt to verify this information.

62-109060-5720

REC 29

14 SEP 8 1967

3 - Bureau
2 - Dallas (89-43)
1 - Los Angeles
RMW:elc
(6)

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

391 53 SEP 13 1967

Mr. SCHILLER said he also had developed no additional information concerning the current location of JOHN SUTTON. PA 1548.

Mr. SCHILLER added that he understood some group apparently planned to produce a motion picture entitled "Seventy-Two People." He said the people involved are alleged eye-witnesses to the assassination or people having some contact or knowledge of the people involved in the assassination. He understood that MARINA OSWALD would narrate the story. and

For information.

4-572 (Rev. 7-16-63)
OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27
5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : The Director

DATE: 8-23-67

FROM : N. P. Callahan

SUBJECT: The Congressional Record

Pages H10943-H10951. Congressman Ford, (R) Michigan, spoke concerning the series of four documentary programs captioned The Warren Report recently presented by the Columbia Broadcasting System (CBS). He advised that millions of Americans watched the CBS programs, however, other millions did not have the opportunity and this material should be made available for all to read. He stated Because the transcript of the four programs is lengthy, I will place it in the Congressional Record in eight daily installments." The first installment was inserted in the Record. This material appeared in earlier issues of the Congressional Record and was set forth in the memorandum on the particular Record inasmuch as references to the FBI are contained in the material.

"Assassination of President John F. Kennedy"

62-109066-

NOT RECORDED

317

In the original of a memorandum captioned and dated as above, the Congressional Record for 8-23-67 was reviewed and pertinent items were marked for the Director's attention. This form has been prepared in order that portions of a copy of the original memorandum may be clipped, mounted, and placed

Original filed in: 62-109066-3134

FBI

Date: 8/23/67

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL (Priority)

Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-933)

FROM: SAC, NEW ORLEANS (92-50)

SUBJECT: CRIMINAL INTELLIGENCE PROGRAM
NEW ORLEANS DIVISION
WEEKLY SUMMARY

[redacted] advised that CARLOS MARCELLO returned to New Orleans after absence from the city this past weekend and his whereabouts when gone unknown to source. Source advised that CARLOS MARCELLO had a dinner party at his home Monday night for some politicians, whose identities source does not know at this time. Source advised that one of the individuals is a candidate for assessor for Jefferson Parish in the upcoming election.

Source also advised that Parish President TOM DONELON and State Senator HANK LAURICELLA had a dinner party at the Elmwood Plantation last Saturday night (this establishment is run by CARLOS' brother JOSEPH) and reportedly this dinner party was free of charge.

Mr. DAVID CHANDLER, representative of Life magazine in the State of Louisiana, advised that CARLOS MARCELLO agreed to pose for pictures for Life cameramen but refused

(3) - Bureau
2 - New Orleans

TLC:sam
(5)

62-109060-

NOT RECORDED
199 SEP 8 1967

18 SEP 6 1967

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

55 SEP 11 1967

interview until 9/9/67 or 9/10/67 when his attorney, WASSERMAN, can be present to advise. Life reporters have interviewed VINCENT MARCELLO, brother of CARLOS, last week, as well as District Attorney JIM GARRISON, the latter candidly admitting to Life reporters that he was friendly with SAMMY MARCELLO and MARIO MARINO, of Las Vegas. He admitted MARINO arranged for a line of credit in the gambling casino in Las Vegas for GARRISON. GARRISON is now making overtures to the effect that he is going to sue Life if they publish this information.

FBI

Date: 9/6/67

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, HOUSTON (62-2115)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
DALLAS, TEXAS, 11/22/63
MISCELLANEOUS
INFORMATION CONCERNING
(OO: Dallas)

REC 29

Remytel call to Dallas this date.

On 9/5/67, BILL IRICK, who is associated with Universal Underwriters Insurance Company, 3701 Kirby Drive, Houston, Texas, telephonically contacted the Houston Office of the FBI and advised that his wife had found in the bottom of a sofa at their home a small address book containing a code and some writing possibly pertaining to the assassination of President KENNEDY. IRICK advised he would bring the address book to work with him on 9/6/67 at which time he would be available for interview and would furnish this address book to the FBI for their information.

On 9/6/67, IRICK was contacted at his office, Universal Underwriters Insurance Company, and he furnished the address book previously referred to which contained the following notations:

Airtel to SAC HO 9-13-67
2 pp DL + 1 HO
1 Rider

1

62-109060 - 5721

3 - Bureau (Enc. 2)
2 - Dallas (Enc. 1)
1 - New Orleans (Enc. 1)(Info)
2 - Houston

ENCLOSURE

REC 29

DCS:yk
(8)

"ENCLOSURE ATTACHED"

EX 106

SEP 8 1967

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

"ORDE 1003468-DS

"Contact X-03 AT TA7-0438, Bockman Lake outpost. Return jet will leave at 8:05 AM Nov. 22 after the job is done. President will take same route as J.F.K. I am to be under viadockt at 12 noon with gun."

IRICK advised he presently resides at 1906 Ganyard Drive, Houston, Texas, telephone number HO 8-3450 and he has been residing in Houston since the latter part of February, 1967, when he moved to Houston from Dallas, Texas. He stated he moved in to the above residence on 3/1/67.

IRICK advised that prior to coming to Houston his address in Dallas was 3017 Topaz, which is located in the Farmers Branch area of Dallas. IRICK stated he had resided in Dallas since 7/1/64 and prior to that time was residing in Austin, Texas. IRICK advised that at the time of the assassination of President KENNEDY he was residing in Austin, Texas. IRICK stated his wife found the address book in the webbing underneath the sofa at their residence while cleaning the sofa. He stated his wife previously cleaned the interior of the couch approximately one year ago when they were residing in Dallas, Texas, and this address book was not located at that time. IRICK stated based on this he believes the address book must have become lodged in the bottom of the sofa within the past year. IRICK stated he has no idea as to who could possibly have placed the address book in the sofa or how it could have become lodged in the bottom of his sofa. He stated the sofa has been in their possession during the past year with the exception of approximately one week when the furniture was in storage* in connection with his move from Dallas to Houston, Texas. IRICK stated he is not personally acquainted nor does he have any knowledge of any persons whose names he has read in the paper as being connected with the KENNEDY assassination or the GARRISON assassination probe in New Orleans.

* ALLIED VAN LINES, HOUSTON

IRICK stated the telephone number appearing in the notation in the address book appears to him to be a legitimate Dallas telephone number and he is aware that there is a Bockman Lake in the Dallas area.

On 9/6/67, [redacted] Credit Bureau, Houston, Texas, advised that her records reflect that WILLIAM COLLIN IRICK, 1906 Ganyard Drive, Houston, was born 4/5/32 and has been manager of Universal Underwriters Insurance Company since 1961. [redacted] advised that the records reflect that IRICK transferred to Houston in February, 1967, from Dallas, Texas, and his address in Dallas, Texas, was given as 3017 Topaz. The credit bureau records further reflected that the wife of IRICK was listed as LILA JO and he has four minor children. His Social Security Number was given as 461-46-00-47 and nothing unfavorable was noted in the credit bureau records.

On 9/6/67, the Dallas Office telephonically advised that telephone number TA 7-0438 is listed to FRANCES W. VAUGHAN, 5320 Martel Street, Dallas, Texas.

Enclosed for the Bureau is the address book and one Xerox copy of the notations appearing therein.

Enclosed for New Orleans for information is one Xerox copy of the notation appearing in the address book.

Enclosed for Dallas is one Xerox copy of the notation appearing in the address book.

LEAD

DALLAS:

AT DALLAS, TEXAS:

Immediately determine how long VAUGHAN has subscribed to above telephone number and interview concerning instant matter.

9/13/67

Airtel

1 - Mr. Raupach
1 - Mr. Cadigan
Room 7334

To: SAC, Houston (62-2115)

From: Director, FBI (62-109060) - 5721

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
DALLAS, TEXAS, 11/22/63
MISCELLANEOUS
INFORMATION CONCERNING

1 - Cadigan

Re Houston airtel 9/6/67.

In referenced communication, it was noted that only Mr. Bill Irick was interviewed as to his knowledge regarding the small address book which he furnished containing writing possibly pertaining to the assassination of President Kennedy.

There was no indication that Houston made any inquiry as to the possibility that this address book may have been the property of one of his four minor children. Houston should thoroughly interview Mrs. Irick regarding the circumstances of how this address book came to her attention and whether the possibility exists she ever observed it in possession of one of her children. Houston should also clarify whether the Irick children are old enough to have prepared the address book or whether they may have obtained it from one of their associates.

A laboratory examination of the address book is being held in abeyance until any comparable writing can be obtained.

Houston is instructed to incorporate the results of investigation from its initial stages into an appropriate

2 - Dallas (89-43)
1 - New Orleans (Info)

KMR:dcs (8)

SEE NOTE PAGE THREE...

SEP 13 1967 COMM-FBI

MAR 6 1968

MAIL ROOM ☑ RECORDS UNIT ☐

letterhead memorandum suitable for dissemination. Dallas also incorporate results of inquiries into an appropriate letterhead memorandum.

Dallas and Houston are to coordinate investigation and expedite all leads so this matter can be logically concluded.

NOTE:

Mr. Bill Irick of Houston, Texas, who formerly resided in Dallas furnished the Houston Office a small telephone number book which contained hand printing on the first page as follows:

"ORDE 1003468-DS

"Contact X-03 AT TA7-0138, Bockman Lake outpost. Return jet will leave at 8:05 AM Nov. 22 after the job is done. President will take same route as J.F.K. I am to be under viadockt at 12 noon with gun."

Mr. Irick advised his wife found this under the webbing of her couch when cleaning it. This book was not in the couch a year ago when she cleaned it, and Irick indicated he had no idea how it became lodged in the couch. There was no indication that Houston questioned Irick regarding any of his children to determine whether this book could be theirs.

The matter of laboratory examination was discussed with Mr. Griffith of the Laboratory, and any laboratory examination is being held in abeyance pending additional inquiries to be conducted by both Dallas and Houston.

Domestic Intelligence Division

INFORMATIVE NOTE

Date 9/5/67

Jim Garrison's attack on Earl Warren, as reported in attached, was no doubt in response to a news article datelined 9/4/67 at Tokyo which quoted Warren's comments concerning restriction of certain news coverage to protect the rights of accused persons. Warren cited the Supreme Court's reversal of the Sam Shepherd murder conviction.

However, on being asked about the Jim Garrison matter, Warren said that he wanted to skirt this issue very carefully due to the possibility the case might some day come before the Supreme Court. He added, however, so far as Garrison's information to the public is concerned, he had seen absolutely nothing that would conflict with the report of the Warren Commission.

This was an ideal opportunity for Garrison to get back into the news, since recent developments have hardly been newsworthy.

The attached will not be disseminated since it was taken from news media.

WCS

TJS:ts

62-109060-5722

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATION SECTION

SEP 5 1967

TELETYPE

REC 60

Mr. Tolson
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Wick
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

BBI WASH DC

5-14PM URGENT 9-5-67 MMW 3PGS

TO DIRECTOR 62-109060 AND DALLAS 89-43

FROM NEW ORLEANS 89-69

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, 1-1

DALLAS, TEXAS, NOV. TWENTYTWO, SIXTYTHREE, MISSCELLANEOUS

INFO CONCERNING, OO: DALLAS. OFFICE OF ORIGIN

NEW ORLEANS TIMES-PICAYUNE, SEPT. FIVE INSTANT, LA

REPORTED THAT NEW ORLEANS DISTRICT ATTORNEY JIM GARRISON

MONDAY NIGHT ASSAILED AS "A NEW COUNTER-ATTACK" BY THE

"ESTABLISHMENT OF THE UNITED STATES" A STATEMENT BY U.S.

CHIEF JUSTICE EARL WARREN ABOUT GARRISON'S ASSASSINATION

INVESTIGATION. ACCORDING TO THE ARTICLE, GARRISON IN A

PRESS RELEASE SAID CHIEF JUSTICE WARREN'S SUDDEN ANNOUNCE-

MENTS FROM TOKYO "SHOULD BE RECOGNIZED FOR WHAT IT IS".

GARRISON SAID "THE HEAVY ARTILLERY WHISTLING IN FROM TOKYO

MEANS THAT EVERYTHING IS IN PLACE, ALL THE INFANTRY IS LINED

UP AND THE LULL IS OVER. REC 60 62-109060 Enc. 5722

ST-115

GARRISON WAS QUOTED AS SAYING "JUDGING FROM THE CAREFUL

COORDINATION WHICH THE ESTABLISHMENTS SHOWED IN ITS LAST

END PAGE ONE

MR DELOACH FOR THE DIRECTOR

59 SEP 15 1967

OFFENSIVE AGAINST THE CASE, IT IS SAFE TO EXPECT THAT OTHER ELEMENTS OF THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT AND THE NATIONAL PRESS WILL NOW FOLLOW UP WITH A NEW EFFORT TO DISCREDIT THE CASE AND THE PROSECUTION.

GARRISON WAS ALSO QUOTED AS SAYING THAT HIS OFFICE HAD FOUND OUT THAT THE CONCLUSIONS OF THE WARREN COMMISSION ARE SO FAR FROM THE TRUTH THAT THEY CONSTITUTE A GIGANTIC FRAUD - QUITE POSSIBLY THE LARGEST IN TERMS OF EFFORT AND SCOPE AND EFFECT EVER PERPETRATED ON THE PLANET. FURTHER, THAT THE CONCLUSIONS CREATED A FAIRY TALE THAT CONCEALED THE EXECUTION OF THE PRESIDENT BY A LARGE NUMBER OF MEN FOR POLITICAL REASONS.

GARRISON WAS CRITICAL OF ELEMENTS OF THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT AND GREATER NEWS AGENCIES CONCERNING A SYSTEMATIC EFFORT TO PREJUDICE POTENTIAL JURORS IN ADVANCE OF THE TRAIL.

THE ARTICLE QUOTED GARRISON AS SAYING "THE CHIEF JUSTICE SAYS THAT HE SEES NO NEW EVIDENCE IN THE CASE. IT SHOULD BE KEPT IN MIND THAT AS AN ATTORNEY HE KNOWS THAT THERE IS NO EVIDENCE TO SEE PRIOR TO TRAIL. WHY THEN DOES

END PAGE TWO

HE MAKE A STATEMENT WHICH HAS NO REAL MEANING AND WHICH CAN ONLY REFLECT DISCREDIT ON A CASE WHICH HAS YET TO BE TRIED? OBVIOUSLY, HE IS PERFORMING A SERVICE."

"THE LAST TIME HE WAS CALLED INTO ACTION TO PERFORM A SERVICE WAS WHEN THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES WAS ASSASSINATED BY MEN WHO HAD BEEN CONNECTED WITH THE CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY. THIS RAISED SOME PRACTICAL PROBLEMS BUT THEY WERE SOLVED SMOOTHLY. OF COURSE, THE SOLUTION HAD NOTHING TO DO WITH WHAT ACTUALLY HAPPENED - BUT AMONG THE PRACTICAL MEN OF THE UNITED STATES ESTABLISHMENT THAT IS A MERE DETAIL. THE NAME OF THEIR GAME IS NOT TRUTH - IT IS POWER", GARRISON CONCLUDED.

END

BJP

FBI WASH DC

P

CC- MR. SULLIVAN

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27
5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

1 - Mr. C. D. DeLoach
1 - Mr. T. E. Bishop
1 - Mr. Rosen

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan

DATE: August 30, 1967

1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan
1 - Mr. W. A. Branigan
1 - Mr. Frankenfield
1 - Mr. R. E. Lenihan

FROM : Mr. W. A. Branigan

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963,
DALLAS, TEXAS

The purpose of this memorandum is to report an allegation that Ross Scaccia, an Assistant United States Attorney in New Orleans, recently planned to hold a secret meeting with Clay Shaw and Eugene Davis, both of whom have received considerable publicity in connection with James C. Garrison's probe in New Orleans, Louisiana. Letter to Department attached.

On August 23, 1967 informed the [redacted] that [redacted]

[redacted]

Clay Shaw is the individual who has been charged by Garrison as being involved in a conspiracy to assassinate President Kennedy. Garrison claims Shaw is identical to the Clay Bertrand who allegedly contacted New Orleans attorney Dean Andrews immediately after the assassination and requested Andrews to go to Dallas to defend Lee Harvey Oswald. Andrews has denied that Clay Shaw is Clay Bertrand and has been

Enclosure

62-109060
REL:as (8)

EX 107

SEP 8 1967

CONTINUED - OVER

57 SEP 14 1967

INTENTIONALLY FILED IN

convicted of perjury in the Criminal Court, Parish of Orleans, New Orleans, Louisiana. Eugene Davis is a homosexual who owns Wanda's Bar in New Orleans. At one time Andrews claimed Davis was Clay Bertrand. Davis has denied this.

Ross Scaccia has been an Assistant United States Attorney in New Orleans since early June, 1967. Prior to that, from November, 1963, to March, 1967, he worked for New Orleans District Attorney James C. Garrison.

[redacted]

OBSERVATIONS:

It is not known if the information furnished in this matter by [redacted] is correct. Our contacts with [redacted] have been insufficient to determine his reliability. If the allegations of [redacted] are correct, it would appear that Scaccia is involved in some manner with the Garrison probe in New Orleans. It is felt we should disseminate this information to the Department but that we not initiate any active investigation to attempt to ascertain the validity of the allegations or the significance of Scaccia's activities involving Shaw and Eugene Davis, if the allegations are true.

ACTION:

Attached for approval is a letter to the Department summarizing the information set forth herein.

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

SEPT 1967

TELETYPE

REC-21

FBI WASH DC

FBI WASH DC

FBI NEW ORLS

615PM URGENT 9-7-67 CDC

TO DIRECTOR 62-109060 AND DALLAS 89-43

FROM NEW ORLEANS 89-69

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY

DALLAS, TEXAS, NOV. TWENTYTWO, SIXTYTHREE, MISCELLANEOUS-

INFO CONCERNING. OO: DALLAS.

NEW ORLEANS STATES ITEM, RED FLASH EDITION, SEPT.

SEVEN INSTANT, REPORTED THAT ATTORNEYS FOR CLAY L. SHAW

TODAY ASKED THAT TWO MORE WITNESSES BE SUBPOENAED FOR

MONDAY'S PRE-TRIAL HEARING. THE ARTICLE IDENTIFIED THE

TWO WITNESSES AS WILLIAMS SURVICH, FORMER INVESTIGATOR

FOR DA JIM GARRISON, AND ROY JACOB, FOUR ONE SEVEN

SIXTEENTH ST., ALSO A PRIVATE INVESTIGATOR.

NO LHM BEING SUBMITTED.

END

WRD

FBI WASH DC

TU CLR

SI-115

62-109060-5724

REC-21

11 SEP 11 1967

SEP 18 1967

MR. DELOACH FOR THE DIRECTOR

FBI

Date: 9/6/67

Transmit the following in PLAIN TEXT
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL
(Priority)

Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, NEW ORLEANS (89-69)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
DALLAS, TEXAS, 11/22/63
MISCELLANEOUS - INFO CONCERNING
OO: DALLAS

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are newspaper articles appearing in New Orleans newspapers concerning the assassination of President JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY.

Also enclosed for Dallas and Miami are one copy each of these newspaper articles.

(3) - Bureau (Encl. ENCLOSURE)
1 - Dallas (89-43) (Encl. 4)
1 - Miami (Encl. 4)
1 - New Orleans

ECK:jab
(6)

EX-102

REC 32

REG-32 62-109060-5725

1 SEP 8 1967

5 - Lenhead

G. C. Bishop

Approved: RER Sent ____ M Per ____
Special Agent in Charge

54 SEP 19 1967

(Mount Clipping In Space Below)

DA Says Warren Seeks Probe Halt

A statement by Chief Justice Earl Warren saying he has faith in the assassination report to which he gave his name is an attempt by "the establishment of the United States" to "dynamite" the New Orleans probe into the death of President Kennedy, according to Dist. Atty. Jim Garrison.

Warren told reporters yesterday in Tokyo that he has not seen a single fact, including data compiled by Garrison, to contradict the Warren Commission's report on the assassination of President Kennedy.

GARRISON SAID the chief justice's statement is the signal for a "new counter attack to try to stop the investigation . . . The heavy artillery whistling in from Tokyo means that everything is in place, all the infantry is lined up, and the lull is over."

The district attorney contends that New Orleans businessman Clay L. Shaw conspired with Lee Harvey Oswald and others to murder President Kennedy. The Warren Commission decided that Oswald acted alone to kill the president.

"They have to know that we have found out that the conclusions of the Warren Commission are so far from the truth that they constitute a gigantic fraud—quite possibly the largest, in terms of effort and scope and effect, ever perpetrated on the planet," Garrison said in a prepared press release.

He said the Warren Report "created a fairy tale that concealed the execution of the president by a large number of men for political reasons.

"It can hardly be expected," he said, "that the men and the agencies who have participated in fooling the citizens of this country are going to sit idly by while a county prosecutor brings out the truth."

GARRISON'S statement continued:

"If our case is so bad, why not let us go to trial and lose it? Why must high government officials and national television networks and great magazines work so hard to sabotage the case before trial? The answer is that they know by now that we are not going to lose it.

"Finding out what happened in Dealey Plaza and why it happened was not that hard. The hard part is keeping elements of the federal government and great new agencies from being successful in this systematic effort to prejudice potential jurors in the advance of the trial.

"It is a little disconcerting to find the chief justice of the United States on his hands and knees trying to tie some sticks of dynamite to the case. However, the chief justice is a practical man and I expect he knows what he is doing.

"The chief justice says he sees no new evidence in the case. It should be kept in mind that as an attorney he knows that there is no evidence to see prior to trial. Why then does he make a statement which has no real meaning and which can only reflect discredit on a case which has yet to be tried? Obviously, he is performing a service.

"The last time he was called into action to perform a service was when the President of the United States was assassinated by men who had been connected with the Central Intelligence Agency. This raised some practical problems but they were solved smoothly. Of course, the solution had nothing to do with what actually happened—but among the practical men of the U.S. establishment that is a mere detail. The name of the game is not truth—it is power," the statement concluded.

Warren, in answer to a question during his address to the Tokyo Foreign Correspondents Club, said he has heard that Garrison has information about the assassination, "but I haven't seen any."

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE 1

STATES-ITEM

NEW ORLEANS, LA

Date: 9-5-67
Edition: FINAL
Author:
Editor:
Title: ASSASSINATION C
PRESIDENT JOHN F.
KENNEDY, DALLAS, T
11-22-63
Character: AFO
or
Classification: 89-
Submitting Office: N.O., LA.

☐ Being Investigated

62-109060-5725

ENCLOSURE

(Mount Clipping In Space Below)

Garrison Assails Tokyo Words of Chief Justice

Warren Statement Said 'Counter-Attack'

New Orleans District Attorney Jim Garrison Monday night assailed as "a new counter-attack" by the "Establishment of the United States" a statement by U.S. Chief Justice Earl Warren about Garrison's assassination investigation.

Garrison, in a press release, said Warren's sudden announcement from Tokyo "should be recognized for what it is." He said the "heavy artillery whistling in from Tokyo means that everything is in place, all the infantry is lined up and the lull is over."

Garrison's blast against the chief justice came in response to a statement by Warren earlier in the day that Warren had seen absolutely nothing that conflicts with the (Warren Commission) report."

Warren said he has seen no new evidence, including that compiled by Garrison, that conflicts with the report. Asked to comment specifically about Garrison's investigation, Warren said, "I've heard that he claims to have such information (to refute the commission report), but I haven't seen any."

The Warren Commission concluded that Lee Harvey Oswald acted alone in the shooting of the President Garrison claims that the President's death was the result of a conspiracy created in New Orleans. He has stated that Oswald did not shoot the President.

Clay L. Shaw, retired director of International Trade Mart, has been indicted as a participant in the conspiracy.

HAS NO DOUBTS

Warren said he has not seen a single fact that contradicts the Warren Commission's report on the assassination and has "absolutely no doubts of the report's accuracy and scope."

Garrison, in his statement, said that when the U. S. chief justice is sent into action "it is a good sign that the big push is on."

"Judging from the careful coordination which the Establishment showed in its last offensive against the case, it is safe to expect that other elements of the federal government and the national press will now follow up with a new effort to discredit the case and the prosecution," Garrison said.

Garrison's statement continued:

"Of course, from their point of view it is necessary to discredit the investigation no matter what the cost. They don't think we are wrong about the assassination—they know we are right. They have to know by now because of the areas of inquiry into which we have been moving. They have to know that we have found out that the conclusions of the Warren Commission are so far from the truth that they constitute a gigantic fraud—quite possibly the largest, in terms of effort and scope and effect, ever perpetrated on the planet. These conclusions created a fairy tale that concealed the execution of the President by a large number of men for political reasons. It can hardly be expected that the men and the agencies who have participated in fooling the citizens of this country are going to sit idly by while a county prosecutor brings out the truth.

'NOT GOING TO LOSE'

"If our case is so bad, why not let us go to trial and lose it? Why must high government officials and national television networks and great magazines work so hard to sabotage the case before trial? The answer is that they know by now that we are not going to lose it.

"Finding out what happened in Dealey Plaza and why it happened was not that hard. The hard part is keeping elements of the federal government and great news agencies from being successful in this systematic effort to prejudice potential jurors in advance of the trial. It is a little disconcerting to find the Chief Justice of the United States on his hands and knees trying to tie some sticks of dynamite to the case. However, the Chief Justice is a practical man and I expect he knows what he is doing.

"The Chief Justice says that he sees no new evidence in the case. It should be kept in mind that as an attorney he knows that there is no evidence to see prior to trial. Why then does he make a statement which has no real meaning and which can only reflect discredit on a case which has yet to be tried? Obviously, he is performing a service.

"The last time he was called into action to perform a service was when the President of the United States was assassinated by men who had been connected with the Central Intelligency Agency. This raised some practical problems but they were solved smoothly. Of course, the solution had nothing to do with what actually happened—but among the practical men of the United States Establishment that is a mere detail. The name of their game is not truth—it is power," Garrison concluded.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE 5

SECTION 1

TIMES PICAYUNE

NEW ORLEANS, LA

Date: 9-5-67

Edition:

Author:

Editor:

Title: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, DALLAS, T. 11-22-63

Character: AFO

or

Classification: 89-

Submitting Office: N.O., LA.

☐ Being Investigated

62-109060-3

ENCLOSURE

(Mount Clipping In Space Below)

SEES 'DYNAMITE TRY'

DA Says Warren Seeks Probe Halt

A statement by Chief Justice Earl Warren saying he has faith in the assassination report to which he gave his name is an attempt by "the establishment of the United States" to "dynamite" the New Orleans probe into the death of President Kennedy according to Dist. Atty. Jim Garrison.

Warren told reporters yesterday in Tokyo that he has not seen a single fact, including data compiled by Garrison, to contradict the Warren Commission's report on the assassination of President Kennedy.

GARRISON SAID the chief justice's statement is the signal for a "new counter attack to try to stop the investigation . . . The heavy artillery whistling in from Tokyo means that everything is in place, all the infantry is lined up, and the lull is over."

The district attorney contends that New Orleans businessman Clay L. Shaw conspired with Lee Harvey Oswald and others to murder President Kennedy. The Warren Commission decided that Oswald acted alone to kill the president.

"They have to know that we have found out that the conclusions of the Warren Commission are so far from the truth that they constitute a gigantic fraud—quite possibly the largest, in terms of effort and scope and effect, ever perpetrated on the planet," Garrison said in a prepared press release.

He said the Warren Report "created a fairy tale that concealed the execution of the President by a large number of men for political reasons.

"It can hardly be expected," he said, "that the men and the agencies who have participated in fooling the citizens of this country are going to sit idly by while a county prosecutor brings out the truth."

GARRISON'S statement continued:

"If our case is so bad, why not let us go to trial and lose it? Why must high government officials and national television networks and great magazines work so hard to sabotage the case before trial? The answer is that they know by now that we are not going to lose it.

"Finding out what happened in Dealey Plaza and why it happened was not that hard. The hard part is keeping elements of the federal government and great new agencies from being successful in this systematic effort to prejudice potential jurors in the advance of the trial.

"It is a little disconcerting to find the chief justice of the United States on his hands and knees trying to tie some sticks of dynamite to the case. However, the chief justice is a practical man and I expect he knows what he is doing.

"The chief justice says he sees no new evidence in the case. It should be kept in mind that as an attorney he knows that there is no evidence to see prior to trial. Why then does he make a statement which has no real meaning and which can only reflect discredit on a case which has yet to be tried? Obviously, he is performing a service.

"The last time he was called into action to perform a service was when the President of the United States was assassinated by men who had been connected with the Central Intelligence Agency. This raised some practical problems but they were solved smoothly. Of course, the solution had nothing to do with what actually happened—but among the practical men of the U.S. establishment that is a mere detail. The name of the game is not truth—it is power," the statement concluded.

Warren, in answer to a question during his address to the Tokyo Foreign Correspondents Club, said he has heard that Garrison has information about the assassination "but I haven't seen any."

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE 1

STATES-ITEM

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Date: 9-5-67
Edition: RED COMET
Author:
Editor:
Title: ASSASSINATION PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, DALLAS, T. 11-22-63
Character: AFO
or
Classification: 89-
Submitting Office: N.O., LA

☐ Being Investigated

62 [illegible] - 570

D[redacted]tic Intelligence Division

INFORMATIVE NOTE

Date 9/7/67

William Gurvich, referred to in attached, is the former aide of District Attorney Jim Garrison, who after resigning recently publicly denounced Garrison's so-called Kennedy assassination probe and called for the grand jury to look into Garrison's activities.

His testimony would be of great value to Clay L. Shaw's defense attorneys.

Since the attached is from news media, it will not be disseminated.

TJS:ts

FBI

Date: 3/31/67

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL (Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, NEW ORLEANS (89-69)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZPATRICK KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEXAS, 11/22/63, MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION CONCERNING

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau, Dallas, and Miami offices is one copy each of news articles appearing in the New Orleans "Times-Picayune" dated 3/30/67, and 3/31/67.

ENCLOSURE

(3) Bureau (Enc-2)
1-Dallas (Enc-2) (89-43)
1-Miami (Enc-2)
1-New Orleans

62-109060-5726

EX 104

SEP 11 1967

ECW/mm
(7)

C.C. Bishop

Approved: _____ Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

55SEP 1 19

(Mount Clipping In Space Below)

Former McKeithen Aide Admits Arranging Talk

But Young Says He Did Not Know Purpose

Aubrey Young, a former aide to Gov. John J. McKeithen, said in Baton Rouge Tuesday that he arranged a meeting there between Teamsters Union head Edward Grady Partin and a contractor who brought up the name of James R. Hoffa.

However, Young said he had no knowledge of the purpose of the meeting and did not sit through it.

Young, former security officer for McKeithen, said that when the man began discussing Hoffa with Partin, "I left the meeting."

"I am sure the FBI, with whom I have cooperated, knows all of the above is true," Young said.

ISSUES STATEMENT

He issued his statement after Life magazine published an article which said that Partin, whose testimony helped put national Teamster boss Hoffa behind bars, turned down a bribe of $1 million to recant or "limit" his testimony.

The magazine says that the $1 million attempted bribery of Partin was made "through friends of Hoffa" and the Cosa Nostra—the national crime syndicate.

Partin, leader of the Teamsters local in Baton Rouge, was a government witness against Hoffa at a 1964 trial in Chattanooga, Tenn., which led to conviction of Hoffa on a charge of conspiring to tamper with a federal jury.

Hoffa is serving an eight-year prison term.

The Life article says $2 million was made available to Cosa Nostra mobsters "to be made payable to anyone who could wreck the government's jury-tampering case on which Hoffa had been convicted."

Concerning the article, Young made this statement:

"I have never met Carlos Marcello, I haev never had any dealings with him directly or indirectly of any kind in my entire life. I have never had and do not now have any connections directly or indirectly with any persons in the underworld or alleged to be in the underworld.

"At the request of Mr. Dalton Smith, known to me as a contractor, I arranged a meeting with him and Mr. Ed Partin in Baton Rouge. I had no knowledge of Mr. Smith's reason for wanting to meet Mr. Partin. When Mr. Smith started to discuss Mr. Hoffa with Mr. Partin, I left the meeting.

"I am sure the FBI, with whom I have cooperated, knows all of the above to be true. I am satisfied that the Department of Justice was familiar with episode mentioned above long before the story was published in Life magazine. I have offered to testify under oath before any grand jury that all the above is true and have offered the Department of Justice my complete cooperation."

CANNOT BE REACHED

Life identified Smith as "a sometime public relations specialist and all around operator." He could not be reached for comment Tuesday.

A. D. Smith of New Orleans, a brother of Dalton Smith, also could not be reached for comment, but Mrs. A. D. Smith said that she knows only that her brother-in-law is now living in California.

A sister of Dalton Smith, Mrs. Frances Pecora, who is employed by the state insurance commission, said she was attempting to contact her brother in California.

Mrs. Pecora said that if she is able to contact her brother she will attempt to put him in touch with The Times-Picayune.

Young said the meeting between Smith and Partin took place at his home (Young's) on the State Police headquarters grounds in Baton Rouge.

Young also said he told McKeithen about the January meeting after he left the governor's employ, which contradicts the Life report which said Young resigned after McKeithen learned of the meeting arrangement.

Though McKeithen would not be questioned about the story, he released a prepared statement which said Young's actions "became such that, upon learning of same, I felt he could no longer continue in state service."

TEXT GIVEN

The text of McKeithen's statement follows:

"I have just been advised of the story in Life magazine concerning one of my former aides, Aubrey Young.

"When I gave this position of trust to Mr. Young, I had observed him for almost a year in his daily conduct and had a chance to appraise his degree of honor and integrity.

"He was one of the few men I had ever known who read his Bible every night and prayed unashamedly to his Lord for strength to fight that weakness with which thousands of well intentioned Americans are afflicted. I am speaking, of course, of alcoholism, which Mr. Young's previous record indicated he had overcome. When he accepted his position with me, I admonished him that his actions and companions must be circumspect and for almost three years all information indicated this was true. Many compliments came to me of his conduct from some of the most respected leaders in the state.

"I gather from reading Life there is no suggestion that he has violated any laws, and it was only after he had disassociated himself from the AA program and from personal prayer that his actions became such that upon learning of same, I felt he could not continue in state service."

62-109060-5726

CLOSURE

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE 1

SECTION 1

TIMES PICAYUNE

NEW ORLEANS, LA

Date: 8-30-67
Edition:
Author:
Editor:
Title: ASSASSINATION PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, DALLAS, T 11-22-63
Character: AFO
or
Classification: 89-
Submitting Office: N.O., LA

☐ Being Investigated

According to the Life article, Partin confirmed that initially he was offered $25,000 a year for 10 years to change his testimony, and the ante was hiked until it reached an overall total of $1 million.

Partin is said eventually to have reported the alleged bribe attempt to the Justice Department.

(Mount Clipping In Space Below)

CONTEMPT CASE HERE DISMISSED

Cancler Is Freed from 6-Month Sentence

A criminal district court judge has set aside a six-month sentence of John "The Baptist" Cancler, a convicted burglar who was cited for contempt of court for refusing to repeat a charge against the district attorney's office before the Orleans Parish grand jury.

Judge Bernard J. Bagert, who cited Cancler for contempt earlier this year, said Wednesday he dismissed the contempt conviction and the sentence Tuesday afternoon at the request of the district attorney's office.

Cancler was called before the jury as a result of his appearance on a National Broadcasting Co. program critical of District Attorney Jim Garrison's Kennedy assassination investigation.

Cancler charged on the program he was asked by two of Garrison's men to break into the residence of conspiracy defendant Clay L. Shaw and put something there.

After he refused to repeat the charge before the jury, he was taken before Judge Bagert and was asked if the statement was true. After he refused to answer again, Judge Bagert cited him for contempt and sentenced him to six months in jail and an alternative of a $500 fine or one year in jail.

Cancler already faced an 18-year term for a ourglary conviction.

Judge Bagert said Assistant District Attorney Richard V. Burnes and research assistant Louis Korns contacted him and asked that the conviction be set aside.

The reason given for the request, Judge Bagert said, was that the district attorney's office feared the conviction would be reversed because of recent trends in federal court rulings on criminal appeals.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE 1
SECTION 1
TIMES PICAYUNE
NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Date: 8-31-67
Edition:
Author:
Editor:
Title: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, DALLAS, TX 11-22-63
Character: AFO
or
Classification: 89-
Submitting Office: N.O., LA.

☐ Being Investigated

62-109060-5726

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

SEP 6 1967

TELETYPE

REC 5

Mr. Tolson
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Wick
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

KFBI WASH DC

FBI NEW ORLS
622PM URGENT 9-6-67 CDC

TO DIRECTOR 62-109060 AND DALLAS 89-43

FROM NEW ORLEANS 89-69

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEXAS, NOV. TWENTYTWO, SIXTYTHREE, MISCELLANEOUS-INFO CONCERNING. OO: DALLAS.

THE NEW ORLEANS STATES-ITEM, RED FLASH EDITION, SEPT. SIX INSTANT, REPORTED THAT CRIMINAL DISTRICT JUDGE EDWARD A. HAGGERTY, JR. SET A PRE-TRIAL HEARING DATE FOR MONDAY, SEPT. ELEVEN NEXT AT TEN AM.

ACCORDING TO THE ARTICLE, JUDGE HAGGERTY SAID HE WILL RULE ON SEPT. EIGHTEEN NEXT ON A DEFENSE MOTION TO QUASH THE INDICTMENT AGAINST SHAW.

THE ARTICLE REPORTED THAT THE DEFENSE SUBPOENED THIRTY-THREE WITNESSES FOR THE HEARING INCLUDING MEMBERS OF THE OUTGOING ORLEANS PARISH GRAND JURY, MEMBERS OF THE DA'S OFFICE, MEMBERS OF TRUTH AND CONSEQUENCES OF NEW ORLEANS, INC., THE BUSINESSMEN BANKROLLING DA GARRISON'S ASSASSINATION

END PAGE ONE

62-109060 - 5727

REC 5

'EX-114'

11 SEP 11 1967

MR. DELOACH FOR THE DIRECTOR

PROBE AND CRIMINAL DISTRICT COURT JUDGES AND OTHERS. THE ARTICLE IDENTIFIED OTHERS SUBPOENAED AS JURY COMMISSION CHAIRMAN NOEL J. RADA, DANIEL P. HUGHES, SR., TWO ONE ONE SIX CAMP ST., MRS. LOUISE BISTES, ONE EIGHT TWO EIGHT URSULINE, PHILLIP F. MEYER, SIX THREE ONE NINE N. RAMPART, DANIEL D. KNOWLES, ONE SIX ONE FIVE ELMIRA AVE., ALGIERS, PATROLMAN F. SEDGEHEER AND DR. ESMOND A. FATTER, ONE ZERO FOUR THREE ROBERT E. LEE, WHO QUESTIONED THE STATE'S STAR WITNESS PERRY RAYMOND RUSSO UNDER HYPNOSIS FOR THE DA'S OFFICE.

THE NAMES DANIEL R. HUGHES, MRS. LOUISE BISTES, PHILLIP F. MEYER AND DANIEL D. KNOWLES APPEAR IN NEW ORLEANS TELETYPE TO BUREAU, JUNE SEVEN LAST. MRS. BISTES IDENTIFIED IN NEW ORLEANS TELETYPE TO BUREAU , JULY TWENTYONE, SIXTYSEVEN AS A COMMISSIONER OF THE ORLEANS PARISH JURY COMMISSION.

THE NEW ORLEANS STATES-ITEM, FINAL EDITION, SEPT. SIX INSTANT, REPORTED THAT ASSISTANT DA JAMES L. ALCOCK TODAY

END PAGE TWO

PAGE THREE

FILED THE STATE'S ANSWER TO THE SUPPLEMENTAL MOTION TO QUASH THE INDICTMENT AGAINST SHAW. ACCORDING TO THE ARTICLE THE ANSWER REFERRED THE COURT BACK TO ANSWERS FILED TO THE PREVIOUS DEFENSE MOTION FOR A BILL OF PARTICULARS.

NO LHM BEING SUBMITTED.

END

WE NEED CORR MIN PLS ~~FROM LINE AND THE FIRST LINE OF THE~~ CAPTION PLS

~~FROM NEW ORLEANS 89-69~~

~~ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY.~~

OK TU

BAP

FBI WASH DC

TU CLRP

CC- MR. SULLIVAN

FBI WASH DC

FBI NEW ORLS

528PM URGENT 9-8-67 CDC

TO DIRECTOR 62-109060 AND DALLAS 89-43

FROM NEW ORLEANS 89-69

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEXAS, NOV. TWENTYTWO, SIXTYTHREE, MISCELLANEOUS - INFO CONCERNING, OO: DALLAS.

THE NEW ORLEANS STATES ITEM, RED FLASH EDITION, SEPT. EIGHT INSTANT, REPORTED THAT IN A SURPRISE MOVE, ATTORNEYS FOR CLAY L. SHAW TODAY SUBPOENAED PERRY RAYMOND RUSSO, THE STATE'S STAR WITNESS FOR MONDAY'S PRE-TRIAL HEARING.

THIS ARTICLE ALSO REPORTED THAT NEW ATTORNEYS FOR DEAN ADAMS ANDREWS FILED A PETITION FOR RECOGNITION AS COUNSEL AND IDENTIFIED THESE ATTORNEYS AS CHIEF COUNSEL JOHN P. DOWLING, WALTER D. KELLY AND LILLIAN M. COHEN WHO SAID THEY WERE APPEARING WITHOUT COMPENSATION.

ACCORDING TO THE ARTICLE, THESE ATTORNEYS FILED A MOTION FOR A TRANSCRIPT INCLUDING PROCEEDINGS OF THE TRIAL, ANDREWS' APPEARANCES BEFORE THE GRAND JURY AND STATEMENTS HE MADE TO DA JIM GARRISON AND MEMBERS OF HIS STAFF.

NO LHM BEING SUBMITTED.

END

CORR LINE ELEVEN ~~LAST WORD SHOULD BE~~ COHEN

END

BJP

FBI WASH DC

TU CLRP CC MR. SULLIVAN

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
SEP 8 1967

REC 46

Mr. Tolson
Mr. DeLoach ✓
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Bishop ✓
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale ✓
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

62-109060-5728

REC 46

15 SEP 13 1967

53 SEP 20 1967

MR. DELOACH FOR THE DIRECTOR

5-113 (1-10-61)

Domestic Intelligence Division

INFORMATIVE NOTE

Date 9/6/67

The attached refers to pre-trial legal maneuvers by attorneys for Clay L. Shaw, who has been charged by Jim Garrison with conspiring to assassinate John F. Kennedy.

Prior efforts to have the indictment against Shaw quashed have been unsuccessful.

Since the attached is from news media, it will not be disseminated.

TJS:ts

FBI

Date: 9/6/67

REC 46

Transmit the following in PLAIN TEXT
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL
(Priority)

Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Bishop
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, NEW ORLEANS (89-43)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
DALLAS, TEXAS, 11/22/63
MISCELLANEOUS - INFO CONCERNING
OO: DALLAS

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are newspaper articles appearing in New Orleans newspapers concerning above captioned matter.

Enclosed for Dallas and Miami are one copy each of these newspaper articles.

(3) - Bureau (Encl. 2)
1 - Dallas (89-43) (Encl. 1)
1 - Miami (Encl. 2)
1 - New Orleans

ECW:jb
(6)

ENCLOSURE

EX-103

REC 46 62-109060-5729

SEP 8 1967

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

66 SEP 13

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Shaw Pre-Trial Hearing Monday

DA, Jurors Are Called By Defense

The trial of Clay L. Shaw, accused of conspiring to assassinate President John F. Kennedy, moved one step closer today as Criminal District Judge Edward A. Haggerty Jr. set a pre-trial hearing date and the defense subpenaed 33 witnesses for the hearing.

Judge Haggerty set the hearing for Monday at 10 a. m. and said that he will rule Sept. 18 on a defense motion to quash the indictment against Shaw.

The defense witnesses subpenaed today include members of the outgoing Orleans Parish Grand Jury; of the district attorney's office; of Truth and Consequences of New Orleans Inc., the businessmen bankrolling DA Jim Garrison's assassination probe, and of the Criminal District Court judges and others.

SHAW, A RETIRED New Orleans businessman, was arrested March 1 and accused by Garrison of participating in a conspiracy to murder Kennedy.

A three-judge panel ruled there was sufficient evidence to bind Shaw over for trial and the grand jury returned an indictment charging Shaw with conspiracy.

Before the court now is a motion to quash and a supplemental motion to quash. The state today filed its answer to the supplemental motion to quash. The document, filed by Assistant DA James L. Alcock, referred the court back to the answers filed to the previous defense motion for a bill of particulars.

Those subpenaed by defense attorneys to appear at the pre-trial hearing Monday are as follows:

Outgoing grand jury—Albert V. LaBiche, 6933 Argonne, foreman; J. C. Albarado, 3720 Gen. Pershing; Lawrence J. Sentola, 1600 Bodenger blvd.; Constant C. Deinie Jr., 3400 Annette; Theodore L. Drell, 1336 New York; Lionel J. Perret, 37 Lark; Irvin Leonard Fleming, 4300 Annette; Henry R. Friedberg, 3127 Nashville; John H. Kramer III, 2126 Pauline; Daniel Joseph Lyons, 5718 Cartier; Oliver Joseph Meyer Jr., 5378 Chamberlain dr., and Merrick W. Swords Jr., 6624 Center.

Criminal District Court Judges—Malcolm V. O'Hara, Thomas M. Brahney Jr., Matthew S. Braniff, Rudolph F. Becker Jr., Oliver P. Schulingkamp, Frank J. Shea and Bernard J. Bagert.

Members of Truth and Consequences of New Orleans Inc. —Willard E. Robertson, 576 Lakeshore pkwy.; Joseph M. Rault Jr., 516 Audubon, and Cecil M. Shilstone, 26 Audubon.

Members of the DA's Office —DA Jim Garrison, chief investigator Louis Ivon, assistant DAs James L. Alcock and John Volz.

Jury Commission chairman Noel J. Rada.

Also subpenaed for the hearing are:

Daniel R. Hughes Sr., 2116 Camp; Mrs. Louise Bistes, 1828 Ursuline; Philip F. Meyer, 6319 N. Rampart; Daniel D. Knowles, 1615 Elmira ave., Algiers; Ptn. F. Sedgebeer, and Dr. Esmond A. Fatter, 1043 Robt. E. Lee, a physician who specializes in hynosis and who questioned the state's star witness Perry Raymond Russo under hypnosis for the DA's office.

62-109060-5729

ENCLOSURE

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE 1

STATES-ITEM

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Date: 9-6-67
Edition: RED FLASH
Author:
Editor:
Title: ASSASSINATION PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, DALLAS, T 11-22-63
Character: AFO
or
Classification: 89-
Submitting Office: N.O., LA

☐ Being Investigated

(Mount Clipping In Space Below)

Hearing Monday For Shaw

The trial of Clay L. Shaw, accused of conspiring to assassinate President John F. Kennedy, moved one step closer today as Criminal District Judge Edward A. Haggerty Jr. set a pre-trial hearing date and the defense subpenaed 33 witnesses for the hearing.

Judge Haggerty set the hearing for Monday at 10 a. m. and said that he will rule Sept. 18 on a defense motion to quash the indictment against Shaw.

The defense witnesses subpenaed today include members of the outgoing Orleans Parish Grand Jury; of the district attorney's office; of Truth and Consequences of New Orleans Inc., the businessmen bankrolling DA Jim Garrison's assassination probe; and of the Criminal District Court judges and others.

SHAW, A RETIRED New Orleans businessman, was arrested March 1 and accused by Garrison of participating in a conspiracy to murder Kennedy.

A three-judge panel ruled there was sufficient evidence to bind Shaw over for trial and the grand jury returned an indictment charging Shaw with conspiracy.

Before the court now is a motion to quash and a supplemental motion to quash. The state today filed its answer to the supplemental motion to quash. The document, filed by Assistant DA James L. Alcock, referred the court back to the answers filed to the previous defense motion for a bill of particulars.

Judge Haggerty said that at Shaw's trial, passes will be issued to local news media entitling each to one representative at a press table. Newsmen from out of town and other local representatives will be seated in the spectators' area.

Sheriff's deputies will frisk all persons entering the courtroom. No cameras or recording equipment will be permitted inside the courthouse.

Those subpenaed by defense attorneys to appear at the pre-trial hearing Monday are as follows:

Outgoing grand jury—Albert V. LaBiche, 6933 Argonne, foreman; J. C. Albarado, 3720 Gen. Pershing; Lawrence J. Sentola, 1600 Bodenger blvd.; Constant C. Dejoie Jr., 3400 Annette; Theodore L. Drell, 1336 New York; Lionel J. Favret, 37 Lark; Irvin Leonard Fleming, 4300 Annette; Henry R. Friedberg, 3127 Nashville; John H. Kramer III, 2126 Pauline; Daniel Joseph Lyons, 5718 Cartier; Oliver Joseph Meyer Jr., 5378 Chamberlain dr., and Merrick W. Swords Jr., 6624 Center.

Criminal District Court Judges—Malcolm V. O'Hara, Thomas M. Brahney Jr., Matthew S. Braniff, Rudolph F. Becker Jr., Oliver P. Schulingkamp, Frank J. Shea and Bernard J. Bagert.

Members of Truth and Consequences of New Orleans Inc. —Willard E. Robertson, 576 Lakeshore pkwy.; Joseph M. Rault Jr., 516 Audubon, and Cecil M. Shilstone, 26 Audubon.

Members of the DA's Office —DA Jim Garrison, chief investigator Louis Ivon, assistant DAs James L. Alcock and John Volz.

Jury Commission chairman Noel J. Rada.

Also subpenaed for the hearing are:

Daniel R. Hughes Sr., 2116 Camp; Mrs. Louise Bistes, 1828 Ursuline; Philip F. Meyer, 6319 N. Rampart; Daniel D. Knowles, 1615 Elmira ave., Algiers; Pin. F. Sedgebeer, and Dr. Esmond A. Fatter, 1043 Robt. E. Lee, a physician who specializes in hynosis and who questioned the state's star witness Perry Raymond Russo under hypnosis for the DA's office.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE 1

STATES-ITEM

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Date: 9-6-67
Edition: FINAL
Author:
Editor:
Title: ASSASSINATION PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, DALLAS, T 11-22-63
Character: AFO
or
Classification: 89-
Submitting Office: N.O., LA

☐ Being Investigated

5729

ENCLOSURE

Domestic Intelligence Division

INFORMATIVE NOTE

Date 9/8/67

Perry Raymond Russo, referred to in attached, is Jim Garrison's star witness against Clay L. Shaw. Russo testified at a preliminary hearing that Shaw was present at a time when a conspiracy was hatched to assassinate John F. Kennedy.

Russo testified after having been given a hypnotic drug and much publicity has been given to the allegation that Russo's testimony was the result of post-hypnotic suggestion. During a recent televised interview, Russo said that he actually had no recollection of Shaw.

Dean Andrews, referred to in attached, is a New Orleans attorney who was recently convicted of giving perjured testimony to a grand jury in connection with the existence of a person named Clay Bertrand, whom Jim Garrison claims is identical to Clay L. Shaw.

The attached is not being disseminated, inasmuch as it was taken from news media material.

TJS:ts

(Rev. 5-22-64)

FBI

Date: 9/6/67

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

AIRTEL _____ (Priority)

Mr. Tolson
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Bishop
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, SAN ANTONIO (89-67)

RE: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, NOVEMBER 22, 1963, DALLAS, TEXAS
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING

OO: Dallas

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are seven copies of an LHM dated and captioned as above. The Bureau is requested to furnish Legat, Mexico, with one copy of this airtel and the LHM.

Dallas is being furnished two copies of the LHM.

The LHM contains a copy of a letter received from Mrs. ANNIE R. PATTERSON, Mexico, D.F., Mexico, who possibly is identical with the subject of case entitled ANNIE R. PATTERSON, aka, ITSP (Bufile 87-71197; Legat Mexico file 87-777; San Antonio file 87-5663).

In view of the contents of the LHM, San Antonio is recommending that no investigation be conducted concerning the data received as set forth in LHM.

ENCLOSURE

1 cc of Airtel + LHM to Legat Mexico
1 cc of LHM to USSS + Dept.
9-13-67 KMK:dcc.

2 - Bureau (Encs. 7)(RM)
(1 - Legat, Mexico)
2 - Dallas (Encs. 2)(89-43)(RM)
2 - San Antonio
(1 - 89-67)(1 - 87-5663)
JMK:fes
(8)

THIS WOMEN IS REC 16 62-109060-5730
MENTAL, NUMEROUS COMMUNICATIONS FROM EX 106
HER PREVIOUSLY. SHE IS IN A MEXICAN PRISON FOR FRAUD

6 Fwd SEP 28

Sent _____ M Per _____

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

San Antonio, Texas

September 6, 1967

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, NOVEMBER 22, 1963, DALLAS, TEXAS

On September 5, 1967, a handwritten letter dated August 28, 1967, was received at the San Antonio Office of the FBI and bore the signature of Mrs. Annie R. Patterson. It bore the return address Carcel de Mujeres, Carr. Mex-Puebla, Mexico D.F., Mexico. This letter was written to Mr. Cole, Manager, FBI, San Antonio, Texas, U.S.A.

A copy of this letter is attached hereto.

It is to be noted that the writer of this letter commented she had met Mr. Cole in Norfolk (state not mentioned). It is further to be noted that Special Agent in Charge J. Myers Cole of the San Antonio FBI Office does not recall meeting Mrs. Annie R. Patterson.

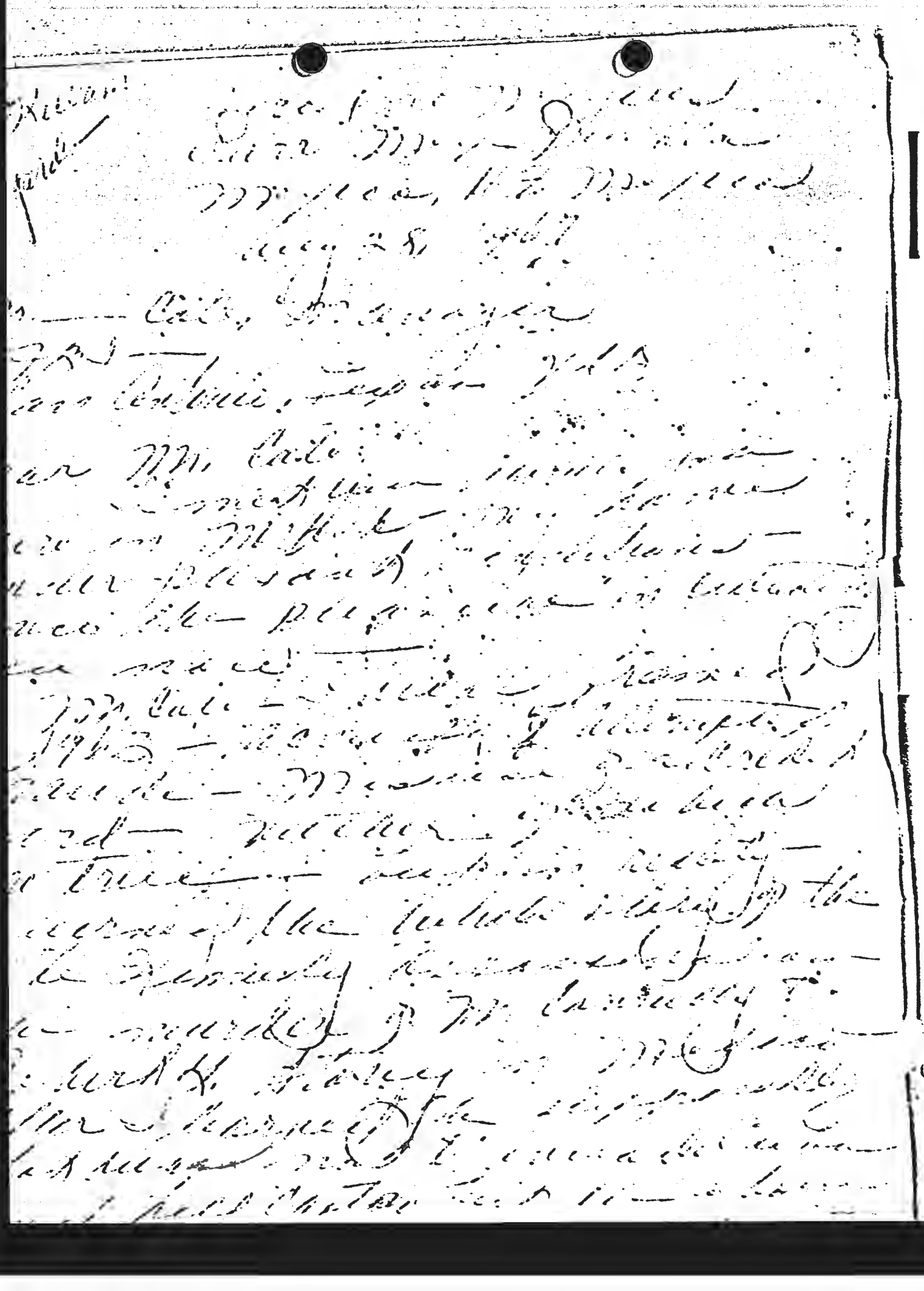
This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

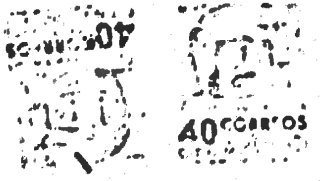
COPIES DESTROYED

21 ... 12 1973

62-109060-5730

ENCLOSURE




40 CENTAVOS

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060) DATE: 9/8/67

FROM : SAC, ALBANY (62-1646) (C)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963
DALLAS, TEXAS

REC 16

Enclosed for the Bureau are five copies of an LHM which is self-explanatory. Two copies each are enclosed for Dallas and New York.

One copy of the LHM has also been furnished to U. S. Secret Service, New York, N. Y.

cc: (2) - Bureau (Encs. 5) ENCLOSURE
2 - Dallas (89-43) (Encs. 2)
2 - New York (Encs. 2)
1 - Albany

RLS:lma
(7)

cc LHM & 2 copies (HQ Crim)
4 USSS 9/12/67
6-KMR

REC 16 62-109060-5131

EX 106

13 SEP 1967

53 SEP 20 1967

1 XEROX
JFK 8-2-76

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20535
September 8, 1967

Director
United States Secret Service
Department of the Treasury
Washington, D. C. 20220

Dear Sir:

The information furnished herewith concerns an individual who is believed to be covered by the agreement between the FBI and Secret Service concerning Presidential protection, and to fall within the category or categories checked.

1. ☐ Has attempted or threatened bodily harm to any government official or employee, including foreign government officials residing in or planning an imminent visit to the U. S., because of his official status.

2. ☐ Has attempted or threatened to redress a grievance against any public official by other than legal means.

3. ☐ Because of background is potentially dangerous; or has been identified as member or participant in communist movement; or has been under active investigation as member of other group or organization inimical to U. S.

4. ☐ U. S. citizens or residents who defect from the U. S. to countries in the Soviet or Chinese Communist blocs and return.

5. ☒ Subversives, ultrarightists, racists and fascists who meet one or more of the following criteria:

   (a) ☒ Evidence of emotional instability (including unstable residence and employment record) or irrational or suicidal behavior;
   (b) ☐ Expressions of strong or violent anti-U. S. sentiment;
   (c) ☐ Prior acts (including arrests or convictions) or conduct or statements indicating a propensity for violence and antipathy toward good order and government.

6. ☐ Individuals involved in illegal bombing or illegal bomb-making.

Photograph ☐ has been furnished ☐ enclosed ☐ is not available
☐ may be available through _____

Very truly yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

John Edgar Hoover
Director

1 - Special Agent in Charge (Enclosure(s)
U. S. Secret Service, New York, N. Y.

Enclosure(s)

(Upon removal of classified enclosures, if any, this transmittal form becomes UNCLASSIFIED.)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Albany, New York

September 7, 1967

DELPHIR FINKLE

Investigator Howard Ten Eyck, Bureau of Criminal Investigation, New York State Police, Oneonta, N. Y., advised that the State Police received a complaint from Arthur Mathis, Hubell Hill Road, Margaretville, N. Y., telephone number 586-4146, to the effect he had been receiving annoying letters and telephone calls from Delphir Finkle, Hotel Monterey, 815-215th West 94th Street, New York City, N. Y.

Mathis informed the New York State Police in one recent telephone conversation that Finkle made the statement he was one of those who shot President Kennedy. Mathis also informed the New York State Police that for some time he has been receiving these annoying telephone calls and that the Mathis family has raised Finkle's daughter, Andrea Finkle, from the time she was a small child and that apparently Finkle would like his daughter to return to New York City and live with him. Investigator Ten Eyck said that this is the background and basis of the telephone calls.

Investigator Ten Eyck further ascertained that Delphir Finkle has previously been committed to the Binghamton State Hospital, Binghamton, N. Y., because of his mental incapacity and that Finkle has, on numerous occasions, written letters to the State Legislature and other persons of high political stature.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

62-109060-5731

ENCLOSURE

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATION SECTION
SEP 11 1967

TELETYPE

REC 16

Mr. Tolson
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Wick
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

FBI WASH DC

FBI NEW ORLS

624PM URGENT 9/11/67 RDC

TO DIRECTOR (62-109060) AND DALLAS (89-43)

FROM NEW ORLEANS (89-69)

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEXAS, NOV. TWENTYTWO, SIXTYTHREE, MISCELLANEOUS - INFO CONCERNING. OO: DALLAS.

THE NEW ORLEANS STATES-ITEM, RED FLASH EDITION, SEPT. ELEVEN INSTANT, REPORTED THAT THE PRE-TRIAL HEARING ON THE DEFENSE MOTION TO QUASH THE CONSPIRACY INDICTMENT AGAINST CLAY L. SHAW OPENED TODAY. JUDGE EDWARD A. HAGGERTY TOOK UP A THIRD SUPPLEMENTAL APPLICATION FOR A BILL OF PARTICULARS FILED BY THE DEFENSE AND RULED THAT THE STATE PROVIDED SUFFICIENT ANSWERS TO REQUESTS FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION BY THE DEFENSE. THE ARTICLE REPORTED THAT THE DEFENSE HAD ASKED FOR FURTHER DISCLOSURES IN TWELVE DIFFERENT QUESTIONS AND PARAGRAPHS. ERVIN DYMOND, DEFENSE ATTORNEY, OBJECTED TO THE RULING AND TOOK A BILL OF EXCEPTIONS IN ALL TWELVE INSTANCES OF THE JUDGE'S RULING.

END PAGE ONE

OFFICE OF ORIGIN

REC 16 62-109060-5732

SEP 13 1967

53 SEP 19 1967

MR. DELOACH FOR THE DIRECTOR

JUDGE HAGGERTY MADE IT CLEAR THAT TESTIMONY IN THE HEARING WOULD BE STRICTLY CONTROLLED, POINTING OUT THAT THERE WERE CERTAIN QUESTIONS THAT COULD NOT BE ASKED MEMBERS OF THE GRAND JURY. JUDGE HAGGERTY ALSO SAID THAT THERE WERE THIRTYFIVE TO THIRTYSIX WITNESSES SUBPOENAED AND THAT HE INTENDED TO WIND UP THE HEARING THIS EVENING OR TONIGHT.

JUDGE HAGGERTY THEN CALLED FOR A TEN MINUTE RECESS TO DISCUSS WHICH WITNESSES MIGHT BE EXCUSED AND TO "REVIEW THE RULES OF THE GAME WITH ATTORNEYS FOR THE PROSECUTION AND SHAW". AFTER THE CONFERENCE ALL WITNESSES EXCEPT THE SEVEN CRIMINAL DISTRICT COURT JUDGES AND THE DA'S LEGAL STAFF WERE SEQUESTERED.

ACCORDING TO THE ARTICLE, CRIMINAL DISTRICT COURT JUDGES BERNARD J. BAGERT, FRANK J. SHEA, MALCOLM V. O'HARA AND THOMAS M. BRANEY TESTIFIED AS WITNESSES. THESE JUDGES WERE QUESTIONED CONCERNING THE GENERAL METHOD OF SELECTION OF GRAND JURIES AND THE USE OF WOMEN AND NEGROES IN THE MAKEUP OF ORLEANS PARISH GRAND JURIES.

END PAGE TWO

TRUE COPY

Dear Mr. Hoover,

Your letter dated 14 August 1967 was very satisfactory. I have recieved all the information on the assassination that I need at the present time. Thank you.

In addition, I would like to request but one more favor, and that is the address of Mr Earl Warren. I think he'll be able to help me in some other points I don't understand. I will be anxiously awaiting your reply. Thank-you again.

Sincerely

Alfred A. Brissette PFC USMC

Address from envelope:
PFC A. A. Brissette 2238987
VMFA-312, MAG-32, 2D MAW
MCAS, Beaufort, S. C. 29902

REC-60 62-109060-5733

9 SEP 13 1967

PFC A.A. BRISSETTE 2283957
VMFA-312, MAG-32, 2D MAW
MCAS, BEAUFORT, S.C. 29902

SEP '67

18¢ AIR MAIL

U.S.A.

MR. J. EDGAR HOOVER, DIRECTOR
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON, D.C.
20535

AÉROGRAMME • PAR AVION

FIRST FOLD

DO NOT USE TAPE OR STICKERS TO SEAL
ENCLOSURES PERMITTED

SEP 8 9 25 AM '67

18 SEP 8 67

DEAR MR HOOVER,

YOUR LETTER DATED 14 AUGUST 1967 WAS VERY SATISFACTORY. I HAVE RECEIVED ALL THE INFORMATION ON THE ASSASSINATION THAT I NEED AT THE PRESENT TIME. THANK YOU.

IN ADDITION, I WOULD LIKE TO REQUEST BUT ONE MORE FAVOR, AND THAT IS THE ADDRESS OF MR EARL WARREN. I THINK HE'LL BE ABLE TO HELP ME IN SOME OTHER POINTS I DON'T UNDERSTAND. I WILL BE ANXIOUSLY AWAITING YOUR REPLY. THANK YOU AGAIN.

SINCERELY

Alfred A. Bussetta, PFC USMC

CORRESPONDENCE

9-12-67

September 12, 1967

REC-68 62-109060-5733

Pfc Alfred A. Brissette, 2238987
VMFA-312, MAG-32
2D MAW, MCAS
Beaufort, South Carolina 29902

Dear Mr. Brissette:

In response to your letter of September 7th, the address you requested is as follows:

Honorable Earl Warren
Chief Justice of the United States
Washington, D. C. 20543

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

John Edgar Hoover
Director

MAILED 5
SEP 12 1967
COMM-FBI

NOTE: Bufiles indicate nothing derogatory regarding correspondent and one outgoing dated August 14, 1967, in response to his request for information regarding the assassination of President Kennedy.

ED:mlb (3)

Tolson
DeLoach
Mohr
Bishop
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

54 SEP 18 1967

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

Domestic Intelligence Division

INFORMATIVE NOTE

Date 9/11/67

The attached is an account of legal maneuvering by attorneys for Clay L. Shaw during the opening session of a pre-trial hearing on a defense motion to quash the conspiracy indictment against Shaw. Shaw is under indictment for allegedly conspiring to assassinate John F. Kennedy.

Shaw's attorneys have tried in vain to get a detailed bill of particulars in prior motions.

Since the attached is from news media, it will not be disseminated.

WCS

TJS:ts

62-109060

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Bishop

DATE: 8/25/67

FROM : M. A. Jones

SUBJECT: CHARLES P. ENGLISH
BISCAYNE TERRACE HOTEL
MIAMI, FLORIDA

Bishop
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

This morning, captioned individual telephoned the Bureau and talked to SA Carl J. Hall of the Crime Research Section. English said that he was planning to hold a press conference at noon today at captioned hotel, and he wanted to know if it would be possible to have one or two FBI Agents attend this press conference.

English was somewhat rambling in his conversation, and it was not possible to elicit from him the reason why he wanted FBI Agents in attendance. He indicated his press conference would deal with the assassination of President Kennedy; however, it was not possible to get any further details from him.

English also said he realized that he had been "a past embarrassment to the FBI." He also refused to discuss this matter any further.

The jurisdiction of the FBI was explained to English insofar as his request was concerned, and he indicated that he understood but hoped we would give his request some consideration.

BUFILES:

SEP 13 1967

[redacted]

REC-25 62-109060-5734

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Bishop
1 - Mr. Rosen

NOT RECORDED
199 SEP 14 1967

EX-103

CJH:emm (7)

CONTINUED - OVER

62-109060—5734

August 29, 1967

CHARLES P. ENGLISH

On August 25, 1967, captioned individual, who indicated he was residing at the Biscayne Terrace Hotel, Miami, Florida, telephonically contacted a Special Agent at FBI Headquarters, Washington, D. C. English advised that he was planning to hold a press conference at noon on that date at the Biscayne Terrace Hotel at which time he planned to discuss the assassination of President Kennedy. He declined to give any further details.

John F

[redacted]

1 - Mr. DeLoach 1 - Mr. Bishop 1 - Mr. Rosen

NOTE: Copy sent to Secret Service per Form FD-376, See M. A. Jones to Bishop Memo dated 8/25/67, captioned: "Charles P. English, Biscayne Terrace Hotel, Miami, Florida."

CJH:emm (8)

Tamm
DeLoach
Mohr
Bishop
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

58 SEP 28 1967

[redacted]

ACTION TAKEN:

[redacted] Special Agent Frank P. Griffee of the Miami Office was telephonically advised concerning this matter. Any pertinent developments will be brought to the Bureau's attention promptly.

RECOMMENDATION:

For information.

TCB 1/6

Be certain Secret Service has been advised [redacted]

[redacted]

Secret Service advised by letterhead memo 8/24/67. LHH

FBI

Date: 9/11/67

REC-28

Transmit the following in PLAIN TEXT
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, NEW ORLEANS (89-69)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
DALLAS, TEXAS, 11/22/63
MISCELLANEOUS - INFO CONCERNING
OO: DALLAS

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are newspaper articles appearing in New Orleans newspapers concerning the assassination of President JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY.

Enclosed for Dallas and Miami are one copy each of these newspaper articles.

ENCLOSURE

3 - Bureau (Encl. 6)
1 - Dallas (89-43) (Encl. 6)
1 - Miami (Encl. 6)
1 - New Orleans

ECW:jab
(6)

62-109060-5735

EX-110

NOT RECORDED

18 SEP 13 1967

REC-28

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____

Special Agent in Charge

53 SEP 22 1967

(Mount Clipping In Space Below)

Shaw Lawyers Add Russo to Hearing's Subpena List

New Set of Attorneys File Andrews Plea

Perry Raymond Russo, whose testimony earlier this year was largely responsible for Clay L. Shaw's being held over for trial on a conspiracy charge, was subpenaed Friday by Shaw's attorneys to appear at a hearing Monday.

A previous defense subpena listed Russo's address as the District Attorney's Office. Thursday, however, the District Attorney's office said Russo's address is 4122 Prytania, and a new subpena was issued.

Russo, a Baton Rouge insuranceman, testified at a preliminary hearing that he overheard Shaw discussing means of murdering President John F. Kennedy with David W. Ferrie and Lee Harvey Oswald at a party in Ferrie's apartment in September, 1963.

In another development, a new set of attorneys for attorney Dean A. Andrews Jr. filed a motion with Criminal District Court Judge Frank J. Shea in preparation for appealing Andrews' perjury conviction to the Louisiana Supreme Court.

Andrews was sentenced to 18 months in Parish Prison last month after his conviction on three perjury counts stemming from Grand Jury testimony in District Attorney Jim Garrisons' Kennedy assassination probe.

The defense motion, filed by attorneys John P. Dowling, Walter D. Kelley and Lillian M. Cohen, asks for the transcript of proceedings in Andrews trial as well as for transcripts of statements made to the district attorneys office and others.

Andrews' first attorney, Sam Monk Zelden, withdrew as counsel on the first day of court activity.

Andrews then represented himself for two days during preliminary skirmishing before the trial. Three brothers, Cecil, Harry and Bruce Burglass, represented him during the trial.

In a petition for recognition as counsel, the new attorneys said they were appearing without compensation.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE 6

SECTION 1

TIMES PICAYUNE

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Date: 9/9/67

Edition:

Author:

Editor:

Title: ASSASSINATION O. PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, DALLAS, TE 11-22-63

Character: AFO

or

Classification: 89-

Submitting Office: N.O., LA.

☐ Being Investigated

62-109060-5735

REC-28

DISCLOSURE

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Shaw Goes To Court in Quash Try

Clay L. Shaw, who is accused by District Attorney Jim Garrison of conspiring to murder President John F. Kennedy, goes to court today in an attempt to have the indictment against him thrown out.

Criminal District Court Edward A. Haggerty Jr. will hear arguments on a motion to quash the charge filed by Shaw's attorneys.

Judge Haggerty said earlier he would rule on the motion by Sept. 18.

IF THE MOTION fails, Shaw's trial could get under way late this month or early in October.

The 54-year-old Shaw, who was arrested March 1, is the only man Garrison has charged with conspiracy in his controversial probe of the Kennedy assassination.

Shaw's attorneys have subpenaed more than 30 witnesses for the pre-trial, including Garrison's chief witness, Perry Raymond Russo, and Garrison.

IT WAS LARGELY the testimony of Russo, who sells insurance in Baton Rouge and New Orleans, that a three-judge panel ruled there was sufficient cause to hold Shaw for trial. Shaw has been free under $10,000 bond.

Garrison alleges that Shaw met with the late David W. Ferrie, a free-lance pilot who died here Feb. 22, and the late Lee Harvey Oswald, named as the presidential assassin by the Warren Commission, in mid-September, 1963. The three met at Ferrie's uptown apartment during a party and plotted the assassination, Garrison claims.

Shaw, a retired businessman who once served as managing director of the International Trade Mart, maintains he is innocent.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE 1M

STATES ITEM

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Date: 6/11/67
Edition: RED COMET
Author:
Editor:
Title: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEX. 11-22-63
Character: AFO
or
Classification: 89-
Submitting Office: N.O., LA.

☐ Being Investigated

62-109060-

5735

(2)

SEC LOSURE

(Mount Clipping In Space Below)

Shaw Attorneys Subpena Russo

In a surprise move, attorneys for Clay L. Shaw today subpenaed Perry Raymond Russo, the state's star witness, for Monday's pre-trial hearing.

Russo, a Baton Rouge insurance agent, testified for the state in the preliminary hearing against Shaw, a retired New Orleans businessman. It was largely on the basis of his testimony that Shaw was held for trial on charges of criminal conspiracy in the slaying of President John F. Kennedy.

No explanation was given for the defense move.

The address given for Russo on the original subpena was the Orleans Parish District Attorney's office. Today, however, the DA's office gave Russo's address as 4122 Prytania, and a new subpena was issued giving this address.

Sheriff's deputies were attempting to serve the subpena today.

Russo testified at the preliminary hearing that he had heard Shaw discuss the President's murder in September, 1963, with David William Ferrie and Lee Harvey Oswald, both now dead.

In other action related to the Kennedy probe today, a new set of attorneys for Dean Adams Andrews Jr. appeared before Judge Frank J. Shea and asked for a transcript of proceedings in Andrews' trial.

Andrews was convicted last month of perjury and faces an 18-month jail term. His new attorneys say they are preparing an appeal to the Louisiana Supreme Court.

THIS IS THE fourth set of attorneys for Andrews in less than a month. His original counsel, Sam Monk Zelden, quit at the outset of his trial. Andrews then represented himself for two days, after which three brothers, Cecil, Harry and Bruce Burglass took over.

The new attorneys are chief counsel John P. Dowling, Walter D. Kelley and Lilliam M. Cohen. In their petition for recognition as counsel, they said they were appearing without compensation.

Their motion for a transcript included proceedings not only of the trial but also of Andrews' appearances before the grand jury and statements he made to Dist. Atty. Jim Garrison and members of his staff.

Andrews was convicted on the basis of his statements to the grand jury concerning the Kennedy probe.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE 1A

STATES ITEM

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Date: 9/8/67
Edition: FINAL
Author:
Editor:
Title: ASSASSINATION PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, DALLAS, T 11-22-63
Character: AFO
or
Classification: 89-
Submitting Office: N.O., LA

☐ Being Investigated

(2)

62-109060-5735

ENCLOSURE

(Mount Clipping In Space Below)

Perry Russo Subpenaed by Shaw Forces

In a surprise move, attorneys for Clay L. Shaw today subpenaed Perry Raymond Russo, the state's star witness, for Monday's pre-trial hearing.

Russo, a Baton Rouge insurance agent, testified for the state in the preliminary hearing against Shaw, a retired New Orleans businessman. It was largely on the basis of his testimony that Shaw was held for trial on charges of criminal conspiracy in the slaying of President John F. Kennedy.

No explanation was given for the defense move.

The address given for Russo on the original subpena was the Orleans Parish District Attorney's office. Today, however, the DA's office gave Russo's address as 4122 Prytania, and a new subpena was issued giving this address.

Sheriff's deputies were attempting to serve the subpena today.

Russo testified at the preliminary hearing that he had heard Shaw discuss the President's murder in September, 1963, with David William Ferrie and Lee Harvey Oswald, both now dead.

In other action related to [illegible] apparently "blind to the truth."

"I SUPPORT Secretary McNamara's statement that Ambassador Henry Cabot Lodge and Gen. William C. Westmoreland would not attempt to brainwash anyone. . . . Visitors to South Vietnam get candid and factual statements from our ambassador and the commander in chief," Rusk said.

This was Rusk's first news conference since July 19.

On other points, he said:

1. He found no evidence in the actions of North Vietnam to indicate that the leaders in Hanoi are likely to be responsive to peace moves at this time—either the possibility of a new U.N. bid or a Saigon bombing pause proposal. Rusk added that since the conference on neighboring Daos in 1962, there has been "no response from Hanoi" designed to move the Southeast Asian war toward a peaceful settlement.

2. He cannot give any "gold-plated guarantees" that U.S. bombing operations close to the border of Red China will not lead to Chinese entry into the war. But Rusk said it would "be ill-advised for the authorities in China" to decide to go in. The United States has no designs on China, he said.

3. THE UNITED STATES —as it has done since 1950— intends to oppose again this year all proposals for making Communist China a member of the United Nations. He predicted a majority of U.N. members would vote against admitting Peking on Peking's terms; that is, with the prior ouster of Nationalist China.

4. Participants in the Middle East crisis — obviously meaning Arab and Israeli leaders—seem to be showing some sense of the realities they are up against. Rusk said that was true "on both sides," and he obviously took it as a slightly encouraging sign in the area.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE 1

STATES ITEM

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Date: 9/8/67
Edition: RED FLASH
Author:
Editor:
Title: ASSASSINATION PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, DALLAS, T. 11-22-63
Character: AFO
or
Classification: 89-
Submitting Office: N.O., LA

☐ Being Investigated

62-109060-5733

[illegible]

(Mount Clipping In Space Below)

Shaw Defense Asks Subpena Of 2 More

Attorneys for Clay L. Shaw today asked that two more witnesses be subpenaed for Monday's pre-trial hearing.

The two are William Gurvich, a former investigator for District Attorney Jim Garrison, and Roy Jacob, reportedly also a private investigator.

Shaw faces trial on charges of criminal conspiracy in the slaying of President John F. Kennedy.

Gurvich, of 5401 Cleveland pl., was publicly described as Garrison's chief investigator in the Kennedy death probe before he quit June 22, claiming the probe is a hoax.

No explanation was given for the calling of Jacob. His address was listed as 517 16th st.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE 4

STATES-ITEM

NEW ORLEANS, LA

Date: 9-7-67

Edition: RED FLASH

Author:

Editor:

Title: ASSASSINATION O PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, DALLAS, TE 11-22-63

Character: AFO

or

Classification: 89-

Submitting Office: N.O., LA.

☐ Being Investigated

62-109060 — 5735

ENCLOSURE

(Mount Clipping In Space Below)

SHAW HEARING TO BE MONDAY

Defense Seeks to Quash Conspiracy Indictment

A criminal district court hearing, expected to be the last before the conspiracy trial of retired New Orleans businessman Clay L. Shaw, was set for 10 a. m. Monday by Judge Edward A. Haggerty Jr.

Judge Haggerty set the hearing Wednesday for a defense motion to quash Shaw's conspiracy indictment and said he will rule on the matter by Sept. 18.

F. Irving Dymond, one of Shaw's attorneys, subpenaed 33 witnesses for the hearing, including members of the grand jury which indicted Shaw; members of the district attorney's office; members of Truth and Consequences of New Orleans Inc.; and criminal district court judges.

Shaw was arrested on March 1, subsequently ordered held over for trial at a preliminary hearing, and later indicted by the outgoing grand jury for allegedly conspiring to murder President John F. Kennedy.

Shaw's defense filed a supplemental motion to quash his indictment on Sept. 1, after earlier filing the original motion to quash.

STATE'S ANSWER

Wednesday, Assistant District Attorney James L. Alcock filed the state's answer to the supplemental defense motion.

Judge Haggerty said that representatives of local news media will be seated at a press table during the trial. Out-of-town newsmen will be seated in the spectators' area.

Deputies of Criminal Sheriff Louis A. Heyd Jr. will search all persons entering the court room, and no cameras or recording devices will be permitted inside the courthouse.

Persons subpenaed by the defense to appear at Monday's pre-trial hearing follow:

Outgoing grand jury—Albert V. LaBiche, 6933 Argonne, foreman; J. C. Albarado, 3720 Gen. Pershing; Lawrence J. Sentola, 1600 Bodenger blvd.; Constant C. Dejoie Jr., 3400 Annette; Theodore L. Drell, 1336 New York; Lionel Favret, 37 Lark; Irvine Leonard Fleming, 4300 Annette; Henry R. Friedberg, 3127 Nashville; John H. Kramer III, 2126 Pauline; Daniel Joseph Lyons, 5718 Cartier; Oliver Joseph Meyer Jr., 5378 Chamberlain dr., and Merrick W. Swords Jr., 6624 Center.

GARRISON, AIDES

Criminal District Court judges—Malcolm V. O'Hara, Thomas M. Brahney Jr., Matthew S. Braniff, Rudolph F. Becker Jr., Oliver P. Schulingkamp, Frank J. Shea and Bernard J. Bagert.

Members of Truth and Consequences of New Orleans Inc.—Willard E. Robertson, 576 Lakeshore pkwy.; Joseph M. Rault Jr., 516 Audubon, and Cecil M. Shilstone, 26 Audubon.

Members of the District Attorney's Office—Dist. Atty. Jim Garrison, chief investigator Louis Ivon, assistants James L. Alcock and John Volz, and Ptn. Fenner Sedgebeyer, an investigator.

Jury commission chariman—Noel J. Rada.

Also subpenaed are:

Daniel R. Hughes Sr., 2116 Camp; Mrs. Louise Bistes, 1828 Ursuline; Philip F. Meyer, 6319 N. Rampart; Daniel D. Knowles, 1615 Elmira ave., Algiers; and Dr. Esmond A. Fatter, 1043 Robert E. Lee blvd., a physician who specializes in hypnosis and who questioned state's witness Perry Raymond Russo under hypnosis for the district attorney's office.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE 1
SECTION 1
TIMES PICAYUNE
NEW ORLEANS, LA

Date: 9-7-67
Edition:
Author:
Editor:
Title: ASSASSINATION PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY DALLAS, T 11-22-63
Character: AFO
or
Classification: 89-
Submitting Office: N.O., LA

☐ Being Investigated

62-109060—5735

ENCLOSURE

REC 27

September 13, 1967

62-109060-5736

1 - Mr. Raupach

Texas

Mr. Otto Krutzner
Manager, Pepsi-Cola-Bottling Company
1814 Eighth Street
Las Vegas, New Mexico 87701

Dear Mr. Krutzner:

With reference to your communication of September 4, 1967, the files of this Bureau indicate that based on data made available by the Warren Commission, you were contacted on January 15, 1964, to determine if you possessed any information pertinent to the assassination of President Kennedy.

The results of this interview were furnished to the Warren Commission, and no additional inquiries were conducted concerning the information you made available.

I trust the above satisfactorily answers your question.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

MAILED 3
SEP 13 1967
COMM-FBI

1 - Albuquerque (Info)
Enclosure

KMR: dcs
(4)

FBI

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO

FBI

SEP 29 1967

Tolson
DeLoach
Mohr
Bishop
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

NOTE:

By letter dated 12/23/63, Mr. Oscar Krutzner, Grand Junction, Colorado, brother of the correspondent, directed a letter to Chief Justice Earl Warren. Briefly, he indicated he had information which may or may not contribute to the over-all assassination investigation and was seeking no publicity. When interviewed by our Agent, he had no information of value except a leaflet which was put out by the "Republican Action Fund" asking for $10 for the Kennedy Retirement Fund. During this interview Krutzner said he had visited his brother Otto Krutzner. Both men are members of opposite political parties which caused a serious argument, and the correspondent (OTTO) was quoted as saying "You watch and see, someone is going to get that man (Kennedy) as he is careless in observing security precautions and people are fed up and disgusted with the Kennedy administration." As a result, Mr. Otto Krutzner was interviewed on 1/15/64, concerning his activities on the day of the assassination. He was in Dallas at the time attending two conventions. He had no information of value to offer and further advised that he never made any strong statements against President Kennedy even though he was a "rabid Republican." This information was furnished to the President's Commission and appears in the report of SA Robert P. Gemberling dated 6/15/64 at Dallas, Texas, page 672, captioned "Assassination of President John Fitzgerald Kennedy, November 22, 1963, Dallas, Texas," Bureau file 62-109060, Serial 3083, Part 3. This was but another of the nebulous-type leads that were thoroughly run out during the assassination inquiries.

Pepsi-Cola Bottling Co.
Las Vegas, New Mexico
September 4, 1967

REC 27

Federal Beureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

Re: Assassination of President John F. Kennedy

Gentlemen:

I happened to be in Dallas attending two conventions at the time President Kennedy was assassinated. Your records will quickly show that this is a fact.

Since that occurence, I have talked with many trade people who were in Dallas for the same conventions. I have discussed with several of them the fact that I was investigated by the F. B. I. regarding the assassination, and to my surprise, I have found none of them who have been investigated.

I feel that I have been singled out for an investigation, and therefore feel that I should know the reason for this action. If the nature of this information is such that it may be supplied to me; I would be very grateful.

Sincerely yours,

Otto Krutzner
Manager, Pepsi-Cola Bottling Co.
Las Vegas, New Mexico

Zip is 87701

Ltr to Mr. Otto Krutzner
9-13-67
KMP:dcs

EX-110

REC. 27 62-109060-5736

SEP 14

62-109060
6-Cases

COPIED

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATION SECTION

SEP 12 1967

REC-35

Mr. Bishop
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

TELETYPE

FBI WASH DC

FBI NEW ORLS

648PM URGENT 9-12-67 CDC

TO DIRECTOR 62-109060 AND DALLAS 89-43

FROM NEW ORLEANS 89-69

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEXAS, NOV. TWENTYTWO, SIXTYTHREE, MISCELLANEOUS - INFO CONCERNING, OO: DALLAS. OFFICE OF ORIGIN

THE NEW ORLEANS STATES-ITEM, RED COMET EDITION, SEPT. TWELVE INSTANT, REPORTED THAT ATTORNEYS FOR CLAY L. SHAW PARADED A LONG LINE OF WITNESSES BEFORE THE ORLEANS PARISH CRIMINAL DISTRICT COURT YESTURDAY AT A PRE-TRIAL HEARING ON A MOTION TO QUASH THE INDICTMENT AGAINST SHAW, INCLUDING MEMBERS OF THE GRAND JURY WHICH INDICTED SHAW. THE ARTICLE REPORTED THAT J.C. ALVARADO, ONE OF THE JURORS WHO IS A VICE PRESIDENT OF LA. AND SOUTHERN LIFE INSURANCE CO., ADMITTED AN OFFICER IN THE INSURANCE FIRM CONTRIBUTED TO TRUTH AND CONSEQUENCES BUT WAS PREVENTED FROM NAMING THE PERSON BY CRIMINAL DISTRICT JUDGE EDWARD A. HAGGERTY.

REC-35 62-109060-5737

15 SEP 15 1967

THE ARTICLE REPORTED THAT THE DEFENSE LAUNCHED AN ATTACK ON THE GRAND JURY AND THE SYSTEM BY WHICH GRAND JURIES

END PAGE ONE

53 SEP 27 1967

1 Xerox

MR. DELOACH FOR THE DIRECTOR

ARE SELECTED. THE ATTACK ON GRAND JURIES IN GENERAL FOLLOWED THE LINE THAT WOMEN ARE SYSTEMATICALLY EXCLUDED FROM GRAND JURIES AND THAT NEGROES ARE SYSTEMATICALLY INCLUDED AND THAT SELECTION FROM THE JURY WHEEL MAY HAVE BEEN ILLEGAL. THE ARTICLE REPORTED THAT THE SPECIFIC ATTACK ON THE GRAND JURY WHICH INDICTED SHAW CENTERED ON ITS CONDUCT. DEFENSE ATTORNEY F. IRVIN DYMOND QUESTIONED EACH MEMBER OF THE GRAND JURY AS TO WHETHER HE OR ANYONE WITH WHOM HE IS CONNECTED HAD EVER CONTRIBUTED TO TRUTH AND CONSEQUENCES. DYMOND ALSO ASKED ABOUT INDICTMENT DELIBERATIONS AND APPEARANCES BEFORE THE JURIES BY PERSONS OTHER THAN THE DA'S STAFF. ACCORDING TO THE ARTICLE, JURORS WERE PREVENTED FROM ANSWERING THE QUESTIONS PERTAINING TO INDICTMENT DELIBERATIONS AND APPEARANCES BEFORE THE GRAND JURY BY JUDGE HAGGERTY AND DYMOND FILED A BILL OF EXCEPTION TO EACH DECISION FOR THE PURPOSE OF APPEAL.

THE ARTICLE ALSO REPORTED THAT PHILLIP J. MEYER, CHAIRMAN NOEL J. RADA AND MRS. LOUISE BISTES, MEMBERS OF THE JURY COMMISSION, WERE QUESTIONED REGARDING THE METHOD OF

SUPPLYING THE NAMES OF PROSPECTIVE JURORS FOR THE JURY WHEEL AND THE NUMBER OF NAMES MAINTAINED ON THE JURY WHEEL. THE ARTICLE REPORTED THAT SEVERAL CONTRADICTIONS CAME OUT OF TESTIMONY BY THE JURY COMMISSIONERS. THE ARTICLE REPORTED THAT JUDGE HAGGERTY STATED THAT THE LAW REQUIRES SEVEN HUNDRED FIFTY NAMES ON THE JURY WHEEL AT ALL TIMES AND ORDERED A COUNT MADE OF THE CURRENT NAMES AVAILABLE FOR GRAND JURY SELECTION. THE RESULT OF THIS COUNT SHOWED THERE WERE SEVEN HUNDRED THIRTYNINE NAMES ON THE JURY WHEEL.

NEW ORLEANS STATES ITEM, RED FLASH EDITION, SEPT. TWELVE INSTANT, REPORTED THAT WILLARD E. ROBERTSON, AN OFFICIAL OF TRUTH AND CONSEQUENCES, INC. TESTIFIED THAT NO MEMBERS OF THE GRAND JURY WHICH INDICTED CLAY SHAW CONTRIBUTED TO OR ARE MEMBERS OF TRUTH AND CONSEQUENCES.

ACCORDING TO THE ARTICLE BEFORE TODAY'S SESSION CONVENED, DEFENSE ATTORNEY IRVIN DYMOND FILED A SUPPLIMENTAL MOTION TO QUASH SHAW'S INDICTMENT ON THE BASIS OF YESTERDAY'S

END PAGE THREE

HEARING TESTIMONY. JUDGE HAGGERTY PERMITTED DYMOND TO FILE THE MOTION BUT SAID, "I'M NOT GOING TO INTERRUPT THIS HEARING TO LET YOU INCORPORATE THE SECOND SUPPLEMENTAL MOTION TO QUASH INTO THIS HEARING."

"I'M GOING TO LET YOU FILE IT AND GIVE THE STATE TIME TO FILE WRITTEN ANSWERS."

"WE'LL HAVE ANOTHER HEARING IF NECESSARY".

THE ARTICLE POINTED OUT THAT IN THE NEW SUPPLEMENTAL MOTION DYMOND CITED PROVISIONS IN THE STATE'S NEW CODE OF CRIMINAL PROCEDURE WHICH PROVIDES THAT SEVEN HUNDRED FIFTY NAMES MUST BE ON THE JURY WHEEL WHEN THE GRAND JURY VENIRE IS SELECTED. DYMOND ALLEGED THAT THERE WERE FEWER THAN SEVEN HUNDRED FIFTY NAMES ON THE WHEEL WHEN THE GRAND JURY IN QUESTION WAS SELECTED AND CITED ANOTHER PROVISION OF THE CODE TO THE EFFECT THAT A MOTION TO QUASH AN INDICTMENT MAY BE MADE ON THE GROUNDS THAT THE GRAND JURY WAS IMPROPERLY SELECTED.

END PAGE FOUR

THE ARTICLE REPORTED THAT JOSEPH M. RAULT, ANOTHER TRUTH AND CONSEQUENCES OFFICIAL, TESTIFIED THAT THE GROUP HAD ONLY THREE MEMBERS WHOM HE IDENTIFIED AS RAULT, WILLARD ROBERTSON AND CECIL SHILSTONE. RAULT TESTIFIED THAT HE KNEW IN GENERAL THE NAMES OF THE FINANCIAL CONTRIBUTORS TO THE GROUP AND THOUGHT HE WOULD RECOGNIZE THE NAMES IF THEY WERE MENTIONED. RAULT WAS SPECIFICALLY ASKED IF HE RECOGNIZED THE NAMES J.C. ALVARADO AND H.R. FRIEDBERG AND TESTIFIED HE DID NOT RECOGNIZE THE NAMES AS THOSE OF CONTRIBUTORS TO THE GROUP. RAULT ALSO TESTIFIED THAT EACH OF THE THREE MEMBERS OF TRUTH AND CONSEQUENCES KEEPS A RECORD OF CONTRIBUTORS BUT THAT HIS OFFICE KEEPS MOST OF THEM.

THE NEW ORLEANS STATES ITEM, FINAL EDITION, SEPT. TWELVE INSTANT, REPORTED THAT CRIMINAL DISRTICT JUDGE EDWARD A. HAGGERTY TODAY ENDED A HEARING ON A MOTION TO QUASH THE

CONSPIRACY INDICTMENT AGAINST CLAY L. SHAW AND PROMISED A RULING MONDAY, SEPT. EIGHTEEN NEXT. THE ARTICLE REPORTED THAT JUDGE HAGGERTY GAVE THE STATE UNTIL FRIDAY, SEPT. FIFTEEN NEXT TO FILE AN ANSWER TO A SUPPLEMENTAL MOTION TO QUASH THE INDICTMENT AND SAID HE WOULD RULE MONDAY ON BOTH THE ORIGINAL MOTION AND THE SUPPLEMENTAL MOTION. THE ARTICLE REPORTED THAT CECIL SHILSTONE, A MEMBER OF TRUTH AND CONSEQUENCES, TESTIFIED HE WAS ONE OF THE ORIGINAL MEMBERS OF THE GROUP AND WHEN ASKED IF HE KNEW THE NAMES OF CONTRIBUTORS REPLIED HE DID NOT.

ACCORDING TO THE ARTICLE, WILLIAM GURVICH, FORMER SPECIAL INVESTIGATOR FOR GARRISON, WAS CALLED AS A WITNESS AND JUDGE HAGGERTY IMMEDIATELY ADVISED GURVICH NOT TO ANSWER ANY QUESTIONS UNTIL AFTER THE DA HAD BEEN GIVEN A CHANCE TO OBJECT. GURVICH WAS NOT ALLOWED TO ANSWER WHETHER HE HAD INVESTIGATED THE SHAW CASE, WHAT CAUSED HIS BREAK ON JUNE TWENTYEIGHT WITH THE DA'S OFFICE, ANY INFORMATION ABOUT THE SHAW PROPERTY SEIZED AT SHAW'S APARTMENT OR HOW LONG THE

END PAGE SIX

PROPERTY WAS HELD AT THE CRIMINAL COURTS BUILDING WHETHER THERE WAS A TWO-WAY MIRROR IN THE DA'S OFFICE OF WHETHER HE HAD TALKED WITH A POLYGRAPH OPERATOR REGARDING PERRY RAYMOND RUSSO OR WHO AUTHORIZED THE COMPLETION OF THE PLOYGRAPH TEST. THE ARTICLE REPORTED THAT FOR APPROXIMATELY TWENTY MINUTES DEFENSE ATTORNEY DYMOND ASKED QUESTIONS OF GURVICH TO WHICH THE STATE OBJECTED AND IN EACH INSTANCE THE JUDGE SUSTAINED THE OBJECTION.

THE ARTICLE REPORTED THAT DA GARRISON FOLLOWED GURVICH TO THE WITNESS STAND AND TESTIFIED THAT HE HAD RECEIVED FINANCIAL AID FROM THE ORGANIZATION KNOWN AS TRUTH AND CONSEQUENCES AND WHEN ASKED WHETHER PERRY RUSSO FAILED SEVERAL TIMES DURING HIS POLYGRAPH TEST REPLIED "CERTAINY HE DID NOT". ON INSTRUCTIONS OF JUDGE HAGGERTY, THE DA DID NOT ANSWER ANY OTHER QUESTIONS ASKED BY THE DEFENSE ATTORNEY.

THE ARTICLE REPORTED THAT ASSISTANT DA JAMES L. ALCOCK TOOK THE STAND AND WAS ADVISED BY JUDGE HAGGERTY THAT HE

END PAGE SEVEN

WAS GOING TO LET ALCOCK OBJECT TO ANY QUESTIONS ASKED AND IF HE SAW FIT NOT TO ANSWER ANY QUESTION AND THAT JUDGE HAGGERTY WAS GOING TO SUSTAIN IT. ALCOCK WAS ASKED QUESTION RELATING TO VERNON BUNDY AND WHETHER ALCOCK HAD OBJECTED TO PUTTING BUNDY ON THE STAND AND ALCOCK OBJECTED. OTHER QUESTIONS PUT TO HIM BY DEFENSE ATTORNEY DREW THE SAME RESPONSE AND ALCOCK WAS EXCUSED.

NO LHM BEING SUBMITTED. HELD

END

WRD

FBI WASH DC

CC MR. SULLIVAN

FBI

Date: 9/14/67

Transmit the following in PLAIN TEXT
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL
(Priority)

REC 66

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, NEW ORLEANS (89-69)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
DALLAS, TEXAS, 11/22/63
MISCELLANEOUS - INFO CONCERNING
OO: DALLAS

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are newspaper articles appearing in New Orleans newspapers concerning the assassination of President JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY.

Enclosed for Dallas and Miami are one copy each of these newspaper articles.

(3) - Bureau (Encl. 5)
1 - Dallas (89-43) (Encl. 5)
1 - Miami (Encl. 5)
1 - New Orleans

ECW:jrb
(6)

ENCLOSURE

62-109060-5738

REC-66 17 SEP 16 1967

C. C. - Bishop

62 SEP 20 1967

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

PROBE SHOULD CONTINUE, VIEW

But McKeithen Backs Warren Commission

(Special to The Times-Picayune)

ASHEVILLE, N. C. — Gov. John J. McKeithen of Louisiana reiterated here Tuesday that it would be a serious mistake if Orleans Parish Dist. Atty. Jim Garrison's investigation of the assassination of President John F. Kennedy was stopped for some reason.

However, Gov. McKeithen said that as far as he is concerned he has accepted the Warren Commission report that New Orleans-born Lee Harvey Oswald alone shot and killed President Kennedy.

Nevertheless, he said that many millions of people in this country and over the world believe that a conspiracy existed in connection with the assassination.

The governor said that if the Garrison inquiry was concluded without running its normal course it would result in fresh fuel being set to the conspiracy belief.

Although the governor had accepted the Warren Commission report, McKeithen said that his administration would give any cooperation to Garrison that the district attorney might seek in the investigation.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE 2

SECTION 2

TIMES PICAYUNE

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Date: 9/13/67
Edition:
Author:
Editor:
Title: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, DALLAS, T. 11-22-63
Character: AFO
or
Classification: 89
Submitting Office: N. O., LA.

☐ Being Investigated

ENCLOSURE

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

McKeithen Believes Warren Report Valid

(Special to the States-Item)

ASHEVILLE, N. C. — Gov. John J. McKeithen said here that he believes the Warren Commission Report that one man killed President Kennedy—Lee Harvey Oswald.

The governor, attending a Southern Governors' Conference, broke his long silence on the matter yesterday. But he refused to say whether he considers Orleans Parish Dist. Atty. Jim Garrison's investigation necessary.

Doubts about the assassination of Kennedy are expected, McKeithen said, "and they've just got to run their course."

Garrison, meanwhile, was again expounding his theory that "a precision guerrilla team of at least seven men" killed Kennedy and that Oswald did not fire a shot.

In a copyrighted interview in the October issue of Playboy magazine, Garrison made his often repeated comment that the assassins were former employes of the Central Intelligence Agency.

The killers acted, Garrison told Playboy, because their plans to assassinate Cuban dictator Fidel Castro were thwarted by Kennedy. The President was "working for a reconciliation with the U.S.S.R. and Castro's Cuba," Garrison is quoted as saying.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE 2

SECTION 1

STATES ITEM

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Date: 9/12/67
Edition: FINAL
Author:
Editor:
Title: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, DALLAS, TX 11-22-63
Character: AFO
or
Classification: 89-
Submitting Office: N.O., LA.

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ENCLOSURE

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Shaw Will Get Judge's Trial Ruling Monday

Clay L. Shaw will learn Monday whether he must stand trial for conspiracy in the slaying of President John F. Kennedy.

Criminal District Judge Edward A. Haggerty yesterday promised a ruling Monday on two motions to throw out an indictment against Shaw.

THE JUDGE set the decision date as he ended a two-day pretrial hearing for the 54-year-old retired businessman.

District Attorney Jim Garrison contends Shaw plotted with others in New Orleans to murder the President in 1963. If the motions to quash the indictment fail, Shaw will probably go to trial late this month or in October.

Judge Haggerty is considering the original defense motion to quash as well as a supplemental motion filed by defense attorney F. Irvin Dymond after testimony given Monday.

The judge gave the state a chance to object to questions put to all witnesses before they were answered. The objections came often and were usually sustained.

ON THE stand yesterday were Assistant DA James L. Alcock, who had been doing most of the objecting, and Garrison himself. Little information was elicited from either of them.

Another witness, Williard E. Robertson, told the court that no members of the grand jury that indicted Shaw were connected with Truth and Consequences, Inc., the group privately financing Garrison's probe.

Two other members of the group, Joseph M. Rault Jr. and Cecil Shilstone, were also interviewed.

THE STATE has until Friday to file an answer to the supplemental motion to quash the indictment.

There were reports that Shaw's attorneys would ask for a change of venue if the quash motions fail. This would further delay the trial, since a hearing would have to be held on this motion.

At the close of yesterday's hearing, Dymond said he was "not satisfied with the court's response."

Governor Says Probe Halt Would Be Error

It would be a serious mistake itf, for some reason, DA Jim Garrison's investigation of the assassination of President John F. Kennedy were halted, Gov. John J. McKeithen reiterated yesterday in Asheville, N.C.

The governor said, however, he has accepted the Warren Commission report that New Orleans-born Lee Harvey Oswald alone shot and killed President Kennedy.

He said that nevertheless, many millions of people in this country and over the world believe that a conspiracy existed in connection with the assassination. If the Garrison probe were ended without running its course, it would result in fresh fuel being set to the conspiracy belief, McKeithen said.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE 1A

SECTION 1

STATES ITEM

NEW ORLEANS, L

Date: 9/13/67
Edition: RED COMET
Author:
Editor:
Title: ASSASSINATION PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, DALLAS, 11-22-63
Character: AFO
or
Classification: 89
Submitting Office: N.O., L

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Vol. 1 Ltr. 57

ENCLOSURE

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(Mount Clipping In Space Below)

JUROR IN SHAW CASE TELLS OF FUND DONATION

Testifies Associate Gave to Garrison Probe

A member of the Grand Jury which returned a conspiracy indictment in the assassination of President Kennedy against Clay L. Shaw testified Monday afternoon that one of his business associates had contributed money to a group known as Truth or Consequences.

Truth or Consequences is an organization which financially supported District Attorney Jim Garrison's investigation of an alleged assassination probe against the late President.

The testimony was given the first day of a pretrial hearing by Criminal Dist. Judge Edward Haggerty on a motion by Shaw's defense attorneys to quash the conspiracy indictment.

The other 11 former Orleans Parish grand jurors were also questioned.

The hearing was adjourned at 6:10 p. m. until 10:30 a. m. Tuesday.

The witness and former grand jury member who admitted knowledge of the contribution was J. C. Alvarado, vice-president of Louisiana & Southern Life Insurance Co.

NO IDENTIFICATION

Haggerty ruled, however, that Alvarado could not identify the doner, who is an officer of the insurance company, by name or title.

Defense attorney F. Irvin Dymond said the insurance official should be identified by title, because if his rank is above that of Alvarado it was possible he could've been influenced in his indictment decision.

Haggerty said he made the ruling "because I'm not going to let you (Dymond) obtain indirectly information which I have previously forbade you to obtain directly."

PREVIOUS ATTEMPTS

The judge referred to Dymond's previous attempts to get a list of the members and benefactors of the Truth or Consequences group.

Haggerty told Dymond his actions indicated he thought he was arguing a case before a jury.

"I remind you that you are not before a jury and you don't impress me," the judge said.

Much of the proceedings during the questioning of the former grand jurors seemed to be reduced to legal quibbling over what testimony was allowed from the grand jurors, Judge Haggerty's rulings on objections to such questions by the state and the entering of numerous bills of exceptions by Dymond.

In general, information sought from the former jurors by Dymond dealt with whether they, their business associates and members of their families had donated money to Truth or Consequences or the district attorney's assassination prob.

Dymond also asked each of the jurors if state witness Perry Raymond Russo testified before the Grand Jury and if Sandra Moffet McMaines and a number of other probe investigation figures were subpenaed by the jury to appear for questioning.

OBJECTIONS RAISED

The state raised objections after each question put to the jurors, as Haggerty interrupted Dymond and asked if the state had objections. The objections were sustained and Dymond entered a bill of exception to each one.

Mrs. McMaines, presently residing in Kansas, is fighting extradition to Louisiana as a material witness in the case.

It was during the questioning of the first of the 12 ex-grand jurors, Constant C. DeJoie, that the quibbling and entry of bills of exception started. And the entry of such bills came almost as a matter of form with the questioning of the remaining former jurors.

Dymond said he was attempting to perfect his bills in case the entire matter eventually wound up in the Supreme Court.

TESTIMONY RULED

Haggerty said testimony obtained by the Grand Jury or during Shaw's pre-trial hearing couldn't be used in the quash hearing unless a witness was either dead or couldn't be found or unless impeachment proceedings against the district attorney were involved.

He added that such testimony could, however, be included in bills of exception.

Dymond told the court it was important to find out to what extent the Grand Jury or the district attorney had gone to have Mrs. McMaines returned to Louisiana.

"Because of the harassment," Dymond said, "the state has deprived the defense of what it feels is an essential witness for the defense.

PUBLIC STATEMENTS

"She has publicly made statements which contradict Russo's testimony; and because of the action of the Orleans Parish Grand Jury, she has retained an attorney who has seen fit to keep her from coming here to testify. Therefore, the defense is deprived of a fair trial."

Asst. Dist. Atty. James L. Alcock said, "Mrs. McMaines told us she didn't have money or clothes to come here. We offered to get her some decent clothes and pay her fare here.

"Then she went on national television and tried to make the district attorney's office look bad."

Garrison has alleged that Shaw conspired with Lee Harvey Oswald and David William Ferrie, both now dead, to assassinate the President.

Earlier in the day, seven criminal district court judges and four Orleans Parish Jury Commissioners occupied the witness stand.

NO WOMEN'S NAMES

Dymond and Shaw's other attorneys, Edward and William Wegmann and Salvadore Panzeca, hammered away at the fact there were no women's names submitted to Judge Bernard J. Bagert to select the Grand Jury which returned the indictment against Shaw March 23.

But if nothing else could be said for the often-dull and tedious repetition of questions for each of the judges and the jury commissioners, one thing was

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE 1

SECTION 1

TIMES PICAYUNE

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Date: 9/12/67
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Classification: 89-
Submitting Office: N.O., LA

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Dymond asked Bagert that, in selecting Negroes on the last grand jury he made sure if the ratio of Negroes to whites was consistent with the ratio of the city's population. He said it wasn't.

I ROUP OF TWO

Bagert said he was quite proud of the two Negroes he had on the grand jury. "I selected two of the finest citizens of this community," said Bagert. "One is a ward leader and the other the publisher of a fine weekly paper which serves the Negro community."

Judge Bagert testified that he had several women serve on petit juries for him. He said that Mrs. Milton Adler was selected as foreman for one of his juries.

Judge Frank J. Shea said that he asked for 100 names when he made up his only grand jury — each judge makes up a grand jury about once every four years. He said he couldn't recall a woman's name.

Shea said that he had five Negroes serving on the grand jury. "I don't believe in putting Negroes on the grand jury merely for the sake of having Negroes on the jury," explained Shea. "They happened to be among the first 12 qualified persons."

Asked if he ever knew women to serve as grand jurors, Judge Shea said, "no." Then he added, "But I don't keep up with other grand juries."

O'HARA QUESTIONED

Judge Malcolm V. O'Hara told the pre-trial hearing that he asked for "from 75 to 125 names — I can't remember the exact number."

In the questioning of O'Hara, Dymond made the notation that O'Hara's grand jury was the first to be selected after the Bagert grand jury returned the Shaw indictment. He said this was significant because it might show there was a new policy of having women on the grand jury.

O'Hara said there is one woman on his current grand jury, which was sworn in last week.

Judge Thomas M. Brahney Jr. said he had selected two grand juries, and in neither case had there been a woman on the list of prospective jurors submitted to him. There were Negroes, he said.

Dymond asked Judge Matthew S. Braniff, "When is the first time you knew of any Negroes being on a grand jury?"

"I don't recall the year," replied Braniff, "but it seems like it was in the last 10 or 12 years."

DECISION IN 1954

"Would it refresh your memory if I reminded you of Judge William O'Hara's decision on Negroes and women in 1954?" questioned Dymond.

"This is right," said Braniff. "Gee, I think I remember something like that."

"Do you know of any woman except Mrs. Dan Fleming who appeared on a jury?" asked Dymond.

"I can't say," replied Braniff. "Off hand, no."

Judge Rudolph E. Becker said he never had a woman serve on his grand jury.

"Other than Mrs. Dan Fleming, have you ever known a lady to serve on a grand jury?" Dymond asked.

"I really couldn't say," replied Becker. "I'm not familiar with all the grand juries. I don't recall one, but I can't say for certain."

Judge Oliver P. Schulingkamp was asked if he has ever had a woman on his grand jury.

"No," replied Schulingkamp.

"Has a woman ever appeared on your list?" Dymond asked.

"No," answered Schulingkamp.

"Do you attempt to keep the ratio of Negroes to whites on the grand jury equal to the population ratio?" asked Dymond.

"No," said the judge. "If a Negro meets the requirements, then he may be a grand juror."

RADA QUESTIONED

Questioning of Rada was extensive.

Rada, besides coming in for questioning by Dymond, was also grilled by an apparently irked Judge Haggerty who was miffed when Rada seemed oblivious to requests made earlier by Haggerty for getting additional jurors' names.

"Don't you get monthly a list of names from [illegible] Parish Registrar of [illegible] A. P. Gallinghouse?" asked Judge Haggerty.

"No," said Rada, "I don't remember when we got the last one."

"Don't you get names of Negroes from Negro carnival and civic organizations?" Judge Haggerty asked.

"No, sir," replied Rada.

"Don't you get names of prospective jurors from large employers?" asked Judge Haggerty.

"No, sir," replied Rada.

Peeved, Haggerty said, "I don't know where you've been all this time; you were there when I requested you do these things."

SOURCES OF NAMES

Rada told Dymond that he gets the list of names from "city directories, voter registration lists and occasionally a few volunteers."

Dymond asked Rada if he had ever counted the number of names in the big brass cage.

"No," replied Rada, but he said he thought there were at least 1,500 in the cage.

Rada testified that women have just recently started coming in to volunteer. The procedure, he said, is that they must first go to the clerk of court's office and sign a waiver before their names become eligible for the grand jury and petit jury list.

'PURELY CHANCE'

As for why there have been no names of women for the grand juries, Rada said, "It's purely chance, sorta like a lottery."

Meyer said that he thought there were "500 to 600 names" in the big brass cage.

Dymond asked Meyer if he needed a jury panel of 125 names, "Wouldn't you put 125 names in the cage?"

Meyer replied, "No, more than that, maybe 300."

When Rada and Meyer had finished their testimony, Haggerty explained to Dymond, "You have to remember these are part-time political jobs (jury commissioners) appointed by the governor; they have a lot of different ideas about how to run the job."

"That's pretty obvious," said Dymond.

"It's obvious to me also," said Haggerty.



—Photo by The Times-Picayune.

CLAY L. SHAW (right), accused by New Orleans Dist. Atty. Jim Garrison of conspiring to murder President John F. Kennedy, chats with his attorney, Edward Wegmann, upon their arrival Monday for a pretrial hearing at the Criminal District Court Bldg.



—Photo by The Times-Picayune.

PERRY RAYMOND RUSSO (right), who is the chief witness against Clay L. Shaw in the President Kennedy assassination conspiracy case, arrives in court Monday with Asst. Dist. Atty. Andrew Sciambra. Russo, who testified he overheard Shaw and others plotting to kill Kennedy, was one of 30 persons subpoenaed for a pre-trial hearing by Shaw's attorneys who are attempting to quash the indictment.

Mrs. Bistes told Dymond she thought there were about 1,500-1,700 names in the brass cage.

When asked if she could say why women are excluded from the grand jury list, Mrs. Bistes reminded Dymond that women must first go to the clerk of court's office and sign a waiver.

She said the wheel is refilled with names, taken from a cabinet, just before the drawing.

Mrs. Bistes said Gallinghouse "keeps us constantly supplied with names."

But she said no organizations have ever supplied the jury commissioners with names.

Hughes indicated that the last time the wheel was cleared was in 1952.

Dymond asked Hughes if he had ever opened the wheel.

"No," said Hughes.

"Have you ever seen anyone do it?" asked Dymond.

"No," said Hughes.

Hughes said it was his guess there were 1,600 names in the wheel "at all times."

Dymond asked Hughes if he had ever seen the name of a woman presented to a judge for his grand jury.

"Don't believe I can recall one," said Hughes.

Shaw sat through the proceedings in his usual manner—looking straight ahead, rarely moving, cigarette lit. He was dressed in a grey business suit and smiled freely as he talked with his lawyers.

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Haggerty to Rule Monday on Motions in Shaw Case

To Decide on Two Pleas to Quash Indictment

By PAUL ATKINSON

Criminal District Court Judge Edward A. Haggerty Jr. said early Tuesday afternoon that he will rule simultaneously Monday on two defense motions to quash the Orleans Parish Grand Jury indictment of Clay L. Shaw, accused of conspiracy in the death of President John F. Kennedy.

Shaw's defense attorneys, F. Irvin Dymond, Edward F. and William Wegmann and Salvadore Panzeca, interjected a supplemental motion to quash the indictment Tuesday morning and the state will answer it by Friday. Haggerty said he will give his decision Monday, possibly clearing the deck for the district attorney's office to set the trial date whenever it wishes.

Haggerty said he had heard what he called "rumblings" around the courthouse that the defense plans to file for a change of venue. But he added he had not been informed of this as a fact.

If there is a request for a change of venue, said Haggerty, it would be incumbent on the defense to prove it could not get a fair trial here. "It simply can't allege this," said Haggerty.

Should the defense take this route, though, it would mean the Shaw trial will not come up in October as Haggerty would be forced to set a hearing on the venue request.

There were over three hours of testimony Tuesday with District Atty. Jim Garrison, his executive assistant, James L. Alcock, Truth and Consequences founders Willard E. Robertson, Joseph M. Rault Jr. and Cecil M. Shilstone, and former district attorney special investigator William H. Gurvich testifying.

When it was all over, Dymond was asked if he was satisfied. "No, we weren't satisfied with the court's response," admitted Dymond, who more than once engaged in verbal battles with Alcock and Judge Haggerty.

"Is this what you expected?" Dymond was asked.

"We expected more," said Dymond. "Or I should say, we hoped for more."

FEW SPECTATORS

Haggerty and Alcock, on more than one occasion, concurred in the opinion that Dymond was using the attempt to quash the indictment against Shaw hearing as nothing more than a "fishing expedition" for material which he couldn't obtain in the request for Prayer for Oyer and a bill of particulars.

The hearing didn't draw the crowds of earlier days, and only when the lanky Garrison showed up to testify about 12:30 p. m. did a sprinkling of spectators come into the courtroom. Mostly, the spectators were disappointed, for Alcock and Haggerty were quick to remind Garrison that he need not answer questions until the state had time to protest. And protest it did.

Garrison seemed bored by it all and yawned two or three times. Mostly, he was tight-lipped and smiled only when Dymond told Alcock and Haggerty, "Mr. Garrison is cool, calm and collected and well able to take care of himself."

ANSWERS QUICKLY

Actually, Garrison at times was anxious to testify. He answered three questions before Alcock could protest.

One question was whether the district attorney's office has received financial aid from an organization known as Truth and Consequences. Garrison replied, "yes."

Immediately, Haggerty instructed Garrison to wait to give the state "reasonable time" to protest since he (Haggerty) had ruled so much of the questioning immaterial.

Asked if star state witness against Shaw, Perry R. Russo, had failed lie detector tests, Garrison boomed out, "He certainly did not."

Garrison also identified as a "faithful reproduction" a letter he wrote the Federal Communications Commission protesting the National Broadcasting Company's special that was critical of the Garrison probe.

QUESTIONS BARRED

After continuous questioning by Dymond about Russo, Haggerty ruled Dymond could not ask any questions about Russo. He also made the same stipulation in regard to Mrs. Sandra Moffett McMaines, whom Russo testified earlier accompanied him to a party at David W. Ferrie's home where the conspiracy allegedly unfolded.

Among questions asked Garrison, but which he did not answer because of the state's objection, were these:

—Did your office prepare a master file on the Shaw case?

—Was Life Magazine given a copy of this master file?

—Isn't it a fact Russo gave your office three different dates on the conspiracy party?

—Has any accounting been rendered to Truth and Consequences of funds spent by your office?

Alcock's stay was very brief, and he objected to one question himself.

FEW ANSWERED

Alcock was asked if it weren't a fact he protested the use of Vernon Bundy as a witness in the Shaw hearing. Assistant District Atty. Richard Burnes protested.

Gurvich also was not permitted to answer many questions.

Questions posed to Gurvich—but vetoed by the state—were these:

—Has property belonging to Clay Shaw been displayed to representatives of Life Magazine?

—Is there a two-way mirror in the district attorney's office?

—Were representatives of Life Magazine permitted to use this two-way mirror in photographing Shaw as he was being questioned by district attorney's personnel?

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE 1

SECTION 1

TIMES PICAYUNE

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Date: 9/13/67
Edition:
Author:
Editor:
Title: ASSASSINATION C PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, DALLAS, T 11-22-63
Character: AFO
or
Classification: 89-
Submitting Office: N.O., LA.

☐ Being Investigated

7

62 109060-57

ENCLOSURE

—Were lie detector tests given to Russo, Bundy and the Rev. Clyde Johnson and what were the results of these tests?

—Have code names ever been used by the DA's office, and if so, has Life Magazine been given a key to this code?

—Is it a fact that Life Magazine was given a copy of a master file on the Shaw case?

It was at this point that Dymond, Edward Wegmann, Haggerty and Burnes became embroiled over a dispute about whether Life was entitled to something—if indeed it had the master file—while the defense was not. Finally, Haggerty informed Dymond he could not ask any more questions about Life Magazine as they were "immaterial."

CONTRIBUTORS LIST

"Regardless of what questions might be asked?" questioned Dymond.

"Regardless," said Haggerty.

Gurvich appeared to be completely bored and at one time looked as if he might be going to sleep.

Shilstone testified he never had a complete list of contributors to Truth and Consequences. He said he understood a list of contributors was made up and was turned over to the courts.

"Some months ago I was sent a partial list at the inception of the organization," continued Shilstone, "but I looked at the contributors from out of state and then discarded the list."

Shilstone also said he did not know Judge Bernard J. Bagert, who made up the grand jury which indicted Shaw.

STATE OBJECTIONS

Among questions which weren't answered by Shilstone because of state objections were these:

—Who keeps the books for Truth and Consequences?

—In what bank or banks is the money kept?

—Who has authority to sign the checks?

—Is there any accounting required of the district attorney's office for the money he spends?

—What are the qualifications to become a member of the organization?

—Is it specified the money must be spent in prosecuting Clay L. Shaw?

—Was Police Supt. Joseph I. Giarrusso present at the first or subsequent meetings? Was Garrison there? Was Bagert there?

ONLY THREE MEMBERS

Rault said there are only three members of Truth and Consequences—Robertson, Shilstone and himself—while other people are considered contributors.

Dymond read off a list of the names of grand jury members who returned the indictment against Shaw and asked Rault if they were members or had contributed to Truth and Consequences. He said "no" in every case.

Robertson, first up on the witness stand, also testified that none of the grand jury members had contributed to Truth and Consequences.

Dymond won one of his few verbal tiffs with Haggerty in his questioning of Robertson.

At the outset of the Robertson questioning, Dymond read off the list of names of grand jurors and Alcock protested—with Haggerty upholding the objection.

But Dymond explained to Haggerty that one of his points in his supplemental motion to quash centered on whether members of the indicting grand jury were members of Truth and Consequences.

"Mr. Robertson, for one, knows whether those grand jurors were telling the truth Monday," said Dymond.

CHANGES MIND

Haggerty changed his mind and allowed Dymond to reread the names of the grand jurors. Robertson denied any were contributors to Truth and Consequences.

The defense's supplemental motion to quash also mentions provisions in the state's new code of criminal procedure which Dymond said provides that 750 names must be in the jury wheel at all times. A count of it Monday afternoon revealed only 739 names in the wheel, and four jury commissioners admitted they didn't know how many names were actually in the wheel.

The face-to-face confrontation of Shaw and Garrison never really came about. Garrison stood off to the side of the state's table, waiting to go on the stand. Shaw sat with his attorneys, smoking continuously and hardly moving.

While on the witness stand, Garrison wasn't seen to glance at the defense's bench. His eyes were either cast up to the ceiling, looking at Dymond or Haggerty.

Domestic Intelligence Division

INFORMATIVE NOTE

Date 9/12/67

SUMMARY

The attached lengthy teletype from New Orleans reports newspaper accounts of the 9/12/67 session of a pretrial hearing on a motion to quash the conspiracy indictment against Clay L. Shaw. Shaw is charged with conspiring to assassinate John F. Kennedy.

In essence, the attached goes into detail concerning defense attorneys' attacks on the legality of the grand jury which indicted Shaw, and attempts to show that certain members of the grand jury might have contributed to a fund which was used to finance Jim Garrison's so-called assassination probe.

The attached also reveals that the presiding judge has prevented witnesses subpoenaed by defense attorneys from answering questions which would be detrimental to the prosecution. (see PAGES 6-7)

Since the attached was taken from news media material, it will not be disseminated.

TJS:ts

FBI

Date: 9/14/67

REC-75

Transmit the following in PLAIN TEXT
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, NEW ORLEANS (89-69)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
DALLAS, TEXAS, 11/22/63
- MISCELLANEOUS - INFO CONCERNING
OO: DALLAS

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are newspaper articles appearing in New Orleans newspapers concerning the assassination of President JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY.

Enclosed for Dallas and Miami are one copy each of these newspaper articles.

(3) - Bureau (Encl. 3)
1 - Dallas (89-43) (Encl. 3)
1 - Miami (Encl. 3)
1 - New Orleans

ECW:jab
(6)

ENCLOSURE

EX-103

REC-75

62-109060-5739

C. C. Bishop

17 SEP 16 1967

SEP 25 1967

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

(Mount Clipping In Space Below)

Ruling Due Monday

Shaw Quash Hearing Ends

Criminal District Judge Edward A. Haggerty Jr. today ended a hearing on a motion to throw out conspiracy charges against Clay L. Shaw and promised a ruling Monday.

Shaw is charged with conspiracy in the assassination of President John F. Kennedy. If the motion to quash fails, he is expected to go on trial late this month or in October.

Today's action ended two days of testimony in which the defense directed most of its fire against the method of selecting the grand jury which indicted Shaw.

THE TESTIMONY today was marked by many questions by the defense and few answers by the witnesses, who included District Attorney Jim Garrison.

Judge Haggerty allowed the defense to put questions pertaining to the Shaw case to Garrison and others, but gave the state a chance to object before they were answered. In almost all cases, the objections were sustained and no answer was permitted.

In the closing moments of the hearing, assistant DA James L. Alcock took the stand. He had been making most of the objections for the state.

Judge Haggerty told Alcock:

"I'M GOING TO let you object if you want, Mr. Alcock, to the questions . . . If you see fit not to answer any question, you object and I'm going to sustain it."

The first question from defense counsel F. Irvin Dymond related to Vernon Bundy, a state witness in the preliminary hearing for Shaw. Dymond asked if Alcock had objected to putting Bundy on the stand. Alcock drew laughter by answering:

"I object."

Other questions drew the same response, and Alcock was excused.

JUDGE HAGGERTY then gave the state until Friday to file an answer to a supplemental motion to quash the indictment. This was filed this morning by Dymond.

The judge then said he would rule Monday on both the original motion and the supplemental motion.

The high point of today's testimony came when a founder of Truth and Consequences Inc. said that no members of the grand jury which indicted Shaw either contributed to or were members of that organization.

Automobile dealer Willard E. Robertson, an official of the group bankrolling Garrison's Kennedy assassination probe, made the statement.

He said: "They have not made any contributions and are not members of Truth and Consequences."

Before today's session of the hearing got under way, Dymond filed the supplemental motion to quash Shaw's indictment on the basis of yesterday's hearing testimony. The hearing resulted from Dymond's original motion to throw out Garrison's charges against Shaw.

Judge Haggerty permitted Dymond to file the motion, but said:

"I'M NOT GOING to interrupt this hearing to let you incorporate the second supplemental motion to quash into this hearing.

"I'm going to let you file it and give the state time to file written answers.

"We'll have another hearing if necessary."

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE 1A

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Author:
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Title: ASSASSINATION PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, DALLAS, T 11-22-63
Character: AFO
or
Classification: 89-
Submitting Office: N.O., LA

☐ Being Investigated

IN THE NEW motion, Dymond cited provisions in the state's new code of criminal procedure which he said provide that 750 names must be on the jury wheel when the grand jury venire is selected.

Dymond alleged that there were fewer than 750 names on the wheel when the jury in question was selected, and cited another provision of the code to the effect that a motion to quash an indictment may be made on the grounds that the grand jury was improperly selected.

Robertson was the first witness on the stand today, and the proceedings started with a long hassle on the admissibility of his testimony, and at first the judge sustained state objections to his answering questions about Truth and Consequences.

BUT LATER, Judge Haggerty reversed himself and several questions were answered, notably the one about whether grand jurors were connected with the group.

Another T&C official, Joseph M. Rault Jr., took the stand after Robertson and testified that the group had only three members — Rault, Robertson and Cecil Shilstone. Dymond asked about other contributors, but these questions were overruled.

At first, Robertson was allowed by the judge only to admit his membership in the organization and to say that the organization had never held an election of officers, before his testimony was objected to by Alcock.

The state held that there was nothing in the defense motion to quash that challenged the membership or the organization.

DYMOND TOLD THE court the reason he questioned Robertson as he did was to determine whether the members of the grand jury who testified yesterday were telling the truth regarding their possible association with Truth or Consequences.

Judge Haggerty held that Robertson and the organization's members could not be questioned along that line unless they were potential jurors in the Shaw trial, and this was only a hearing on a motion to quash.

However, Dymond took exceptions to the ruling of the court and continued to question Robertson.

Alcock permitted Robertson to say that the organization was formed by Rault, Cecil Shilstone and himself.

DYMOND ASKED the idea behind the formation of the organization. The state objected, and Robertson was not allowed to answer the question.

Dymond asked Robertson where the first meeting of the organization was held. The state objected and was upheld.

Dymond asked whether Garrison attended the meeting, and again the state objected, and Robertson was not allowed to answer.

Dymond asked the following questions, the state objected, and the court refused to allow the witness to answer:

—Was Garrison present at subsequent meetings?

—Fourteen names were listed, including that of Judge Bernard J. Bagert. Were they charter members of the group?

—What are the names of financial supporters of the group?

—What is the purpose of the organization?

—Who keeps the books and records?

—In which bank do you keep your funds?

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—Are funds given to the DA earmarked for any special investigation?

—Is use of the funds limited to the Shaw case?

—Has Supt. of Police Joseph Giarrusso attended meetings of the group? Is he a member of the group?

—Is Deputy Supt. Presly J. Trosclair a member or has he attended any of the meetings?

—What are the qualifications for membership in Truth and Consequences?

Here, Judge Haggerty stopped the flow of questions and told Dymond he had already ruled this line of questioning immaterial to the hearing.

The judge read the requirements for quashing an indictment, one being that an individual grand juror is not qualified to serve.

The judge said Dymond had not attacked the indictment on those grounds. However, Dymond said in a supplemental motion introduced today, he did attack qualifications of the grand jurors.

HE SAID HE IS entitled to have the information about possible membership in Truth and Consequences.

Judge Haggerty asked, "How can you get information from Mr. Robertson if you couldn't get it from the grand jurors?"

Dymond answered, "Mr. Robertson, for one, knows whether they were telling the truth."

The judge then said he would reverse his earlier ruling and allow Robertson to answer questions regarding membership in Truth and Consequences.

DYMOND THEN asked Robertson if any members of the grand jury of Judge Bagert had contributed to the organization.

"They have not made any contributions and are not members of Truth and Consequences," said Robertson.

Dymond attempted to ask other questions about the group "in order to perfect the bill of exceptions," which he said would help him to prepare an appeal which he said he would take all the way to the U.S. Supreme Court if necessary.

Judge Haggerty would not allow Dymond to ask questions relating to the group, on the grounds that Dymond was trying to obtain information indirectly which he was not allowed to get.

8

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Judge Haggerty said hi ing stood, and Robertson excused.

Rault followed Roberts the witness stand.

Rault's testimony gene followed that of Robertson testified that he knew general the names of financial contributors a thought he would recogn the names if they were m tioned.

ASKED BY Dymond w the group's members we he said there were only thre himself, Shilstone and Robe son.

Dymond asked if othe were "contributors," and ho many.

Alcock objected and the coun sustained the objection an Dymond took a bill of excep tion to the ruling.

"Does the name J.C. Alvarado sound familiar?" asked Dymond.

Rault said he did not recognize it.

Dymond asked about the name "Friedberg."

THERE WAS AN objection by Alcock, who demanded the full name.

Dymond argued that full names were unnecessary.

The judge sustained the objection of the state.

Dymond asked about the name "H. R. Friedberg."

Rault said he did not recognize the name as that of a contributor to the group.

Asked if he kept records of the contributors, Rault said each of the three "members" keeps a record, but his office keeps most of them.

HE WAS ASKED if he got to see the others' lists.

Alcock objected, and the court sustained the objection.

The question was rephrased, and Rault said he had examined all the records.

Rault was asked if, after the review of the records six weeks ago, he said he did not recognize the names "Alvarado" or "Friedberg."

Dymond asked if the Louisiana and Southern Life Insurance Co. contributed to the group.

THERE WAS another objection by the state, which the court upheld, and Dymond took a bill of exception to the judge's ruling.

Rault answered in the negative when asked by Dymond if he recognized these names as contributors: Albert V. Labiche Jr.; LaBiche Clothing Store; Theodore L. Drell; John H. Kramer III; Lawrence J. Centola; Lionel J. Favrot; Daniel J. Lyons; Irwin L. Fleming; Oliver J. Myer Jr.; Constant C. Degoie and Merrick W. Swords.

The court sustained an objection by Alcock when Dymond asked Rault if Giarrusso had contributed.

Shilstone told the court he is of the original members of the group, with Robertson and Rault.

Asked if he knew names of contributors, Shilstone said he did not.

He said he did not know who had such lists, and that he had never asked.

He said he did not have a list and he did not know who got such a list.

SHILSTONE SAID he read in the newspaper that a list of contributors had been prepared and turned over to Judge Haggerty.

He said at the group's inception, he had scanned a partial list of contributors and was impressed by the names of out-of-state contributors. He said he destroyed the list.

Shilstone said that he was not in a position to name the contributors; he was not allowed by the judge to answer whether he had attended all meetings of the group or the question about the identification of the originator of the group.

He was asked the same questions posed to Robertson, and on the last one, the judge ruled that he could answer if Judge Bagert had attended any meetings.

SHILSTONE SAID, "I don't know Judge Bagert."

He was not permitted to answer questions about Presley Trosclair, who keeps the group's books; the group's use of a specific bank, and the stipulations attached to donations to the DA's office.

William Gurvich, former special investigator for Garrison, was brought to the stand and the judge immediately advised him not to answer any questions until after the DA had been given a chance to object.

Gurvich was not allowed to answer whether he had investigated the Shaw case.

Judge Haggerty read the law and said any person who had appeared before a grand jury would not be allowed to reveal information which he had given that grand jury.

ALL OF THE questions asked of Gurvich by the defense attorney were ruled inadmissable by the judge.

Gurvich was not allowed to say what caused his break on June 28 with the DA's office; nor was he allowed to answer anything about the Shaw property seized at Shaw's apartment or how long it was held at the Criminal Courts building.

The defense attorney asked, but got no answers to, the following questions:

Was Clay Shaw's property shown to any other persons and law officers; was any of it displayed to representatives of Life magazine; were any representatives of the press allowed to enter the DA's office during the preliminary hearing which preceded these proceedings.

GURVICH WAS not allowed to answer whether there is a two-way mirror in Garrison's office.

Dymond asked if any photographs of Shaw were made through a two-way mirror in the DA's office.

Dymond asked if Perry R. Russo was subjected to polygraph tests before his testimony in the hearing, and who authorized the test and made arrangements for it and who made it.

He was also not allowed to say if he talked with the polygraph operator when the test was stopped, or who authorized the completion of the test.

Judge Haggerty allowed Dymond to ask the questions inasmuch as Dymond contended he was trying to build up a record for purposes of perfecting his bills of exception.

For the next 20 minutes, as quickly as Dymond asked the questions the state objected and in each instance the judge sustained the objection. Thus Gurvich did not have a chance to open his mouth.

Some of the questions were as follows:

Were polygraph tests, administered to Vernon Bundy, or the Rev. Clyde Johnson?

As the result of this investigation did the district attorney's office devise a system of code names?

Was a representative of Life magazine given a key to this code?

Does the district attorney's office have a master file? And if so, how many copies does it have?

Was Life magazine given a copy of this master file?

Attorney William Wegmann argued that the giving of the state's file, including evidence in the case, to a representative of Life magazine, if it were done, would clearly violate the defendant's constitutional rights.

Wegmann argued that the question goes to "the very heart" of due process of law.

He raised the question as to why the district attorney's office should be allowed to give any of its work records in this case to Life or any other member of the news media.

THE DEFENDANT would certainly have the right, Wegmann argued, to the same information.

Judge Haggerty answered by saying that the laws of Louisiana do not allow him to force the district attorney to turn over the evidence to the defendant.

Judge Haggerty told him that if he had information that Garrison had turned over master copies to Life magazine or anyone else, he could file charges against Garrison for malfeasance, misfeasance or nonfeasance.

Wegmann responded with the argument that charging Garrison with malfeasance or misfeasance was certainly not a remedy.

"It would do the defendant, Mr. Shaw, very little good." He said that subjecting a defendant to an unfair trial would not be remedied by countercharging Garrison with malfeasance.

HE ADDED, "As an attorney I could bring those charges, but what good would that do Mr. Shaw?"

Dymond, thwarted in his attempt to have Gurvich answer questions concerning Life magazine, asked the former DA investigator whether Garrison ever said that he had unusual control over the grand jury. Judge Haggerty sustained the state's objection.

The line of questioning then centered on whether there was a discrepancy in testimony of Russo and Lefty Peterson concerning an alleged meeting between David Ferrie and Shaw.

Dymond attempted to find out if there was a difference in the date of the meeting in statements by Russo and Peterson. He asked if there was a discrepancy in time what was done about it. The state's objection was sustained. Gurvich was excused.

GARRISON WAS the next witness and blurted out an answer to Dymond's first question before objection could be made.

"Mr. Garrison, Dymond asked, "in connection with this probe have you received financial aid from an organization known as Truth or Consequences?"

"Yes," Garrison replied.

Judge Haggerty instructed Garrison to wait before answering, even though he might want to do so, until the state had an opportunity to object.

After Dymond's next question, which concerned the purpose of the financial aid, Haggerty said the questions that Dymond was going to ask were probably irrelevant and immaterial, and instructed

Garrison not to answ[illegible]

Garrison was unable [illegible] strain himself on one question posed by Dymond.

Asked whether Russo failed several times during his polygraph tests, Garrison said, "Certainly he did not."

Judge Haggerty quickly intervened and told the DA not to answer any questions asked by the defense attorney.

"THIS IS NOT a pretrial on the Shaw case, but a hearing on the motion to quash," said the judge.

This type of questioning was termed by an assistant district attorney "harassment" of the witness.

Dymond introduced into evidence a copy of a letter written by Garrison to the Federal Communications Commission in reply to a NBC broadcast criticizing his administration.

The judge ruled this was not pertinent to the motion to quash [illegible] he did admit the letter into evidence and allowed Garrison to identify his signature on the letter.

Dymond asked Garrison, if such a letter had been written, did he furnish a copy to news media later.

THE QUESTION was unanswered by court order.

Garrison identified the letter, which Dymond said was written June 16, 1967.

Dymond asked Garrison if his office could give any more specific information about the exact date of the alleged conspiracy.

The judge again ruled against the line of questioning, and said he was trying to get information which he had not received on a motion to get a bill of particulars, and this was a hearing on a motion to quash.

Dymond asked Garrison about the Russo polygraph test again, and Judge Haggerty ruled that there would be no further questioning regarding Russo.

DYMOND QUESTIONED Garrison about Sandra Moffet McMaines. He asked if she had been sought as a material witness after the indictment of Shaw.

He also asked Garrison if he intended to bring her before the grand jury following the Shaw indictment.

Judge Haggerty then ruled out all further questions regarding Mrs. McMaines.

Dymond then asked if an assistant to the DA reported an interview with several witnesses in February of 1967 at Baton Rouge; Garrison did not answer.

Dymond attempted to question Garrison concerning a memorandum from assistant DA Andrew Sciambra to the DA about an interview with Russo Feb. 25, 1967. The state objected.

Garrison was not allowed to identify the memo even for the purpose of filing a bill of exceptions.

Dymond asked Garrison if his office prepared a master file of the investigation and if so whether Life magazine was furnished a copy of the file.

The state's objection to this question was sustained by Judge Haggerty.

(Mount Clipping In Space Below)

Testifies No Jurors Funding DA

Group Head Heard in Shaw Case

No members of the grand jury which indicted Clay L Shaw contributed to or are members of Truth and Consequences Inc., a founder of that group testified today.

Automobile dealer Willard E. Robertson, an official of the group bankrolling District Attorney Jim Garrison's Kennedy assassination probe, testified in a pretrial hearing for Shaw, who is charged with conspiracy in the slaying of the president.

In the hearing, now in its second day before Criminal District Judge Edward A. Haggerty Jr., defense attorney F. Irvin Dymond asked Robertson if any members of the grand jury which indicted Shaw had contributed to Truth and Consequences, Robertson replied:

"THEY HAVE NOT made any contributions and are not members of Truth and Consequences."

Before today's session of the hearing got under way, Dymond filed a supplemental motion to quash Shaw's indictment on the basis of yesterday's hearing testimony. The hearing resulted from Dymond's original motion to throw out Garrison's charges against Shaw.

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"I'M NOT GOING to interrupt this hearing to let you incorporate the second supplemental motion to quash into this hearing.

"I'm going to let you file it and give the state time to file written answers.

"We'll have another hearing if necessary."

This raised the possibility of further delays in the case, which has been pending since March. Judge Haggerty had previously indicated he hoped to go to trial late this month or in October.

IN THE NEW motion, Dymond cited provisions in the state's new code of criminal procedure which he said provide that 750 names must be on the jury wheel when the grand jury venire is selected. Dymond alleged that there were fewer than 750 names on the wheel when the jury in question was selected, and cited another provision of the code to the effect that a motion to quash an indictment may be made on the grounds that the grand jury was improperly selected.

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Jude Hagerty would not allow Dymond to ask questions relating to the group, on the grounds that Dymond was trying to obtain information indirectly which he was not allowed to get directly.

DYMOND, OBVIOUSLY irritated, said, "What is more sacred—this defendant's right to get a fair trial or the secrecy of this organization?"

Judge Haggerty said his ruling stood, and Robertson was excused.

Rault followed Robertson on the witness stand.

Rault's testimony generally followed that of Robertson. He testified that knew in general the names of the financial contrbutors and thought he would recognize the names if they were mentioned.

ASKED BY Dymond who the group's members were, he said there were only three: himself, Shilstone and Robertson.

Dymond asked if others were "contributors," and how many.

Alcock objected and the court sustained the objection and Dymond took a bill of exception to the ruling.

"Does the name J.C. Alvarado sound familiar?" asked Dymond.

Rault said he did not recognize it.

Dymond asked about the name "Friedberg."

THERE WAS AN objection by Alcock, who demanded the full name.

Dymond argued that full names were unnecessary.

The judge sustained the objection of the state.

Dymond asked about the name "H. R. Friedberg."

Rault said he did not recognize the name as that of a contributor to the group.

Asked if he kept records of the contributors, Rault said each of the three "members" keeps a record, but his office keeps most of them.

HE WAS ASKED if he got to see the others' lists.

Alcock objected, and the court sustained the objection.

The question was rephrased, and Rault said he had examined all the records.

Rault was asked if, after the review of the records six weeks ago, he said he did not recognize the names "Alvarado" or "Friedberg."

Dymond asked if the Louisiana and Southern Life Insurance Co. contributed to the group.

THERE WAS another objection by the state, which the court upheld, and Dymond took a bill of exception to the judge's ruling.

Rault answered in the negative when asked by Dymond if he recognized these names as contributors: Albert V. LaBiche Jr.; LaBiche Clothing Store; Theodore L. Drell; John H. Kramer III; Lawrence J. Centola; Lionel Favrot; Daniel J. Lyons; Irwin L. Fleming; Oliver Myer, Jr.; Constant C. Dep and Merrick W. Swords.

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"DON'T YOU know that the law requires you to keep 750 names in there at all times?" Judge Haggerty asked.

"No," replied Myer. However, he later raised his estimate, saying here were always 1,200 to 1,500 names in the wheel at a drawing.

Daniel R. Hughes Sr., a commissioner, told the court the names had not been counted since he took office in 1964. The other commissioners, chairman Noel J. Rada and Mrs. Louise Bistes, gave various guesses as to the number of names in the wheel.

Judge Haggerty ordered a count made of the current names available for grand jury selection. There were 739 names in it.

Rada also testified that he had not followed court orders to obtain additional names of prospective jurors.

Judge Haggerty asked Rada whether he selected the names from voter registration lists, the city directory, Negro organizations, social carnival clubs and large employers.

NO," RADA answered.

"I don't know where you've been all this time; you were there when I requested you do these things," Haggerty replied, apparently peeved.

Rada also testified he doesn't get names from Orleans Parish Registrar of Voters A. P. Gallinghouse.

Mrs. Bistes said Gallinghouse "keeps us constantly supplied with names."

When Rada and Myer completed their testimony, Haggerty explained to Dymond, "you have to remember these are part-time political jobs appointed by the governor; they have a lot of different ideas about how to run the job."

...HAT'S PRETTY ..., Dymond replied.

In other testimony, which tall, gray-haired Shaw chainsmoked through with no show of emotion, seven criminal district court judges described their method of selecting grand juries.

During this testimony, it was brought out that no women had served on a grand jury since 1954 and that Negroes were usually included on each grand jury.

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

SHAW DEFENSE CHARGES DENIED

Allegations of Motion to Quash Answered

The District Attorney's office Wednesday denied allegations of a second supplemental motion to quash Clay L. Shaw's conspiracy indictment in Criminal District Court.

The denial was contained in an answer signed by ~~Assistant~~ District Attorney James L. Alcock. Assistant District Attorney Joseph N. Marcal III filed the answer with Judge Edward A. Haggerty Jr.

The second supplementary motion was filed during a two-day hearing on another motion to quash. The hearing was ended Tuesday by Judge Haggerty, who promised to rule on both motions Monday.

The second motion said the Louisiana code of criminal procedure provides that the general venire from which names of prospective grand jurors are drawn shall contain no fewer than 750 names.

It maintained that the general venire from which the names of the jury which indicted Shaw were drawn contained fewer than 750 names. The state denied the allegations.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE 6
SECTION 1
TIMES PICAYUNE
NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Date: 9/14/67
Edition:
Author:
Editor:
Title: ASSASSINATION PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY DALLAS, T 11-22-63
Character: AFO
or
Classification: 89-
Submitting Office: W.O., LA

☐ Being Investigated

FBI

Date: 9/13/67

Transmit the following in PLAIN TEXT
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, NEW ORLEANS (89-69)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
DALLAS, TEXAS, 11/22/63
MISCELLANEOUS - INFO CONCERNING
OO: DALLAS

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are newspaper articles appearing in New Orleans newspapers concerning the assassination of President JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY.

Enclosed herewith for Dallas and Miami are one copy each of these newspaper articles.

1 ENCLOSURE

(3) - Bureau (Encl. 2)
1 - Dallas (89-43) (Encl. 2)
1 - Miami (Encl. 2)
1 - New Orleans

REC-75 62-109060-5740

EX-103

15 SEP 15 1967

62 SEP 22 1967

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Shaw Attorneys Resume Quash Fight in Court

Attorneys for Clay L. Shaw resume their court fight today in an effort to overturn an indictment charging him with conspiring to murder President John F. Kennedy.

The heavy artillery is expected today with Dist. Atty. Jim Garrison and his former chief investigator William Gurvich scheduled to take the witness stand in a pre-trial hearing on a motion to quash the indictment.

THE DEFENSE paraded a long line of witnesses before the court yesterday, including members of the grand jury which indicted Shaw. One juror said an officer in the firm for which he works contributed to Truth and Consequences, an organization which financially contributes to Garrison's investigation into the death of Kennedy.

J. C. Alvarado, a vice-president of Louisiana & Southern Life Insurance Co., admitted an officer in the insurance firm contributed to Truth and Consequences, but was prevented from naming the person by Criminal District Judge Edward Haggerty.

Alvarado's testimony came near the end of a long day in court in which Shaw's attorneys launched an attack on the grand jury and the system by which grand juries are selected.

The attack on grand juries in general took the fact that women are systematically excluded from grand juries, that Negroes are systematically included, and that selections from the jury wheel may have been illegal.

The specific attack on the grand jury which indicted Shaw centered on its conduct. Defense attorney F. Irvin Dymond questioned each member of the grand jury as to whether he or anyone with whom he is connected had ever contributed to Truth and Consequences.

HE ALSO ASKED about indictment deliberations and appearances before the jury by persons other than the DA's staff.

Alvarado was the only juror who said he had a connection with a contributor.

The jurors were prevented from answering the other questions by Judge Haggerty. Dymond filed a bill of exception to each decision for the purpose of appeal.

On the matter of selecting grand juries, several contradictions came out of testimony by jury commissioners who are responsible for supplying names of prospective grand jurors.

Philip J. Myer, a member of the commission which drew the names of the prospective jurors from which the grand jury that indicted Shaw was selected, testified there might have been only 500 to 600 names in the brass wheel from which the names were pulled.

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"THAT'S PRETTY obvious," Dymond replied.

In other testimony, which tall, gray-haired Shaw chain-smoked through with no show of emotion, seven criminal district court judges described their method of selecting grand juries.

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(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state)

PAGE 1

SECTION 1

STATES ITEM

NEW ORLEANS

Date: 9/12/67
Edition:
Author: RED COME
Editor:
Title: ASSASSINAT PRESIDENT JOHN KENNEDY, DALLA 11-22-63
Character: AFO
or
Classification: 89-
Submitting Office: N.O.

☐ Being Investigated

(Mount Clipping In Space Below)

SHAW ATTORNEYS ASSAULT JURORS' LISTS

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE 1A
SECTION 1
STATES ITEM
NEW ORLEANS,

Date: 9/11/67
Edition:
Author:
Editor:
Title: ASSASSINATIO
PRESIDENT JOHN F
KENNEDY, DALLAS,
11-22-63
Character: AFO
or
Classification: 89-
Submitting Office: N.O.,

☐ Being Investigated

62-109060-1710

ENCLOSURE

Attorneys for Clay L. Shaw today pressed a broad attack on the Orleans Parish jury selection system as they sought to have the conspiracy indictment against their client thrown out.

Shaw was indicted by the immediate past grand jury on charges of conspiracy in the slaying of President John F. Kennedy.

Today's court action was a pretrial hearing for Shaw, who could go to trial late this month or early in October if the indictment is not quashed.

SEVEN CRIMINAL DISTRICT Court judges appeared today as witnesses before their colleague, Judge Edward A. Haggerty Jr., and were questioned closely on the use of women and Negroes in the makeup of grand juries.

Also testifying was Noel J. Rada, chairman of the parish board of jury commissioners, who described how names of jurors were put on and taken off the jury wheel.

Rada was vague on the point of just how many prospective jurors' names are on the wheel at any given time.

Senior Criminal Judge Bernard J. Bagert was responsible for selecting the grand jury which indicted Shaw and was the first witness at today's hearing.

BUT IT WAS MADE clear that the defense was questioning the general method of selecting grand juries, not the specific one Judge Bagert empaneled.

Under questioning, Judge Bagert said Negroes are on the jury as a matter of course. The judge described himself as a "workhorse" in a drive (sponsored by the States-Item) to get women to serve.

Judge Haggerty said he would hear arguments today and possibly tomorrow and rule by Sept. 18. If the indictment is not quashed, this would clear the way for Shaw to go to trial late this month or early in October.

Shaw, 54, is the only man charged in connection with President Kennedy's death in District Attorney Jim Garrison's controversial assassination probe.

Garrison alleges that Shaw conspired with Lee Harvey Oswald and David William Ferrie, both now dead, to accomplish the slaying of the President.

Judge Bagert was the first of more than 30 witnesses who have been subpenaed by the defense for the pretrial hearing. The others include Garrison himself and Perry Raymond Russo, the state's star witness at the preliminary hearing at which Shaw was bound over for trial.

THE JUDGE testified that two Negroes served on the grand jury which indicted Shaw, but no women. He said



CLAY L. SHAW, charged by District Attorney Jim Garrison of conspiring to kill President John F. Kennedy, arrives for pretrial hearing to have the indictment against him thrown out.



PERRY R. RUSSO, right, the state's star witness against Clay Shaw, is accompanied by Assistant District Attorney ANDREW SCIAMBRA as he walks to Criminal Courts for today's hearing.

[illegible] have been on each grand jury he has empaneled. Under Louisiana law, women are not required to serve on juries but may volunteer.

Most of the state's questioning was handled by assistant DA James L. Alcock.

Judge Haggerty gave every indication at the hearing that it would be a limited legal proceeding, which he expected to conclude today.

GARRISON WAS not on hand for the opening of the hearing. Judge Haggerty announced, however, that the DA, who has been subpenaed by the defense, had informed the court that he would be available.

Assistant DA Alcock arrived in court shortly before 10 a.m. to handle the state's side of the case. Immediately following him, were Albert V. LaBiche and three other members of the most recent Orleans Parish Grand Jury. LaBiche was subpenaed by the defense.

A few minutes later, Cecil M. Sumstone and Joseph W. Rault, two key members of Truth and Consequences of New Orleans Inc., a group bankrolling Garrison's probe, took seats in the spectators section of the courtroom.

SHAW, LOOKING FIT, arrived promptly at 10 a.m. with his attorneys -- F. Irvin Dymond, William Wegmann and Edward Wegmann. He nodded to the press table, then turned to the jury box, where he shook hands with several spectators there.

He also greeted court attaches whom he had come to know during the long preliminary hearing back in March.

JUDGE HAGGERTY then took up a supplemental application for additional information from the state in its bill of particulars.

Judge Haggerty noted, "This is the third supplemental application for a bill of particulars."

He then proceeded to rule that the state provided legally sufficient answers to requests for additional information by the defense. The defense had asked for further disclosures in 12 different questions or paragraphs.

DYMOND OBJECTED and took a bill of exceptions in all 12 instances of the judge's ruling.

Dymond then asked the court to take into consideration additional testimony of witnesses who may be called during today's hearing on the supplemental request for a bill of particulars.

Judge Haggerty indicated that he could not change his position on the rulings concerning the bill of particulars. Dymond said, "If evidence comes up that shows the court was wrong on the defense's supplemental application for a bill of particulars, there is nothing in the law that states you cannot reverse your opinion."

THE JUDGE THEN said he would consider the testimony.

He made it clear that testimony in the hearing would be strictly controlled. "There are certain questions that you cannot ask members of the grand jury," he said; "there are certain questions you cannot ask the witnesses. This is not an open hearing. A hearing on a motion to quash must be restrictive."

Judge Haggerty said, "I'm advising you in advance this is not an open hearing where you can ask the witnesses anything you want.

"THERE ARE 35 or 36 witnesses who have been subpenaed," he said. "I intend to wind this hearing up this evening or tonight," adding that he would go tomorrow if necessary.

He then called for a 10-minute recess to discuss which witnesses might be excused and "to review the rules of the game," with attorneys for the prosecution and Shaw.

After the conference, all witnesses except the seven Criminal District Court judges and the DA's legal staff were sequestered.

THIS CLEARED out one side of the courtroom and about 25 persons left for Judge Malcolm V. O'Hara's courtroom, which was made available for them.

The first witness called was Judge Bernard J. Bagert, who was questioned by Dymond about the selection of grand jurors:

Q. Judge Bagert, you [illegible] presently the senior judge; isn't that correct.

A. Yes.

Q. How long have you been a judge?

A. I was first commissioned on July 9, 1956.

Q. You empaneled the grand jury (whose term just expired)?

A. Yes.

Q. Give us an idea of how grand juries are selected.

At this point Alcock objected, saying all that was germaine to the case was how this particular grand jury was selected.

Judge Haggerty overruled the objection on the grounds that defense attorneys were alleging that the entire selection method was wrong.

Judge Bagert answered the question:

A. Judge interviews members whose names appear on the jury venire and then pick 12 persons to serve on the grand jury. As far as myself, I select them in various ways. Sometimes I telephone them, send letters and subpena prospective jurors. Then the ones I select, I subpena again.

Q. I presume you personally interview the 75 prospective jurors whose names appear on the venire?

A. I did not. I talk to five or six on the telephone and have interviews with various others. I spoke with about 60 or 70. I would have subpenaed all 75., but I just couldn't find time. It was the Mardi Gras season. I was conducting a regular docket and working from early in the morning to late in the evening.

At this point, Judge Haggerty told Dymond that March 27, 1967, was the date Shaw was indicted.

Q. Judge Bagert, you said you excused some persons whom you knew. Would you elaborate on that?

A. Yes. Mr. Ed Schlesinger had just bought a new electrical business and I know him very well. He said his name came up on the venire often, and I excused him.

Q. Can you name any others?

A. A man named Lemans. spelled Lemans or Lemanns. He travels quite often in and out of the state and is a commission merchant.

Q. Off hand, can you think of any others?

A. No. I can't.

Q. Will you tell us how the 75 names are drawn?

A. It would be hearsay. I've never seen it done.

Here, Judge Haggerty suggested that Dymond refer his question to one of the jury commissioners when he is called to the stand later.

Q. Are these interviews privately conducted?

A. They are conducted in my chamber. Doors are open. I'm often interrupted. It was no star chamber session.

Q. Were there any women on the venire?

A. To my knowledge, no.

Q. Was a woman's name ever mentioned at any time that you know of?

Alcock objected, saying that it was immaterial because a woman was not involved in the case.

Dymond said that a woman's viewpoint might have been advantageous and Judge Haggerty agreed with him, overruling Alcock's objection.

Judge Bagert said he does not recall a woman's name ever appearing on a venire of his. A woman was on a grand jury years ago, he said.

Q. Mrs. Ann Fleming in 1954?

A. Yes.

Q. There has never been a woman selected by you?

A. No.

Q. How long have you practiced criminal law?

A. I was admitted to the bar on July 14 or 15, 1935, and have practiced general law until I went on the bench in 1956.

Q. Have you ever known another woman to be on a grand jury?

A. No.

Q. Have you ever known a Negro to be on a grand jury prior to the recent Supreme Court decision?

A. Negroes have been on every grand jury I've empaneled. He cited a decision made by a criminal district judge here in 1954.

Q. At least one Negro on every grand jury?

A. Correct.

Q. Have you made a point of it?

A. Yes, but not a token se-

on your last venire?

A. Two (the last grand jury had two Negroes as members).

Q. Was your selection in keeping with your record of having at least one Negro on each grand jury?

A. I selected two of the finest citizens of this community. One is a ward leader and the other, the publisher of a fine weekly paper which serves the Negro community.

Q. Judge, you are aware our state law permits women to volunteer for jury service. In fact I believe you are spearheading a drive to get women to serve.

A. Mrs. Patsy Sims (Hountha) of The States-Item is spearheading it and using me as a workhorse.

Dymond asked Judge Bagert if he ever had women serve on petit juries in his section of court.

Judge Bagert said, "I can't remember all of their names. However, I do remember Mrs. Drake from the Vital Statistics Bureau serving. I also recall Mrs. Milton Adler. I recall specifically that Mrs. Adler was selected as foreman on one of my juries."

Dymond asked, "Have you ever had a woman submitted among the 75 names for grand jury service."

Judge Bagert said, "To the best of my recollection there were none on the grand jury venire list."

"IN MAKING certain that the last grand jury you impaneled had Negroes on it, was the ratio of Negroes to whites consistent?" Dymond asked. Judge Bagert said no.

Judge Bagert explained that he tried to get as many qualified Negroes as he could without using duress or "what have you."

Judge Bagert was followed to the witness stand by Judge Frank J. Shea. Dymond opened his questioning, asking, "How long have you been a judge?" Shea said, "It will be four years Sept. 16."

"Prior to that time, what was your experience as an attorney in the practice of criminal law?" Dymond

practicing in 1955; I served in the Legal Aid Bureau through 1956; I became an assistant district attorney under District Attorney (Leon D.) Hubert and served as an assistant from 1957 to 1958; then I went back into the practice of criminal law until District Attorney Garrison took office in 1962, when I joined his staff."

SHEA SAID he was elected a judge in 1963.

Dymond asked, "How many grand juries have you selected as a judge?"

Shea replied, "Only one."

Dymond, asked, "When was that?"

"September, 1966, through March, 1967."

DYMOND ASKED, "Judge Shea, how often does a judge select a grand jury?" Shea replied, "Every four years."

"Would you outline for the record the procedure you used in selecting your grand jury?" Dymond said.

Judge Shea said, "I ordered 100 names, rather than 75. This was about the time of the Labat and Poret decision in the Fifth Circuit Court of Appeal. Around August the 16th to the 20th, I was given a list by the jury commission of 100 names."

DYMOND SAID, "May I interrupt to ask, would you still have that order?"

Judge Shea said, "I issued a separate order to the jury commission apart from the general order of the eight judges following the en banc session. (The judges sent an en banc order following the Labat-Poret decision ordering the commission not to excuse anyone from jury duty.)

Dymond, holding up a copy of the order, said to Judge Shea, "I show you a copy of an order signed by the judges of Criminal District Court and issued to the jury commission and ask you if it is the same as the one you ordered for your grand jury."

Alcock interrupted and said the state would offer the document at a later time and Dymond temporarily withdrew his question. Dymond asked Judge Shea if the jury commission had submitted to him the list of 100 names and Shea said yes. "I instructed they came out of the [illegible]; not in an alphabetical order; and I chose by grand jury from the first persons whom I found to be legally qualified to serve as grand jurors," Judge Shea said.

Dymond asked if there were any women's names in the list. The judge said he could not remember.

"WERE THERE any Negro names?" Dymond asked. "Yes, there were several," Judge Shea said.

"Did you choose any Negroes to serve on your grand jury?" Dymond asked. Judge Shea said that he selected five Negroes. "I don't believe in putting Negroes on the grand jury merely for the sake of having Negroes on the jury; they happened to be among the first 12 qualified persons," Shea said.

Dymond asked if Judge Shea had ever known of any women to serve as grand jurors. The judge said no, but "I don't keep up with the other grand juries."

Dymond asked if he knew of any women who had served on petit juries. "Yes, there were several," Judge Shea said. "I had one last month to serve on a petit jury in a murder case."

IN OTHER WORDS, Dymond said, since women have been serving on petit juries, "I assure there are women's names on the jury wheel for grand juries?" Judge Shea said, "That's right."

SHEA WAS FOLLOWED by Judge Malcolm V. O'Hara, who was questioned on similar lines.

O'Hara told the court he had been on the bench about five years.

Dymond asked Judge O'Hara if he had impaneled the current grand jury and the judge replied, "Yes, they were sworn in Sept. 6."

Judge O'Hara, in answer to a question, said that this is the first jury to be sworn in since the one which returned the indictment of Shaw.

"Would you now outline the procedure you used in impaneling your grand jury?" Dymond asked. Judge O'Hara said, "I don't remember all of the details of four years ago. I don't recall whether I ing this list of prospective jurors from the commission it took me about eight to 10 days of interviewing prospective grand jurors."

He said, "I don't recall if I interviewed everybody on that list or not. I know I selected 12 whom I thought to be best qualified."

Judge O'Hara said the 12 included Negroes, but didn't recall any women.

"With the possible exception of Mrs. Dan Flemming, who was selected by your father, do you recall any other woman having served on a grand jury in Orleans Parish," Dymond asked. O'Hara said, "No."

Dymond asked, "When was the first Negro selected to serve on a grand jury?" Judge O'Hara said that it was about 1950 or 1951.

Dymond asked Judge O'Hara:

Q. Did you make a point of putting at least one Negro on the grand jury?

A. No.

Q. You did not?

Dymond then asked O'Hara to explain how he selected the grand jury.

Judge O'Hara said he ordered 125 names to be submitted by the jury commission and that the names were given to him within the statutory period in an unalphabetical listing.

"Upon receipt, instead of having the jury commission send the notices out, I sent registered certified letters. I gave the prospective jurors specific instructions to call my office," he said.

"I DID THIS in order to set up appointments with these people. As they called I set up appointments—maybe 10 or 12 in the morning and 8 or 10 in the afternoon. After interviewing approximately—I don't know whether it was 48 or 49—I selected 12 people," said Judge O'Hara.

He said he ruled out those who had good reason not to serve. He said he considered such things as vacations and health, and other hardships in his selection of the jurors.

He said that by the time he had talked to the 48 or 49 prospective jurors, he had selected the 12th member of the grand jury and [illegible]

...to talk to the balance ... list provided by the ...ommission.

...MOND asked Judge ...a:

Did you discard any for ... than legal exemptions ...rdship cases?

No, sir, I did not.

How many Negroes selected?

Three.

Did you take any Ne... because you thought ... should be Negroes on ...grand jury?

No, sir.

Were there any women ...he list of grand jurors?

There were three. One ...hem I selected.

...he next judge called was ...mas M. Brahney. He was ...asked by Dymond to cut ... the procedure he had fol...ed in selecting a grand ...y.

...rahney told Dymond that ... requests 75 names on the ... of prospective jurors and ...s to interview two or three ... hour. He explained that ...me people have problems ...ch as business commit...ents that would disqualify ...em.

He testified that he had se...cted two grand juries.

Q. Were there any Negroes ...n the first grand jury?

A. Yes, three or four.

Q. Were there any women ...n the 75 names?

A. In neither case was there ... woman on the prospective ...ury list.

Q. How did you determine ...o put the three Negroes on ...he jury?

A. I thought they were qualified. Let me say this: I tried to get as representative a segment of the community as possible.

Judge Brahney said he tries to get people from various occupations and "from various sections of the city so I wouldn't have just one section of the city represented."

Q. How many were left after those excused for legal reasons?

A. I'd say 50 or 60.

Q. Did you make an attempt to keep the ratio of Negroes to white jury members consistent with the ratio of Negroes to whites in the

Q. You ...ok all of the Negroes you thought should not be excused?

A. As I recall . . .

Judge Brahney was then asked about the 1965 grand jury he selected and the procedure he used.

He said the procedure was the same, and that the grand jury included three Negroes.

Q. Judge, you were closely associated with criminal law prior to becoming a judge?

Judge Brahney said that he had not been closely asociated with criminal law but had had some experience.

Q. Were any Negroes on the grand jury prior to your being a judge?

A. I don't recall.

Judge Brahney was excused and Judge Braniff took the stand.

Q. How long have you been a judge?

A. Since March, 1966.

Q. Have you selected any grand jury?

A. No.

Q. Were you closely associated with criminal law prior to becoming a judge?

A. Yes.

Q. When is the first time you knew of any Negroes being on the grand jury?

A. I don't recall the year but it seems like it was in the last 10 or 12 years.

Q. Would it refresh your memory if I reminded you of Judge William O'Hara's decision on Negroes and women in 1954?

A. This is right. Gee, I think I remember something like that.

Q. Do you know of any woman except Mrs. Ann Fleming who appeared on a jury?

A. I can't say. Off hand, no.

Q. Do you get women on your jury venire?

A. Yes. Some were called to serve, but asked to be excused. One received her notice in June when her children were out of school. She said she'd be glad to serve at another time.

Another had heart trouble, and couldn't climb the stairs to the attic where my courtroom is.

Q. You usually get a sprinkling of women on a grand jury list?

A. One or two.

Q. Is the list for grand ju-

A. Yes.

Judge Braniff was excused, and Judge Rudolph E. Becker Jr., took the stand.

Q. How long have you been a judge?

A. Since Jan. 1, 1965.

Q. You were closely associated with the practice of criminal law prior to becoming a judge?

A. For 38 years.

Q. You know the workings of a grand jury?

A. Yes.

Q. Have you ever empaneled a grand jury?

A. Yes.

Q. How doyou go about selecting a grand jury?

A. I interview the entire 75 persons on the venire and select 12.

Q. Do you make any effort to keep the ratio of Negroes to whites on the grand jury equal to the ratio in the general population?

A. I never select it on the grounds of racial color. I put people I thought would be the best on the grand jury.

Q. There were no ladies on the list of 75 persons allotted to you?

A. I don't recall.

Q. Do you consistently have a few women on the venire?

A. No. But I have had ladies lately.

Q. Other than Mrs. Ann Fleming, have you ever known a lady to serve on a grand jury?

A. I really couldn't answer because I'm not familiar with all the grand juries. I don't recall one, but I can't say for certain.

Q. Are grand juries drawn from the same wheel as the petit jury?

A. I believe so.

Judge Oliver P. Schulingkamp took the stand after Judge Hecker was excused.

Q. How long have you been a judge?

A. Since 1960.

Q. You were closely associated with the practice of criminal law prior to that time, isn't that correct?

A. That's true.

Q. For how long?

A. Fourteen years.

Q. How many grand juries have you selected since you've been a judge.

A. Two or three.

Q. Would you outline the procedure of selection?

...t a list of 75 names ... which I select 12 persons on the grounds of competency and willingness to serve. Intelligence and a sense of civic responsibility are prime requirements.

Q. Do you go through the entire list of 75 persons?

A. I go through the entire list.

Q. Have you ever had a woman on the grand jury?

A. No.

Q. Has a woman ever appeared on your list?

A. No.

Q. Do you attempt to keep the ratio of Negroes to whites on the grand jury equal to the population ratio?

A. No, if a Negro meets the requirements, then he may be a grand juror.

Q. Prior to 1954, did Negroes serve on grand juries?

A. I don't know.

Q. Were you aware that prior to a given date that no Negroes served as grand jurors?

A. Yes.

Q. Isn't there usually a sprinkling of women on the list of petite jurors?

A. A very fine sprinkling. There was one on my last list and none on the one prior to that.

Q. Do you know of any woman besides Mrs. Ann Fleming who has served as a grand juror?

A. Not that I know of.

Q. You're aware that our law prescribes that a venire of 75 prospective grand jurors come from the same list as prospective petite jurors?

A. Yes.

Q. Is it true that women cannot be called unless they volunteer.

A. Yes.

Judge Schulingkamp was excused and the hearing was recessed for lunch.

In answer to questions from Dymond, Rada testified that he has been chairman of the jury commission since 1965 and a member of the commission since June, 1964.

It is the job of the jury commission to provide judges with venires for petit and grand juries.

Q. Are you thoroughly familiar with the manner in which lists of prospective grand jurors and jury venires are selected.

A. By my office or the courts.

Q. Is there any special number of names on that list (supplied to the judge)?

A. It varies with what the particular judge might request.

Q How many did Judge Bagert request?

A. I don't remember if Judge Bagert requested 75 or 100.

Q. Where does the jury commission get its names.

A. We take the names from the city directory, the voter registration lists, and occasionally, there are a few volunteers.

Rada was then asked if all jury duty names are selected from the wheel.

A. All jurors are pulled out of the wheel.

Q. Ordinarily, how many names do you have in the wheel?

A. I couldn't say.

Q. Well, when you take 75 out, is it half empty?

A. No, sir.

At this point, Judge Haggerty broke in to explain the state law on the number of prospective jurors required. He said that "at least 750 names with the proper qualifications" are required in the jury selection wheel at all times.

HE pointed out that if each judge requested 150 names, Rada would have to have 1,250 just for this purpose.

He said the jury commission could have to have at least 1,300 names in the wheel. Rada then said that the jury commission has "in excess" of that.

Rada was then asked by Dymond, "Which do you select first—the grand jury or petite jury venire?"

A. I think we select the grand jury first.

Q. Is there any replenishment of the names?

A. No, sir.

Q. So if you selected 800 petite jurors, you would then select the grand jury from what was left in the wheel?

A. Yes, sir.

Dymond pressed Rada as to whether he knew if there were 750 names in the wheel at the time the grand jury is drawn.

Rada said the wheel would have 1,500 to 2,200 names, many more than the 750 required at all times.

Q. Who counts the number of names that go in the wheel?

A. We don't count them.

[illegible]eel than were drawn

And that's your sole [illegible]rce of information?

Dymond: "Was this system in effect when Judge Bagert empaneled his grand jury in March, 1967?"

Rada: "Yes, sir."

Dymond then presented a blank "notice of appearance" which he marked Defense Exhibit No. 3 and, showing it to the witness, asked:

"Does the prospective juror fill this slip out on the back?"

Rada: "Yes, he is supposed to."

DYMOND: "Now, does the prospective juror bring this notice of appearance in with him to the commission office?"

Rada: "Yes, sir."

Dymond then presented a blank form card which he marked Defense Exhibit No. 4 and, showing this to the witness, asked, "Who places this information on this card?"

Rada responded: "The clerk in the commission office fills this information on the card. This icludes the juror's name, address and place of employment."

Dymond: "Why is the person's race included on the form marked D-3 and not on the card marked D-4?"

Rada: "I don't know. All I know is the form is the same as when I came in office.

Rada was then shown a large lined sheet of paper which Dymond marked Defense-5 and asked what it purposed to be and Rada explained that it is known as a "court sheet." Rada then explained that the names of the jurors are typed on this sheet and sent to the judge of the court requesting the jurors.

Dymond then presented a small slipof paper which he said he was marking D-6 and asked what this slip was. Rada explained that these smaller slips of paper contained the names of the jurors as they are placed into the jury wheel. The names are taken from the D-3 notice of appearance forms and placed on the smaller slips marked D-6 and placed into the jury wheel.

Dymond: "Is the juror's race included on the D-6 slip?"

Rada: "No, sir."

Q. When the clerk [illegible] the commission's office [illegible]s the juror's name on the D-6 slip which he takes [illegible] the D-3 form does not this form show the juror's race?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Who makes the decision as to which names go into the wheel?

A. No decision is made.

Q. What do you mean, "no decision is made?" Isn't the name placed into the wheel?

Judge Haggerty interrupted at this point to aid the witness and said, addressing Rada, "What I believe Mr. Dymond is trying to find out is where no the names come from that go into the wheel—from the city register or where?

A. Yes, they come from the city voters registration rolls and from the city directory.

Q. What is the function of the card marked D-4?

A. To keep records of when the person has served on the jury.

Q. When you get back the D-3 forms are they reviewed by the clerks?

A. No, sir. By the commissioners. We count them as we pull them.

Q. Who counts them?

A. Every member of the commission.

Q. How many names were in the wheel when the last grand jury was called?

A. Fifteen hundred to 2,400 names.

Q. Does anybody count how many names go into the wheel?

A. I don't.

Q. Have you ever seen anybody else count?

A. No.

Q. You've never seen anybody keep a record on the number that went in?

A. No, sir, I don't know whether somebody keeps count in their mind.

In answer to another series of questions, Rada said he did not know anybody in the list that went to the judges. "I do not read the list of jurors going to any judge."

In answer to a question as to why no woman jurors have been included in the grand ury lists sent to the judges in the 13 years prior to the last grand jury, Rada said it was a matter of chance.

Q. Has there been any exclusion of Negroes?

A. No, sir.

Q. Do you have anything that would indicate whether a person whose name you had is white or colored?

A. On the jury commission card there is. . . .

At this point, Judge Haggerty asked the sheriff's office to provide the court with a card that is sent to prospective jurors.

When one was brought to the bench, he said. "It does have the race on it. I was under the impression they took the race off of it. Apparently I was misinformed."

In answer to questions, Rada explained how a notice for a personal appearance is sent out to prospective jurors by the clerk of court.

He testifeid that the back of the card which includes the information concerning race is filled out by the prospective juror.

When Dymond began questioning Rada about other forms used by the office, Judge Haggerty asked that the sheriff's department provide copies of everything used by the commission and then take a picture of the wheel used to select jury venires.

Q. Referring to the jury wheel, you have stated no one counts the names as they go in?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Does anyone count the number left in the wheel after the selection is finished?

A. No, sir.

Q. Are you familiar with Article 409 . . . that at least 750 names must be in the wheel at all times?

A. Yes, sir.

At this point, Judge Haggerty interrupted again, saying that he believed Rada might be confused by the questioning.

Rada said that "at all times, we have had 1,500 names in the jury wheel."

Judge Haggerty then asked, "What do you do to replenish it?"

"We know how many names you people require, and we know that the wheel must be filled," said Rada.

Dymond then asked, "How many names are in that wheel right now?"

A. Mr. Dymond, I couldn't answer. . . .

Q. Is there anybody on the commission that could answer?

A. No, sir.

Q. You've testified that there are at least 1,500 names in the wheel?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. How many names are there now?

A. I don't count them, Judge.

Q. Have you ever counted them?

A. No, sir.

Q. How do you know there are 1,500 names?

Rada said he was told when he came on the commission that there were at least 750 names in the wheel.

Q. You were told in 1964 that there were 1,500 names?

A. I was told that there were always more names in

JFK

62-109060

SECTION 144

COPY 2

Read
mfc

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

SEP 14 1967

TELETYPE

FBI WASH DC

FBI NEW ORLS

548PM URGENT 9/14/67 OLP

TO DIRECTOR (62-109060) AND DALLAS (89-43)

FROM NEW ORLEANS (89-69) 2P

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEXAS, NOV. TWENTYTWO, SIXTYTHREE, MISCELLANEOUS - INFO CONCERNING, OO: DALLAS.

NEW ORLEANS STATES ITEM, RED FLASH EDITION, SEPT. FOURTEEN INSTANT, REPORTED THAT THE OFFICE OF DA JIM GARRISON HAS FILED ITS ANSWER TO THE LATEST ATTEMPT BY ATTORNEYS FOR CLAY L. SHAW TO HAVE THE CONSPIRACY INDICTMENT AGAINST SHAW THROWN OUT. THE ARTICLE REPORTED THAT THE MOTION TO QUASH THE INDICTMENT ALLEGED THE VENIRE FROM WHICH THE GRAND JURY THAT INDICTED SHAW WAS DRAWN FROM A POOL OF LESS THAT SEVEN HUNDRED FIFTY NAMES IS IN VIOLATION OF STATE LAW. ACCORDING TO THE ARTICLE THE STATE'S ANSWER FILED YESTERDAY DENIED THIS ALLEGATION.

REC-65 62-109060-5741

LAYTON PATRICK MARTENS, WHO HAS BEEN INDICTED FOR PERJURY IN CONNECTION WITH DA GARRISON'S ASSASSINATION PROBE, TELEPHONICALLY CONTACTED THIS OFFICE SEPT. FOURTEEN

END PAGE ONE

15 SEP 18 1967

66 SEP 22 1967

MR. DELOACH FOR THE DIRECTOR

INITIAL ADVISING HE HAD OBTAINED A COPY OF A BOOK WHICH HAS JUST BEEN RELEASED ON THE GARRISON ASSASSINATION PROBE ENTITLED "PLOT OR POLITICS" WRITTEN BY TWO NEWSPAPER PEOPLE, ROBERT JAMES AND JACK MARTIN. MARTIN STATED THAT A SECTION OF THE BOOK DEALT WITH A SEARCH OF FERRIE'S RESIDENCE IN NINETEEN SIXTYONE WHICH STATED THAT THE SEARCH OF FERRIE'S RESIDENCE REVEALED ONLY SURGICAL RIFLES AND AMMUNITION AND MAPS OF CUBA. MARTIN SAID THE ONLY MAPS OF CUBA TO HIS KNOWLEDGE IN FERRIE'S RESIDENCE WERE MAPS HE HAD IN A BRIEF CASE LEFT AT FERRIE'S RESIDENCE.

MARTIN ALSO STATED HE HAD BEEN IN CONTACT WITH JACK (C) MARTIN (C) AND THAT MARTIN HAS ADMITTED HE WAS RESPONSIBLE FOR STARTING THE GARRISON ASSASSINATION PROBE.

[illegible] BEING SUBMITTED ON INFORMATION KNOWLEDGE BY MARTIN.

END

SCA [illegible]

FBI [illegible] DC

CODE [illegible] TWO FIVE ELEVEN NINE ONE AND TIME

SUBMITTED [illegible] AND [illegible] STAT

LAST [illegible] OF LAST EXPAGE SHOULD [illegible]

[illegible]

SAC [illegible]

FBI [illegible] DC

TUCKER

[illegible] L SULLIVAN

Domestic Intelligence Division

INFORMATIVE NOTE

Date 9/14/67

Attorneys for Clay L. Shaw have been attempting to have a conspiracy indictment against Shaw quashed. At a pretrial hearing on 9/12/67, validity of the grand jury which indicted Shaw was questioned. Shaw is charged with having conspired to assassinate John F. Kennedy.

[redacted]

Layton Patrick Martens, referred to in attached, has previously furnished information in this matter to the New Orleans Office. He is a former roommate of David W. Ferrie, deceased, who was named by Jim Garrison as one of Shaw's co-conspirators in the Kennedy assassination.

[redacted]

Jack S. Martin, referred to in attached is an alcoholic who has been described as a part-time private detective and courthouse hanger-on who had known David W. Ferrie for years. Secret Service has reported that Martin has reportedly called Garrison's office with his wild tales several times while on a drinking spree.

Pertinent information from Martens will be furnished to the Department upon receipt of memorandum from New Orleans.

TJS:ts

[redacted]

62-109060-5742

FBI

Date: 9/15/67

Transmit the following in PLAIN TEXT
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL
(Priority)

REC 41

Mr. Mohr
Mr. Bishop
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, NEW ORLEANS (89-69)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
DALLAS, TEXAS, 11/22/63
MISCELLANEOUS - INFO CONCERNING
OO: DALLAS

Re New Orleans teletype to Bureau 9/14/67.

Enclosed for the Bureau are six copies and for Dallas two copies of a letterhead memorandum in captioned matter setting forth information furnished by LAYTON PATRICK MARTENS.

ENCLOSURE - 6
(3) - Bureau (Encl. 6)
2 - Dallas (89-43) (Encl. 2)
1 - New Orleans

REC 41 62-109060-5742

ECW:jab
(6)

SEP 19 1967

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

New Orleans, Louisiana
September 16, 1967

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
DALLAS, TEXAS, 11/22/63

[redacted], who has been indicted for perjury in connection with District Attorney James Garrison's assassination probe, telephonically contacted the New Orleans Office of the FBI on September 16, 1967 and advised he had just obtained a copy of a book which has just been released on the assassination probe entitled "Plot or Politics," written by [redacted]. [redacted] stated that a section of this book deals with a search of Ferrie's residence in 1963 which started at the search of Ferrie's residence netted only several guns and ammunition and maps of Cuba. [redacted] said the only maps of Cuba to his knowledge in Ferrie's residence were maps he had in a brief case left at Ferrie's residence. [redacted] surmised that these maps of Cuba were either the maps of some official of Jefferson Parish or were in the possession of District Attorney Garrison.

[redacted] also related that he has been in contact with Jack Martin, a private investigator, and that Martin has admitted he is responsible for supplying the Garrison assassination probe.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

62-109017-5912

FBI

Date: 9/14/67

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____ (Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, DALLAS (89-43)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
DALLAS, TEXAS, 11/22/63
MISCELLANEOUS
INFORMATION CONCERNING

OO - DALLAS

Re Houston airtel to Bureau 9/6/67 and Bureau airtel to Houston dated 9/13/67.

Enclosed is an LHM, 10 copies to the Bureau, 2 copies to Houston and one copy to New Orleans for information.

The Dallas indices failed to reflect any record of the names [redacted] or for [redacted].

The Dallas Division is holding in abeyance any further investigation in this phase pending receipt of results of additional investigation requested by the Bureau in the Houston Division in referenced airtel to 9/13/67, UACB.

62-109060-5743

3 - Bureau (Enc. 10)(RM)
2 - Houston (62-2115)(Enc. 2)(RM)
1 - New Orleans (89-69)(Enc. 1)(RM)(Info)
2 - Dallas
JWA:cc
(8)

17 SEP 16 1967

ENCLOSURE

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Dallas, Texas
September 14, 1967

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
DALLAS, TEXAS

On September 13, 1967, [redacted] was interviewed at the Dallas Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI). She stated she resides at [redacted] Dallas, Texas, and has lived at this residence for the past nine years. She stated that during this time she has had telephone number [redacted] continuously and that this is a private line rather than a party line and is so listed under her name in the current Dallas telephone directory.

At this point [redacted] was asked for any information in her possession concerning a note located in a small address book at Houston, Texas, which stated as follows:

"ORDE 1003468-DS

"Contact X-03 AT [redacted] Bockman Lake outpost. Return jet will leave at 8:05 AM Nov. 22 after the job is done. President will take same route as J.F.K. I am to be under viadockt at 12 noon with gun."

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FBI ITS DESTROYED

21 JAN 12 1973

62 [illegible] - 5715

ENCLOSURE

RE: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

[redacted] emphatically stated that she had no information whatsoever concerning the above note and has no idea as to how anyone could have used her telephone number in such a note. She stated that the name [redacted] is entirely unknown to her, that she has never had a small address book bearing an advertisement for a new telephone and has actually never seen such a book in her life.

[redacted] then stated that during 1956 she was divorced from [redacted] and she has no idea as to his whereabouts since he is in the construction business and moves frequently. She stated she did not believe [redacted] could have written the above note and that she and [redacted] although divorced, are still on friendly terms. She stated that should she be able to locate [redacted] she would furnish his address to the FBI.

[redacted] stated that approximately two or three years ago she received several obscene telephone calls but at the time she did not feel it important enough and did not report the matter to either the telephone company or the Dallas Police Department. She stated that the individual calling sounded to her as if he could have been a Negro male but she has no idea as to who made the obscene calls. She stated that during the past two years she has received no such calls and had almost forgotten about the matter.

[redacted] stated that she has worked for several years with the [redacted] Accounting Firm at [redacted], Dallas, Texas, and that she has resided at [redacted] Dallas, with her three small children since approximately 1959. She stated that her oldest child, [redacted] is 15 years old and has never been in trouble in his life. She stated that she was positive that he did not write such a note as set out above. She at this point offered complete cooperation with the FBI but stated that she had no in-

RE: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

formation concerning the identity of the writer of the above note and wondered if the author of the note could have written the wrong telephone number.

A review of the Cole's Criss Cross Telephone Directory for the years 1960 to 1967 verified that [redacted] has had telephone number [redacted] continuously for that period of time and that her address is listed as [redacted]

On September 13, 1967, the following individuals stated they could locate no record for either [redacted]

[redacted] Identification Bureau, Dallas Police Department;

[redacted], Juvenile Bureau, Dallas Police Department;

[redacted] Record Section Dallas Police Department;

[redacted] Dallas County Juvenile Bureau.

On September 13, 1967, [redacted] Credit Bureau Services, Dallas, indicated that she had no record of the name [redacted] but under the name [redacted] she did have a file since September 1, 1958. She stated that [redacted] is shown as residing for several years at [redacted] and employment shown with [redacted] Accounting Firm, Dallas, Texas. [redacted] stated that [redacted] credit rating is shown as very good and there are no delinquent accounts. [redacted] stated the file also reflects [redacted] was divorced on November 8, 1958, but the name of her former husband is not shown.

FBI

Date: 9/15/67

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____ (Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, HOUSTON (62-2115) - C -

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
DALLAS, TEXAS, 11/22/63
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING
(OO: Dallas)

REHOairtel, 9/6/67.

Enclosed for the Bureau are 11 copies of an LHM dated and captioned as above concerning investigation conducted relative to small address book located in sofa at home of [redacted] Houston, Texas.

UAC by Bureau or Dallas, no further investigation being conducted by Houston to determine origin of address book located by [redacted]

No dissemination of the attached LHM is being made to Secret Service pending specific Bureau instructions.

3 - Bureau (Enc-11)
2 - Dallas (Enc-2)
1 - New Orleans (Enc-1) (Info)
2 - Houston
DCS/sjm
(8)

ENCLOSURE

EX-111

62-109060-5744

cc LHM 12 REC 54

17 SEP 16 1967

C. C. - Bishop

cc LHM USSS + Dept
RAO 12/18/67

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
(Special Agent in Charge)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Houston, Texas
September 15, 1967

Assassination of John Fitzgerald Kennedy, Dallas, Texas, November 11, 1963
Miscellaneous - Information Concerning

On September 5, 1967, [redacted], who is associated with [redacted], Houston, Texas, telephonically contacted the Houston Office of the FBI and advised that his wife had found in the bottom of a sofa at their home a small address book containing addresses and some writing possibly pertaining to the assassination of President Kennedy. [redacted] advised that he would make the address book available to the FBI for their information.

On September 6, 1967, [redacted] was interviewed at his office and he furnished a [redacted] Southwestern Bell Telephone Company address book which contained the following notations:

"ORDE 1003468-IS

"Contact X-03 AT [redacted] Bochran Lake outpost. Return jet will leave at 8:05 AM Nov. 22 after the job is done. President will take same route as J.F.K. I am to be under viadockt at 12 noon with gun."

[redacted] advised he presently resides at [redacted], Houston, Texas, telephone number [redacted] and he has been residing in Houston since the latter part of February, 1967, when he moved to Houston from Dallas, Texas. He stated he moved into the above residence on March 1, 1967.

[redacted] advised that prior to coming to Houston his address was [redacted] which is located in the [redacted] area of Dallas. [redacted] stated he had resided in Dallas since July 1, [redacted], and prior to that time was residing in Austin, Texas. [redacted] advised that at the time of the assassination of President Kennedy he was residing in Austin, Texas. [redacted] stated his wife found the address book in the [redacted] thing underneath the sofa at their residence while cleaning.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

ENCLOSURE

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21 JAN 12 1973
62

62-109060-5741

the sofa. He stated his wife previously cleaned the interior of the couch approximately one year ago when they were residing in Dallas, Texas, and this address book was not located at that time. [redacted] stated based on this he believes the address book must have become lodged in the bottom of the sofa within the past year. [redacted] stated he has no idea as to who could possibly have placed the address book in the sofa or how it could have become lodged in the bottom of his sofa. He stated the sofa has been in their possession during the past year with the exception of approximately one week when the furniture was in storage in connection with his move from Dallas, to Houston, Texas. [redacted] stated he is not personally acquainted nor does he have any knowledge of any persons whose names he has read in the paper as being connected with the Kennedy assassination or the Garrison assassination probe in New Orleans.

[redacted] stated the telephone number appearing in the notation in the address book appears to him to be a legitimate Dallas telephone number and he is aware that there is a Jackman Lake in the Dallas area.

On September 6, 1967, [redacted] Credit Bureau Houston, Texas, advised that her records reflect that [redacted], Houston, was born April 5, [redacted] and has been manager of Universal Underwriters Insurance Company since 1961. [redacted] advised that the records reflect that Irick transferred to Houston in February, 1967, from Dallas, Texas, and his address in Dallas, Texas, was given as [redacted]. The credit bureau records further reflected that the wife of [redacted] was listed as [redacted] and he has four minor children. His Social Security Number was given as [redacted] and nothing unfavorable was noted in the credit bureau records.

Dallas telephone number [redacted] was determined to be listed to [redacted] Dallas, Texas.

On September 15, 1967, [redacted] advised that she located the small address book in the bottom of her sofa at her home on September 5, 1967 while cleaning the underside of the sofa. She stated that her three year old daughter had dropped a fingernail file on the floor which became lodged under the sofa and while retrieving the fingernail file she noticed numerous

articles in the underside of the sofa caught in the dust cover under the sofa. She stated that she retrived all the articles under the sofa including the address book, several hairpins and numerous other pieces of children's toys which she could not specifically recall. [redacted] stated that she had absolutely no information as to the origin of the address book nor did she have any information concerning who possibly may have written the notations appearing therein.

[redacted] stated that she had three children, [redacted] age 11, [redacted] age 8 and [redacted] age 3. She stated that she had inquired of [redacted] regarding the address book but [redacted] stated she had absolutely no knowledge of the address book or how it may have lodged in the sofa. [redacted] stated that Randy has had minimal brain damage and it would have been impossible for him to have printed the notations or spell the words appearing in the address book.

[redacted] stated that she has had the sofa for approximately eight and one half years and last had cleaned the underside of the sofa in approximately October, 1966 when she took the dust cover off the bottom of the sofa and removed all the "junk" which had become lodged in the bottom of the sofa. She stated she is positive that the address book was not in the sofa at the time she cleaned it in October, 1966.

[redacted] stated that in November, 1963 she was residing at [redacted] in Austin, Texas where they had moved in February, 1963. She stated that on July 4, 1964 they moved to Dallas, Texas and resided at [redacted] and in February, 1967 was transferred to Houston, Texas where they presently reside.

[redacted] stated that the sofa has been out of her control for approximately one week at the time they moved to Houston, Texas from Dallas, at which time the sofa was in storage at Allied Van Lines Warehouse in Houston.

[redacted] stated that she and her husband have discussed the address book on several occasions and have made every effort to determine any possible acquaintances of theirs who may have possibly dropped the address book in the sofa. She stated further that she specifically questioned her daughter, [redacted] concerning her friends and determined no information that could possibly reveal how the address book

became lodged in the sofa. She went on to state that [redacted] because of his mental and physical condition does not associate with children his own age and usually plays with youngsters three or four years old. [redacted] further stated that she was not acquainted with anyone whose names she has heard as being associated with the Kennedy assassination or the Garrison probe currently going on in New Orleans. Mrs. [redacted] concluded by stating that she has never observed the address book in possession of her children prior to finding it in the sofa and of her three children only [redacted] age 11, would have been capable of printing the material in the address book and based on her discussion with Lisa and the fact that [redacted] hand printing does not in anyway resemble the printing in the address book she stated that she is positive [redacted] has no knowledge of the address book as Lisa has stated.

[redacted] also informed that she was not acquainted with [redacted] and the Dallas telephone number [redacted] was not the exchange that they utilized while living in Dallas.

9/15/67

AIRTEL

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, MIAMI (47-5165) (P)

[redacted] aka

[redacted]

IMPERSONATION; ITSMV
(OO: MIAMI)

Enclosed for the Bureau are 5 copies of an LHM reflecting interview conducted by SA RONALD TODD.

Subject has represented himself as an Agent of the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA).

CIA has been contacted in Miami and by WFO and nothing has been located to identify the subject as an Agent of the CIA.

Miami is continuing investigation in this matter.

Results of interviews conducted with [redacted] being placed on FD-302's and will be included in report.

Copies of instant LHM are being disseminated to the U. S. Secret Service, CIA and U. S. State Department, Miami, Fla.

3 - Bureau (Enc 5)
1 - Miami
RT:sll/vas
(4)

1 ENCLOSURE

62-109060 -

NOT RECORDED
199 SEP 26 67

6 OCT 2 1967

ORIGINAL FILED IN

53517 -1

7 -

IN VIEW OF THE FACT THAT FIREARMS HAVE BEEN OBSERVED IN THE POSSESSION OF SUBJECT, HE SHOULD BE CONSIDERED ARMED AND DANGEROUS.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Miami, Florida
September 15, 1967

RE: [redacted]

IMPERSONATION; INTERSTATE TRANSPORTATION OF STOLEN MOTOR VEHICLE

On September 15, 1967, [redacted] Vero Beach, Florida, was interviewed regarding possible violation of the Impersonation Statute by [redacted] in that he represented himself as an Agent of the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA).

[redacted] advised that [redacted] had talked of leaving the CIA because there were indications that President JOHNSON had supported the assassination of President KENNEDY and also since there were indications of a possible assassination attempt on President JOHNSON.

[redacted] said he could not recall the exact words used by [redacted] nor did [redacted] give any names of people or organizations behind any possible assassination attempt.

[redacted] stated that he had received a letter from [redacted] reflecting dates of Friday, July, 1967, and Thursday, August 3, 1967, bearing the return address of [redacted] West Berlin, Germany.

[redacted] advised that he, [redacted] was employed by [redacted], Vero Beach, Florida, and would be in the Florida Keys, exact location unknown, for the next three weeks searching for sunken treasure.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

ENCLOSURE

THIS SERIAL HAS BEEN REFERRED TO ANOTHER AGENCY AND IS IN A PENDING STATUS:

FILE NO. 62-109060

SERIAL NO. 5745

PAGE NO. 1-15

NO. OF PAGES 15

SECTION NO.

144

STATE

REFERRAL

FOI

5-1134 (12-29-65)

Domestic Intelligence Division

INFORMATIVE NOTE

Date 9/18/67

Pretrial hearings were held last week in connection with efforts by attorneys for Clay L. Shaw to have the conspiracy indictment against Clay L. Shaw quashed. Shaw has been charged by Jim Garrison with conspiring to assassinate John F. Kennedy.

William Dalzell, referred to in attached, is undoubtedly William Wayne Dalzell, a friend of Clay L. Shaw. It was previously reported that Garrison suspected Dalzell of furnishing information to Shaw's attorneys to assist them in Shaw's defense.

[redacted]

Since the attached is from news media, it will not be disseminated.

WCS/

TJS:ts

62-109060-5746

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATION SECTION
SEP 18 1967

REC 10

Mr. Tolson
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Bishop
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

TELETYPE

FBI WASH DC

FBI NEW ORLS

519PM URGENT 9/18/67 RDC

TO DIRECTOR (62-109060) AND DALLAS (89-43)

FROM NEW ORLEANS (89-69)

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEXAS, NOV. TWENTYTWO, SIXTYTHREE, MISCELLANEOUS - INFO CONCERNING, OO: DALLAS.

OFFICE OF ORIGIN

THE NEW ORLEANS STATES-ITEM, RED FLASH EDITION, SEPT. EIGHTEEN INSTANT, REPORTED THAT CRIMINAL DISTRICT JUDGE EDWARD A. HAGGERTY, JR. DENIED TWO SEPARATE MOTIONS TO QUASH THE INDICTMENT AGAINST CLAY L. SHAW. ACCORDING TO THE ARTICLE, JUDGE HAGGERTY GAVE NO REASON FOR DENYING THE MOTIONS TO QUASH AND DENIED THEM ORALLY WITH NO WRITTEN OPINION.

REC 11 62-109060-5746

DEFENSE ATTORNEY F. IRVIN DYMOND OBJECTED TO THE RULING, RESERVING A BILL OF EXCEPTIONS FOR A POSSIBLE APPEAL. JUDGE HAGGERTY GAVE THE DEFENSE A WEEK AND A DAY TO FILE PLEADINGS AND INDICATED THAT HE HOPES TO SET THE TRIAL NEXT MONTH IF IT IS LEGALLY POSSIBLE.

9 SEP 20 1967

THIS SAME ARTICLE REPORTED THAT DA GARRISON'S OFFICE ISSUED A SUBPOENA FOR WILLIAM DALZELL, FIVE TWO EIGHT DAUPHINE ST., TO APPEAR BEFORE THE ORLEANS PARISH GRAND JURY

END PAGE ONE

New Orleans

17 SEP 21 1967

MR. DELOACH FOR THE DIRECTOR

PAGE TWO

AT TWO PM, THURSDAY, SEPT. TWENTYONE NEXT. DALZELL, ACCORDING TO THE ARTICLE, WAS AN INCORPORATOR IN EARLY SIXTYONE OF AN ANTI-CASTRO ORGANIZATION, THE FRIENDS OF DEMOCRATIC CUBA.

NO LHM BEING SUBMITTED.

END

BJP

FBI WASH DC

CC- MR. SULLIVAN

GENERAL INVESTIGATIVE DIVISION

Following a false bomb report to Flight 327, Delta Airlines, Dallas, on 9/15/67, [redacted] of Carmel Valley, California, who was re-boarding, said she had been in conference with James Garrison, New Orleans.

Attached reveals [redacted] is the daughter of [redacted] of Los Angeles and she is reported to have "left-wing" leanings. She supports Mark Lane's book "Rush to Judgment" and takes the view Lee Harvey Oswald was not a communist. In public appearances, she pictures America as controlled by conspirators in Government. She is writing a book on the assassination and claims the Government is withholding information on the assassination and the press is suppressing news on the investigation being conducted by James Garrison. No further action being taken.

KMR:pah

62-109060-5743

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

SEP 17 1967

TELETYPE

FBI WASH DC

FBI SAN FRAN

312 PM DEFERRED 9/17/67 JEL

TO DIRECTOR, NEW ORLEANS AND DALLAS

FROM SAN FRANCISCO (105-56479)

(SF)

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEXAS, NOVEMBER TWO TWO, SIXTY-THREE. MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION.

OO: DALLAS.

RE DALLAS TELETYPE TO BUREAU, NEW ORLEANS AND SF NINE, SIXTEEN, SIXTY-SEVEN.

[redacted] PRIVATE INVESTIGATOR, CARMEL, CALIF., REPORTED THAT A CLIENT ADVISED THAT [redacted] HAD EXPRESSED GREAT ALARM OVER FACT THAT U.S. IS BECOMING FASCIST AND FASCIST COUP WOULD OCCUR WITH IN TWO YEARS. ADVISED SHE IS DAUGHTER OF [redacted], LOS ANGELES, [redacted] ADVISED SHE RECENTLY MOVED TO CARMEL VALLEY WITH SEVERAL SMALL CHILDREN AND IT WAS RUMORED SHE HAS "LEFT-WING" LEANINGS AND IS NOT IN GOOD FAVOR WITH HER FATHER. LA ADVISED BY LETTER THREE, THREE, SIXTY-SIX [redacted] LAPD, LASO AND LA CREDIT NEGATIVE RE [redacted] PRETEXT INQUIRY AT RESIDENCE OF HER FATHER ON TWO, EIGHT, SIXTY-SIX, REVEALED HIS DAUGHTER AND HER HUSBAND [redacted] RESIDE [redacted] TELEPHONE NUMBER [redacted] CREDIT RECORDS, MONTEREY REVEALED FOUR,

END PAGE ONE

MR. DELOACH FOR THE DIRECTOR

Mr. Tolson
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. McCord
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

REC 11

SEP 20 1967

'Billy,' Carmel, Calif

TWELVE, SIXTY-SIX, SHE IS WIFE OF [redacted] FORMERLY OPERATED TWO MEN'S CLOTHING STORES IN LA. MONTEREY COUNTY SO NEGATIVE. SHERIFF'S OFFICE NINE, TWELVE, SIXTY-SIX, ISSUE OF MONTEREY PENINSULA ~~HERARLD~~ HERALD CONTAINED LETTER TO EDITOR FROM [redacted] CARMEL, WHEREIN SHE EXPRESSED SUPPORT OF MARK LANE'S BOOK "RUSH TO JUDGEMENT", AND CITED THREATS AND HARASSMENT OF WITNESSES, ONE, SEVENTEEN, SIXTY-SEVEN ISSUE OF HEARLD CONTAINS ARTICLE BY [redacted] WHEREIN SHE TAKES THE VIEW LEE HARVEY OSWALD WAS NOT A COMMUNIST. SEVEN, TWENTY, SIXTY-SEVEN ISSUE OF ~~HEARLD~~ HERALD CONTAINS ARTICLE WHICH REPORTS THAT [redacted] SPOKE ON SEVEN, NINETEEN, SIXTY-SEVEN BEFORE THE PENINSULA JAYCEES AND PICTURED AN AMERICA CONTROLLED BY CONSPIRATORS IN GOVERNMENT AND THE PUBLIC NEWS MEDIA, AND STATED SHE WAS WRITING A BOOK ON THE ASSASSINATION. SHE WAS DESCRIBED AS AUTHOR AND PLAYWRIGHT, AND ALLEGED FEDERAL GOVERNMENT WAS WITHHOLDING INFORMATION ON THE ASSASSINATION AND THE PRESS IS SUPRESSING NEWS ON THE INVESTIGATION BEING CONDUCTED BY NEW ORLEANS DISTRICT ATTORNEY JAMES GARRISON.

Minutes Advised to Contrary by Bureau

JACB, NO FURTHER ACTION BEING TAKEN BY SF.

END

~~CORR-PAGE ONE PARA TWO LAST WORD LINE ELEVEN.~~

OTHER OFFICES ADVISED SEPARATELY.

RCH

FBI WASH DC

CC: MR. SULLIVAN

9/18/67

Airtel

1 - Mr. Raupach
1 - Mr. Lenihan,
Rm. 818, 9 & D

To: SAC, Dallas (89-43)
103 REC 111

From: Director, FBI (62-109060) --5747

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963
DALLAS, TEXAS

ReDLteletype 9/16/67 and SF teletype 9/17/67.

Referenced communications set forth information relating to [redacted] of Carmel, California. Due to the fact [redacted] has been in contact with James Garrison at New Orleans and has made public comments concerning the assassination investigation, Dallas and San Francisco are to immediately incorporate the information received concerning her into appropriate letterhead memoranda suitable for dissemination both to the Department and U. S. Secret Service.

Copies of the memoranda are to be furnished to the New Orleans Office for dissemination to U. S. Secret Service locally and U. S. Secret Service at both Dallas and San Francisco are also to receive appropriate copies.

This matter is to be handled immediately, and replies are to be marked for the attention of the General Investigative Division.

2 - San Francisco (105-56479)
1 - New Orleans (Info)

SEP 18 1967 COMM-FBI

KMR:dcs (8)

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO....

Tolson
Boardman
Nease
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

VAR ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

59 SEP 27 1967

NOTE:

On 9/15/67 at 6:45 p. m., a reservation agent at Delta Airlines, Dallas, received a call that a bomb was on board Delta Airlines, Flight 827. Flight 827 originated at Atlanta and was enroute to San Francisco via Dallas. A search of the aircraft failed to locate any bomb.

[redacted] who was boarding this flight for San Francisco made comments at Love Field, Dallas, she had conducted research on the Kennedy assassination and had been in conference with DA Jim Garrison, New Orleans, for three days. San Francisco determined that [redacted] in the past had expressed great alarm over the fact that the United States is becoming fascist. She is the daughter of [redacted] of Los Angeles. It has been reported [redacted] has "left-wing" leanings and is not in good favor with her father. She supports Mark Lane's book, "Rush to Judgement" and takes the view Lee Harvey Oswald was not a communist. She pictures America as controlled by conspirators in the Government which view she has stated publicly. She is writing a book on the assassination and claims the Government is withholding information on the assassination and the press is suppressing news on the investigation being conducted by New Orleans DA James Garrison. [redacted] is described as an author and a playwright, and due to her thinking which she has expressed publicly, Dallas and San Francisco are to incorporate information into letterhead memoranda suitable for dissemination to the Department and U. S. Secret Service.

REC-60

AIRTEL

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060) DATE: 9/13/67

FROM: LEGAT, MEXICO CITY (89-5) RUC

RE: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963
DALLAS, TEXAS
INFORMATION CONCERNING

[redacted], U. S. Information Service Consul, American Consulate General, Monterrey, Nuevo Leon, today advised he received a telephone call from [redacted] who identified himself as the Houston, Texas, reporter for the magazine NEWSWEEK, [redacted] said he was calling with regard to the GARRISON case. He told [redacted] that one [redacted] a native of Georgia currently residing in Canada, was in Monterrey, Nuevo Leon, in September 1962 staying at the Gran Hotel Yamallel. At that time [redacted] reportedly gave $50,000 (U.S.) to LEE HARVEY OSWALD.

[redacted] requested [redacted] to conduct a check at the above-mentioned hotel to determine whether [redacted] or OSWALD was registered there during the pertinent period. According to [redacted] he ignored the request of [redacted], who then said he would personally telephone the hotel in order to obtain the desired information.

The above is furnished for the information of the Bureau. No action is being taken by Legat, Mexico City.

6 - Bureau
(1 - Liaison Section)
(1 - Dallas, 89-43, Info)
(1 - Houston, Info)
1 - Mexico City
JP:gmh
(7)

REC-60 62-109060-5748

14 SEP 15 1967

Bishop

54 SEP 25 1967

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

SEP 16 1967

TELETYPE

Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Bishop
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

FBI WASH DC

1034AM URGENT 9-16-67 HWP

TO DIRECTOR (62-109060), NEW ORLEANS (89-69), SAN FRANCISCO (89-58)

FROM DALLAS (89-43) 2P

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEXAS, NOVEMBER TWENTYTWO, SIXTYTHREE. MISCELLANEOUS-INFORMATION CONCERNING. OO DALLAS

RE DALLAS TELETYPE TO BUREAU, ATLANTA AND NEW ORLEANS SEPTEMBER FIFTEEN, LAST, CAPTIONED "UNSUB; FLIGHT EIGHT TWO SEVEN, DELTA AIRLINES- ATLANTA TO SAN FRANCISCO VIA DALLAS, SEPTEMBER FIFTEEN, SIXTYSEVEN, DAMV-FALSE REPORT." OO DALLAS.

IN CONNECTION WITH REFERENCED MATTER IT WAS DETERMINED THAT [redacted] CARMEL, CALIFORNIA. TELEPHONE [redacted] WAS BOARDING FLIGHT EIGHT TWO SEVEN, DELTA AIRLINES AT DALLAS HAVING ARRIVED DALLAS ABOARD DELTA FLIGHT FIVE ZERO NINE FROM NEW ORLEANS.

INFO RECEIVED AT DALLAS LOVE FIELD TO THE EFFECT THAT [redacted] MADE STATEMENTS IN GENERAL TO JOHN O. HYDE AND JOHN R. KAZNOWSKI, OSI AGENTS STATIONED SAN ANTONIO, AND [redacted] AIRLINES EMPLOYEE THAT SHE HAD DONE RESEARCH ON KENNEDY ASSASSINATION AND HAD BEEN IN CONFERENCE WITH DISTRICT ATTORNEY JIM GARRISON, NEW ORLEANS, FOR PAST THREE DAYS.

62-109060-5749
REC-28

SEP 19 1967

END PAGE ONE

MR. DELOACH FOR THE DIRECTOR

[redacted] NOT INTERVIEWED IN CONNECTION WITH RE MATTER IN VIEW OF HER ALLEGED CONNECTION WITH GARRISON PROBE.

DALLAS INDICES NEGATIVE RE [redacted].

SAN FRANCISCO. ADVISE BUREAU, NEW ORLEANS AND DALLAS IF [redacted] KNOWN TO THAT OFFICE. NO LHM BEING SUBMITTED.

ATLANTA ADIVSED AIR MAIL.

END

LLD

FBI WASH DC

CC- MR. SULLIVAN

9/20/67

Airtel

1 - Mr. Raupach

To: SAC, Dallas (89-43)

From: Director, FBI (62-109060)

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963
DALLAS, TEXAS

ReDLairtel 9/14/67 and Houston airtel to the Bureau 9/15/67.

Referenced Dallas airtel enclosed a letterhead memorandum revealing an interview with [redacted] In order to resolve all logical inquiries concerning the small address book furnished by [redacted] of Houston, with the cooperation of [redacted], her 15-year-old son, [redacted] should be interviewed. Determine from him whether he has any knowledge as to the origin of the address book.

The results of the interview are to be incorporated into a letterhead memorandum.

1 - Houston (62-2115) (Info)
1 - New Orleans (89-69) (Info)

KMR:dcs
(6)

REC 7 62-109060 -5750

SEP 21 1967

SEE NOTE ON PAGE TWO...

Tolson
DeLoach
Mohr
Bishop
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

MAILED 8
SEP 20 1967
COMM-FBI

54 SEP 27 1967

TELETYPE UNIT

NOTE:

[redacted] of Houston, Texas, who formerly resided in Dallas, furnished the Houston Office a small telephone number book which contained handprinting on the first page as follows:

"ORDE 1003468-DS

"Contact X-03 AT [redacted] Bockman Lake outpost. Return jet will leave at 8:05 AM Nov. 22 after the job is done. President will take same route as J.F.K. I am to be under viadockt at 12 noon with gun."

This address book was found by his wife under the webbing of her couch when cleaning it. The book was not in the couch a year ago when it was cleaned. Both Mr. and Mrs. [redacted] have been interviewed and further questioned to determine whether any of their children may have prepared it, and the results were negative. It is noted the oldest [redacted] child is 11 years old; the others are infants. The telephone number is a legitimate number of [redacted] in Dallas who was interviewed. She was cooperative and could not determine how her number appeared in this book. She also indicated that the [redacted] of Houston are not known to her. Her son [redacted] should be interviewed to determine if he has any knowledge of this address book which is the last remaining logical lead. When this is completed, the information will be disseminated to the U. S. Secret Service and the Department. No further action will be taken.

United States Senate

9/14/67

Respectfully referred to

Federal Bureau of Investigation

for such consideration as the communication herewith submitted may warrant, and for a report thereon, in duplicate to accompany return of inclosure.

By direction of

Robert F. Kennedy

U. S. S.

Attn: Joe Dolan
Administrative Assistant

EXP. PROC.
34 SEP 18 1967

REC 3 62-109060-5751

ENCLOSURE

EX-102

21 SEP 15 1967

CORRESPONDENCE SECTION

TRUE COPY

Bldg 5
VA Hospital
Marion, Ind.
June 19, 1967

Robert Kennedy, Senator
Senate Office Building
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Sir:

I pray fully hope this letter will capture your attention and consideration as it deals with the assassination of your brother, the President.

Before I continue, I wish to explain that I am a patient here and that this hospital is a psychiatric station. However, at this stage of recovery and rehabilitation following a stressful situation and episode, I am in good contact with reality, my memory is back.

The conspirators plot (including the assassination) apparently began about fourteen years ago. I became involved with hopes of gathering data and thrawting any attempts they may make.

Their code word was:

A - (major arson)
B - (I have forgotten this one)
N - (murder of nine nurses)
E - (assassination of a elected president)
Y - (youth, something or other)

As the years passed, I broke down mentally but managed to discuss this grave situation with my psychologist,

Dr [redacted] at the V.A. Hospital in Indianapolis. I do not know how many people knew of this or if the FBI had been informed.

I do recall, we discussed how the assassins might psychologically be induced into confessing their crimes. A counter plan was formulated in case the crimes should occur.

The two men who assassinated the President and wounded Gov. Connely were apprehended and placed in custody at the VA Hospital in Indianapolis in November of last year. They were pressured psychologically into confessing.

I do hope you will call this letters to the attention of the F.B.I.

Explain to them that I read the character sketches in February issue of the Reader's Digest in the section "Life In The United States" and recall but two of the sketches.

Also, one issue of the Indianapolis Star published two stories on the front page next to one another. They were: the apprehension of Speck and the probe in New Orleans.

I regret I cannot supply you with more information.

Respectfully yours,

[redacted]

Reg 3
Hospital
Marion, Ind.
June 19, 1967

JUN 27 5 18 PM '67

Sent to FBI

Robert Kennedy, Senator
Senate Office Building
Washington 25, D.C.

Dear Sir:

I gratefully hope this letter will capture your attention and consideration as it deals with the assassination of your brother, the President.

Before I continue, I wish to explain that I am a patient here and that this is not a psychotic situation. However, out of necessity I substitute my stamped envelope and specially for our good contact with society, my money is back.

Original Enclosure returned

The conspiracy plot (including the assassination) appeared began about twelve years ago. I learned months and hours of gathering data and observing any attempts they may make. Their code words are:

A – (major action)
B – (I have forgotten this one)
N – (murder of nine people)
E – (assassination of elected president)
Y – (youth, coming or this)

As the years passed I took down all that manual to discuss this with my psychologist, [redacted] at the V.A. Hospital in Minneapolis. I do not know how people knew of this or if it had been confirmed.

I do recall, we discussed how the assassins might psychologically be induced into confessing their crimes. A counter plan was formulated in case the crimes actually occur.

The two men who were arrested the weekend and wounded Pres. Carnelly were apprehended and placed in custody at the VA Hospital in Indianapolis in November of last year. They were ensnared psychologically into confessing.

I do hope you will call this letter to the attention of the F.B.I. Explain to them that I had the artist sketches in Atlanta since the Reader's Digest in the section "I Love the United States" and recall part of the sketches.

Also, one issue of the Indianapolis Star published two stories on the front page next to one another. They were: the apprehension of Djack and the riots in New Orleans.

I regret I cannot supply you with more information.

Respectfully yours,

[redacted]

EX-102

September 19, 1967

REC 3 62-109060-5751

Mr. Joseph F. Dolan
Administrative Assistant to
Senator Robert F. Kennedy
United States Senate
Washington, D. C. 20510

Dear Mr. Dolan:

I have received your communication of September 14th and the letter sent to Senator Kennedy by [redacted].

You may wish to advise [redacted] appreciate his concern and that the FBI at the request of President Johnson conducted a prompt, intensive, objective and thorough investigation of the assassination of President Kennedy. All the material developed by this Bureau in connection with our investigation was turned over to the Warren Commission for its consideration.

I am returning your enclosure as you requested.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

MAILED 5
SEP 20 1967
COMM-FBI

Enclosure

NOTE: Dolan met the Director in April, 1961, and a special inquiry investigation conducted on [redacted] in 1961 was favorable. Neither [redacted] nor [redacted] is identifiable in Bufiles.

BGH:mjb (5)

59 SEP 21 1967

TELETYPE UNIT

Mr. Mohr
Mr. Bishop
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

EXPEDITE PROC

SEP 28 1967

62-109060-5752

21

EP 16 1967

[redacted]

CORRESPONDENCE

06 SEP 28 1967

Mr. B[illegible]
Mr. Ca[illegible]
Mr. Ca[illegible]
Mr. C[illegible]
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. Travel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
F. B. I.

Gentlemen,

Frequently you come out with a hysterical report on the increase of crime in the U. S. Yes indeed, and the U. S. Government leads the way. You are in a poor position to point your finger at anyone else when your agency is dedicated to concealing evidence which would lead to conviction of the criminals who infest Washington, from the murder of President Kennedy down to the present. You managed to fasten the guilt for that murder on Oswald, a poor bumbling agent who was an embarassment to his government employers and were happy to have him disposed of, so you slick operators framed him. You the great crime buster.

[redacted]

COPY:jo

808 FTB

GG SEP 28 1967

United States Senate

Respectfully referred to

Federal Bureau of Investigation

for such consideration as the communication herewith submitted may warrant, and for a report thereon, in duplicate to accompany return of inclosure.

By direction of

P. A. Hayden

U. S. S.

62-109060-5753

ENCLOSURE

REC. 21
40 SEP 19 1967

SEP 18 1967

CORRESPONDENCE

[redacted]

181 April 26, 1967

Dear Senator Kennedy.

I am very curious & just slightly upset over the Mark Lane interview in the February issue of Playboy. I find myself asking why can't the Warren Report answer him with convincing answers; why can't the Archives be opened to the public for 75 years. If the United States is based on so much democracy & freedom; I truly don't understand this complete secrecy over President Kennedy's assassination.

If you would be so kind as to explain why; I would be most grateful.

I have or rather had great faith in the American government. This questions are too valid to be suppressed as nonessential to the

62-109090-5753

Enclosed enclosure returned

questions for I too have asked some of them.

Unfortunately I am not well read on this subject, but I am rather "shook" over what I did read in this carried.

Do you think there will ever be another "thorough" investigation of the assassination?

I, for one, could never accept Lee Harvey Oswald as the assasin of President Kinnedy on the grounds that he is innocent until proven guilty. There also appear, according to Mr. Lane, too many situations that hinder Oswald from being the assasin.

I hope you may be able to answer some of my questions. Thank you for any and/or all help.

Sincerely,

[redacted]

[redacted]
April 26, 1967

Dear Senator Kennedy,

I am very curious & just slightly upset over the Mark Lane interview in the February issue of Playboy. I find myself asking why can't the Warren Report answer him with convincing answers; why can't the Archives be opened to the public for 75 years. If the United States is based on so much democracy & freedom; I truly don't understand this complete secrecy over President Kennedy's assasination.

If you would be so kind as to explain why; I would be most grateful.

I have or rather had great faith in the American government. His questions are too valid to be suppressed as nonessential to the case. I can't accept without question Mr. Lane but I also can't reject his questions for I too have asked some of them.

Unfortunately I am not well read on this subject; but I am rather "shook" over what I did read in this interview.

Do you think there will ever be another "thorough" investigation of the assasination?

I, for one, could never accept Lee Harvey Oswald as the assasin of President Kennedy on the grounds that he is innocent until proven guilty. There also appear, according to Mr. Lane, too many situations that hinder Oswald from being the assasin.

I hope you may be able to answer some of my question. Thank you for any and/or all help.

Sincerely,

[redacted]

REC'D

62-109060-5753

September 20, 1967

Miss Naomi F. Weinstein
Office of Senator Robert F. Kennedy
United States Senate
Washington, D. C. 20510

Dear Miss Weinstein:

On September 19th I received your communication and the letter sent to Senator Kennedy by [redacted]

You may wish to advise her the FBI at the request of President Johnson conducted a prompt, intensive, objective and thorough investigation of the assassination of President Kennedy. All the material developed by this Bureau in connection with this investigation was turned over to the Warren Commission for its consideration, and the results of our inquiry were subsequently made available to the National Archives by the Warren Commission. The FBI has no authority to independently release any information in these reports.

Your enclosure is being returned as you requested.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

MAILED 6
SEP 20 1967
COMM-FBI

C-D BISHOP

FBI

Enclosure

NOTE: Bufiles contain no record for [redacted] whose name was obtained from the Congressional Directory. [redacted] is not identifiable in Bufiles. Telephone [redacted]

Tolson
DeLoach
Mohr
Bishop
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

BGH:mjb (5)

57 SEP 21 1967

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

FBI

Date: 9/20/67

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____ (Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, NEWARK (62-3060)

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963
DALLAS, TEXAS

Enclosed are the following:

1. Original of memorandum from SA RALPH L. FRANK to SAC, NEWARK, dated 9/20/67, titled "UNCLAIMED FBI DOCUMENTS RECEIVED BY REA, JERSEY CITY, N. J., 9/19/67." (This memorandum explains how the other enclosures came to our attention today.)

2. FD-302 dated 12/23/63 covering interview by SA RICHARD E. LOGAN on 12/20/63 with EVARISTO RODRIGUEZ, 1239 Chartres Street, New Orleans, Louisiana, re LEE HARVEY OSWALD. (Bears Commission No. 244)

3. Letter dated 7/23/64 from J. LEE RANKIN, General Counsel, The President's Commission, to Mr. J. EDGAR HOOVER, regarding testimony given by RODRIGUES to a member of the staff of The President's Commission. The letter requested that RODRIGUEZ be shown the photograph by our New Orleans Office. This letter is unsigned and bears the initials of Mr. RANKIN on the left margin, which reflects that the letter was from his files rather than the FBI's files.

62-109060-5754

3-Bureau (Enc. 6) ENCLOSURE
1-Newark
RWB:ets
(4)

REC 8

SEP 21 1967

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

57 SEP 27 1967

4. Letterhead memorandum dated New Orleans, Louisiana, 7/31/64, regarding a re-interview with RODRIGUEZ on 7/30/64.

5. Letter dated 8/12/64 from Mr. HOOVER to Mr. RANKIN enclosing two copies of item #4. (Letter from Mr. HOOVER bears Commission No. 1389.)

6. Envelope in which enclosures 2 through 5 were mailed to [redacted] c/o REA Air Express, Los Angeles Airport, Los Angeles, California, with notation, "hold at airport." The return address was shown as [redacted] New York, New York. The envelope is quite soiled and a number of REA stickers have been attached thereto.

I have not retained copies of enclosures 2 through 6. Enclosures 2 through 5, which were in the envelope, appear to be xerox copies.

I do not know whether these items were taken from the files of The President's Commission or whether they were available to the general public from the Government Archives on the payment of a fee.

Newark indices contain no identifiable information as to the addressee or the sender.

The enclosures are furnished for any action deemed advisable.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : SAC, NEWARK (100-) DATE: 9/20/67

51

FROM : SA RALPH L. FRANK

SUBJECT: UNCLAIMED FBI DOCUMENTS
RECEIVED BY REA, JERSEY CITY, N.J.,
9/19/67

On 9/20/67 [redacted] Claims Agent, Claims Salvage Office, REA Express, 44 Halladay Street, Jersey City, N.J., turned over to the writer an envelope received by him on 9/19/67 which contained xerox copies of four FBI documents which are attached.

[redacted] stated that this envelope was sent to him on 9/19/67 for the purpose of being destroyed or otherwise disposed of.

He stated that this envelope was originally shipped via REA Air Express on 3/16/67 (Air Receipt #432262) from New York to Los Angeles, California, the sender being [redacted] New York City. The package was addressed to [redacted] in care of REA Air Express, LAX Airport, Los Angeles, California, with the notation "Hold at Airport".

He continued that the package was apparently never picked up by [redacted] and was held at Los Angeles under REA Receipt #2262 until 6/14/67, at which time it was returned to [redacted] who refused delivery on 6/29/67. He said that there was a charge of $5.25 on same and was the only reason that he could think of as to why the package was refused by [redacted]

He continued the package was then held at their On Hand Department, New York City, under Number D-83647 until 9/19/67 when it was sent to him to be disposed of.

He said that he is the only one aware of the contents of the package and after determining its contents immediately advised the writer.

RLF:JMP
(2)

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

FD-302 (Rev. 1-25-60)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date December 23, 1963

1 KP

EVARISTO RODRIGUEZ, 1239 Chartres Street, was interviewed in the Spanish language.

RODRIGUEZ advised that in the early part of August, 1963, LEE HARVEY OSWALD and a Latin-appearing man who is unknown to RODRIGUEZ, came into the Habana Bar, 117 Decatur Street, where RODRIGUEZ works as a bartender, and OSWALD ordered a lemonade and the other man ordered a tequila. RODRIGUEZ stated that the Latin-appearing person was rather irritated by the fact he had to pay fifty cents for one drink of tequila and that this was the reason that he recalled OSWALD and the unknown man.

RODRIGUEZ said the man's clothing indicated that he was probably a Cuban, but his accent indicated to RODRIGUEZ that he was more than likely Mexican. RODRIGUEZ said he had never seen this man before this occasion nor has he seen him in the area of the Habana Bar since the day he was in the bar with OSWALD.

RODRIGUEZ furnished the following description of the unknown man as best he could remember:

Height	5'7 or 8"
Age	About 25-30
Hair	Brown
Eyes	Brown
Build	Husky
Scars & Marks	None
Characteristics	No outstanding characteristics noted
Dress	White jacket, dark trousers and wore vest

RODRIGUEZ said if he were able to see the man again, he would recognize him but he had no information as to where the man might have lived, worked, or in what circles he might have traveled.

Commission ... 274

On 12/20/63 at New Orleans, Louisiana File # NO 100-16601

by SA RICHARD E. LOGAN /lyc Date dictated 12/20/63

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

JLR: WJL: jh
7/22/64
(per long distance telephone call on 7/21/64)

JUL 23 1964

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
U.S. Department of Justice
Washington, D.C. 20535

Dear Mr. Hoover:

On July 21, 1964 Mr. Evaristo Rodriquez gave testimony to Mr. Wesley J. Liebeler of our staff to the effect that he had seen Lee Harvey Oswald in the Habana Bar in New Orleans sometime on or about August 9, 1963 in the company of another individual who, while described as Latin appearing, appears to have certain superficial physical similarities to the individual depicted in our Commission Exhibit 237, the photograph displayed to Mrs. Marguerite Oswald on November 23, 1963 by Agent Odum of your Bureau.

Would you please forward a copy of that photograph to your New Orleans office so that it may be shown to Mr. Rodriquez for purposes of possible identification.

Your continued cooperation is appreciated.

Sincerely,

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

New Orleans, Louisiana
July 31, 1964

LEE HARVEY OSWALD

On July 30, 1964, EVARISTO GILBERTO RODRIGUEZ, 1239 Chartres Street, New Orleans, Louisiana, was interviewed at his residence at which time he was referred to his previous interview with Special Agents of the FBI on May 12, 1964. On May 12, 1964, RODRIGUEZ had related that, as best he could recall, it was in September, 1963, at approximately 3:30 a.m. or 4 a.m., day of the week not recalled, that two white males entered the Habana Bar and sat at a table opposite the center of the bar. At that time RODRIGUEZ had stated that based on photographs he had seen of LEE HARVEY OSWALD after the assassination of President JOHN F. KENNEDY, he was able to state that one of these two men was in his opinion LEE HARVEY OSWALD. On May 12, 1964, RODRIGUEZ described the man who accompanied the person he believed to be OSWALD as approximately 32 years of age and a little taller and perhaps a little heavier than OSWALD. He added that this individual had a medium build and muscular biceps.

On July 30, 1964, RODRIGUEZ was shown photographs of six white males, including the photograph depicted in the President's Commission Exhibit Number 237. RODRIGUEZ was asked if any of the persons depicted in these photographs was identical with the person who had accompanied LEE HARVEY OSWALD to the Habana Bar as described by RODRIGUEZ on May 12, 1964. RODRIGUEZ viewed each one of the six photographs slowly and carefully and then stated that none of the men depicted in these photographs was identical with the person who had accompanied OSWALD to the Habana Bar on the occasion described by him on May 12, 1964. He said he did not recognize the persons depicted in these six photographs as persons he had ever seen before.

RODRIGUEZ was then asked if any of the persons depicted in these six photographs in any way bore any resemblance to the man who had allegedly accompanied LEE HARVEY OSWALD to the Habana

Bar as described by RODRIGUEZ on May 12, 1964. He again reviewed all six of these photographs and remarked that the person depicted in one of the photographs (which is identical to President's Commission Exhibit Number 237), has shoulders which resemble those of the man whom RODRIGUEZ had seen with LEE HARVEY OSWALD in the Habana Bar as described by RODRIGUEZ on May 12, 1964. RODRIGUEZ stated, however, that the person depicted in that photograph (identical with President's Commission Exhibit Number 237) did not resemble the man RODRIGUEZ had seen with OSWALD in the Habana Bar in any other way except for the way his hair receded on the sides of his head.

RODRIGUEZ then reiterated that the person depicted in the photograph which is identical to the President's Commission Exhibit Number 237 was not identical with the man RODRIGUEZ had seen with LEE HARVEY OSWALD in the Habana Bar.

In response to inquiry, RODRIGUEZ explained that on the occasion when LEE HARVEY OSWALD was seen by RODRIGUEZ in the Habana Bar with another man, RODRIGUEZ did not clearly see the face of the man who had accompanied LEE HARVEY OSWALD to the Habana Bar. RODRIGUEZ added that he recalls the physical build of the man who accompanied OSWALD to the Habana Bar better than his face. However, RODRIGUEZ was positive that the man depicted in the photograph which is identical to the President's Commission Exhibit Number 237 was not identical to the man that RODRIGUEZ had observed with LEE HARVEY OSWALD in the Habana Bar as described by RODRIGUEZ to Special Agents of the FBI on May 12, 1964.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Rodriguez E.W.

WASHINGTON 25, D.C.

August 12, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to your letter of July 23, 1964, requesting that this Bureau exhibit a copy of the photograph of the unidentified individual depicted in the President's Commission Exhibit Number 237 to Mr. Evaristo Gilberto Rodriguez for purposes of possible identification.

For your information, we contacted Mr. Rodriguez in this matter on July 30, 1964, and exhibited to him the photograph of the unidentified individual depicted in the President's Commission Exhibit Number 237 along with photographs of five other individuals who have no connection with the Lee Harvey Oswald investigation.

Enclosed are two copies of a memorandum dated July 31, 1964, at New Orleans, Louisiana, which sets forth results of our contact with Mr. Rodriguez in this matter.

This concludes our investigation in this particular inquiry.

Sincerely yours,

Enclosures (2)

FBI

Date: 9/19/67

Transmit the following in PLAIN TEXT
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL
(Priority)

Mr. Bishop
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Fe[illegible]
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, NEW ORLEANS (89-69)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
DALLAS, TEXAS, 11/22/63
MISCELLANEOUS - INFO CONCERNING
OO: DALLAS

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are newspaper articles appearing in New Orleans newspapers concerning the assassination of President JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY.

Enclosed for Dallas and Miami are one copy each of these newspaper articles.

F.B.I. - 1 copy

(3) - Bureau (Encl. 4)
1 - Miami (Encl. 4)
1 - Dallas (89-43) (Encl. 4)
1 - New Orleans

ECW:jab
(6)

REC-23

62-109060-5755

C. C. - Bishop

ST-108

1 SEP 22 1967

Approved: Sent M Per

Special Agent in Charge

59 SEP 29 1967

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

SHAW ATTORNEY MUM ON PLANS

Won't Air Intentions on Change of Venue

An attorney for Clay L. Shaw refused to say whether or not he intends to file a motion for change of venue for Shaw's conspiracy trial after a Criminal District Court judge refused to throw out Shaw's indictment Monday.

Judge Edward A. Haggerty Jr. denied two separate motions to quash Shaw's conspiracy indictment and gave the defense until Tuesday to file additional pleadings.

Shaw, a 54-year-old retired New Orleans businessman, was indicted earlier this year for criminal conspiracy in the death of President John F. Kennedy. He is the only man to face this charge.

After the judge announced his decision defense attorney F. Irvin Dymond would not comment on the possibility of a move for a change of venue, which would move the trial from New Orleans.

Dymond made no commitments as to what pleadings he may file, but did say:

"We want a trial at the earliest moment, but there are certain mechanics to be worked out prior to the trial, such as obtaining out-of-town witnesses.

"As far as the preparation goes, we are ready, but, as I say, there are some mechanics."

Judge Haggerty said setting of a trial date is legally in his hands as trial judge inasmuch as the state has moved for a speedy trial.

"I am going to set a date for this trial as soon as all the pleadings are filed and have been dispensed with," he said.

In another development in District Attorney Jim Garrison's Kennedy death probe a grand jury subpena was issued for William Dalzell, 528 Dauphine, ordering him to appear at 2 p. m. Thursday.

Garrison's office questioned Dalzell in June. He has been described as a petroleum adviser to the Ethiopian government.

He was an incorporator of an anti-Castro organization in New Orleans early in 1961. The group, known as the Friends of Democratic Cuba, was later merged into other anti Castro groups.

New Orleans, La.
Times Picayune

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE 1

SECTION 1

TIMES PICAYUNE

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Date: 9/19/67
Edition:
Author:
Editor:
Title: ASSASSINATION O. PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, DALLAS, TE. 11-22-63
Character: AFO
or
Classification: 89-
Submitting Office: N.O., LA.

☐ Being Investigated

62-109060-5755

ENCLOSURE

(Clipping In Space Below)

Shaw Indictment Upheld by Judge

Criminal District Judge Edward A Haggerty Jr. today refused to throw out the conspiracy indictment against Clay L. Shaw and indicated that he hopes to try Shaw "next month."

Shaw is charged with criminal conspiracy in the slaying of President John F. Kennedy.

The judge acted today on two separate motions to quash the indictment against Shaw, a 54-year-old retired New Orleans businessman, the only person charged so far by District Attorney Jim Garrison with direct participation in the alleged Kennedy plot.

AFTER RULING, Judge Haggerty said the trial will be set next month "if it is legally possible."

He gave chief defense counsel F. Irvin Dymond until next Tuesday to file final pleadings in the case, and said he would set a trial date as soon as the final pleadings are disposed of.

Dymond, after the hearing, refused to comment on whether the defense will file a motion for a change of venue; that is to move the trial from New Orleans.

ASKED WHAT motions the defense still plans to file, Dymond refused to commit himself.

"We want a trial at the earliest moment," Dymond said, "but there are certain mechanics to be worked out prior to the trial, such as obtaining out-of-town witnesses."

"As far as the preparation goes, we are ready, but, as I say, there are some mechanics," he added.

JUDGE HAGGERTY gave no reason for denying the motions to quash. He denied them orally, with no written opinion.

Dymond objected to the ruling, reserving a bill of exceptions for a possible appeal.

Judge Haggerty then noted that the indictment was filed March 22, and remarked that the case is nearly six months old.

"AS OF THIS moment, there are no more pleadings in the case. I'd like to find out if the defense plans additional pleadings," the judge said.

Dymond said he did have more pleadings to file.

"I can't conceive what other pleadings you could file. You have already filed pleadings from A to Z," said Judge Haggerty.

THE JUDGE said he would give the defense a week to file its pleadings, and extended this to a week and a day at Dymond's request.

Judge Haggerty said that inasmuch as the state has moved for a speedy trial, the setting of a trial date is legally in his hands as trial judge.

"I am going to set a date for this trial as soon as all the pleadings are filed and have been dispensed with," he said.

ASSISTANT DA James L. Alcock said the state would like to reserve the right to answer any pleadings the defense might file, and added that he did not know how much time to ask for since he did not know the nature of the defense's pleadings.

The judge asked the defense attorneys if they cared to divulge the nature of their pleadings. The defense declined.

The defense had based one of its motions to quash on its claim that some members of the grand jury which indicted Shaw were connected with persons contributing funds to Garrison's probe.

THE DEFENSE also charged that the list from which the grand jury that indicted Shaw was drawn came from a pool of less than 750 names, in violation of state law.

The state has denied the charges.

On another front of Garrison's probe today, the DA's office issued a subpena for William Dalzell, 528 Dauphine, to appear before the Orleans Parish Grand Jury at 2 p. m. Thursday.

Dalzell, who was questioned by Garrison in June, has been described as a petroleum adviser to the Ethioplan government. Dalzell was an incorporator in early 1961 of an anti-Castro organization here, the Friends of Democratic Cuba.

The organization later was merged into other anti-Castro groups.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE 1A

SECTION 1

STATES ITEM

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Date: 9/18/67
Edition: FINAL
Author:
Editor:
Title: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEX. 11-22-63
Character: AFO
or
Classification: 89
Submitting Office: N.O., LA.

☐ Being Investigated

5755

(Clipping In Space Below)

Judge Refuses to Throw Out Shaw Case

Criminal District Judge Edward A. Haggerty Jr. today refused to throw out the conspiracy indictment against Clay L. Shaw and indicated that he hopes to try Shaw "early next month."

Shaw is charged with criminal conspiracy in the slaying of President John F. Kennedy.

The judge acted today on two separate motions to quash the indictment against Shaw, a 54-year-old retired New Orleans businessman, the only person charged so far by District Attorney Jim Garrison with direct participation in the alleged Kennedy plot.

AFTER RULING, Judge Haggerty said the trial will be set next month "if it is legally possible."

He gave chief defense counsel F. Irvin Dymond until next Tuesday to file final pleadings in the case, and said he would set a trial date as soon as the final pleadings are disposed of.

Dymond, after the hearing, refused to comment on whether the defense will file a motion for a change of venue, that is to move the trial from New Orleans.

ASKED WHAT motions the defense still plans to file, Dymond refused to commit himself.

"We want a trial at the earliest moment," Dymond said, "but there are certain mechanics to be worked out prior to the trial, such as obtaining out-of-town witnesses."

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JUDGE HAGGERTY gave no reason for denying the motions to quash. He denied them orally, with no written opinion.

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"I am going to set a date for this trial as soon as all the pleadings are filed and have been dispensed with," he said.

ASSISTANT DA James L. Alcock said the state would like to reserve the right to answer any pleadings the defense might file, and added that he did not know how much time to ask for since he did not know the nature of the defense's pleadings.

The judge asked the defense attorneys if they cared to divulge the nature of their pleadings. The defense declined.

The defense had based one of its motions to quash on its claim that some members of the grand jury which indicted Shaw were connected with persons contributing funds to Garrison's probe.

THE DEFENSE also charged that the list from which the grand jury that indicted Shaw was drawn came from a pool of less than 750 names, in violation of state law.

The state has denied the charges.

On another front of Garrison's probe today, the DA's office issued a subpena for William Dalzell, 528 Dauphine, to appear before the Orleans Parish Grand Jury at 2 p. m. Thursday.

Dalzell, who was questioned by Garrison in June, has been described as a petroleum adviser to the Ethiopian government. Dalzell was an incorporator in early 1961 of an anti-Castro organization here, the Friends of Democratic Cuba.

The organization later was merged into other anti-Castro groups.

Working with Dalzell in the group were the late Guy Banister, a former FBI agent and one-time assistant superintendent of New Orleans police and frequently mentioned in connection with the Garrison investigation; Grady C. Durham, a former New Orleans attorney; and William Klein, also a New Orleans attorney.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE 1A

SECTION 1

STATES ITEM

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Date: 9/18/67

Edition:

Author: RED FLASH

Editor:

Title: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEX 11-22-63

Character: AFO

or

Classification: 89

Submitting Office: N.O., LA.

☐ Being Investigated

1-5755

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Ruling Due On Quash Bid by Shaw

Clay L. Shaw, accused by DA Jim Garrison of conspiring to murder President John F. Kennedy, was due to learn today whether he must stand trial on the charge.

Shaw, retired managing director of the International Trade Mart, and his attorneys have pending two motions, both aimed at throwing out the indictment against him.

CRIMINAL DISTRICT Court Judge Edward A. Haggerty Jr. said he would rule on both motions today.

Judge Haggerty promised his decision today after a pretrial hearing last week on an initial motion and a supplemental motion to quash the charge.

During the hearing, defense attorney F. Irvin Dymond hit at the previous Orleans Parish Grand Jury, whose foreman was Albert V. LaBiche, and the way it was selected. The defense charged that members of the grand jury which indicted Shaw were not impartial as some were connected with persons contributing funds to Garrison's assassination probe.

THE DEFENSE also charged that the list from which the grand jury that indicted Shaw was drawn came from a pool of less than 750 names, in violation of state law.

The state has denied the charges.

There have been reports that Shaw's attorneys will ask for a change of venue if the quash motions fail. This would further delay setting a trial date, since a hearing would have to be held on a change of venue motion.

If the motions to quash fail and Shaw's attorneys do not move to change the place of the trial from New Orleans, he could come to trial by early next month.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE 1A

SECTION 1

STATES ITEM

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Date: 9/18/67
Edition: RED COMET
Author:
Editor:
Title: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEX. 11-22-63
Character: AFO
or
Classification: 89-
Submitting Office: N.O., LA.

☐ Being Investigated

62-109060-5755

FBI

Date: 9/19/67

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____ (Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)
ATTENTION: GENERAL INVESTIGATIVE DIVISION

FROM: SAC, DALLAS (89-43)(P)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963
DALLAS, TEXAS
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING
OO: DALLAS

Re Dallas teletype to Bureau, et al, 9/16/67; San Francisco teletype to Bureau, et al, 9/17/67, and Bureau airtel to Dallas, et al, 9/18/67.

Enclosed for the Bureau are ten copies of an LHM suitable for dissemination to the Department of Justice and U. S. Secret Service Headquarters. Three copies of the LHM have been furnished the New Orleans Office, one of which should be disseminated to U. S. Secret Service, New Orleans. Three copies of the LHM are furnished San Francisco, one of which should be furnished to the U. S. Secret Service, San Francisco. Two copies of the LHM have been furnished U. S. Secret Service, Dallas.

The information contained in the LHM was obtained by SA WILL HAYDEN GRIFFIN.

ENCLOSURE REC-59 62-109060-5756

(3) - Bureau (Enc. 10)
2 - New Orleans (Enc. 3)(89-69)
2 - San Francisco (Enc. 3)(89-58)
2 - Dallas
RPG:tle
(9)

ST-102

22 SEP 21 1967

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

62 SEP 29 1967

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Dallas, Texas
September 19, 1967

RE: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963
DALLAS, TEXAS

At 5:57 p.m., Central Daylight Time, on September 15, 1967, [redacted] Delta Airlines, Love Field, Dallas, Texas, telephonically advised the Dallas FBI Office that information had been received from the Atlanta, Georgia, Delta Reservations Office that an anonymous call had been received on that date, and the caller stated there was a bomb on Flight 827 of Delta Airlines. [redacted] said that Flight 827 was on the ground at Love Field, Dallas, Texas, at the time of his call, and that it was scheduled to depart for San Francisco at 6:15 p.m., September 15, 1967.

While conducting investigation concerning this matter, [redacted] Delta Airlines, Love Field, Dallas, Texas, advised a Special Agent of the FBI that a [redacted] Carmel, California, telephone 624-9103, had arrived at Dallas Love Field aboard Delta Flight 509 from New Orleans and was about to board Flight 827, Delta Airlines at Dallas. [redacted] and [redacted] and [redacted] the latter two being Special Agents of the Office of Special Investigations, District 10, San Antonio, Texas, all advised they had heard [redacted] remark that she had done research on the Kennedy assassination and had been in conference with District Attorney James Garrison at New Orleans for the previous three days. [redacted] made these remarks while waiting to board Flight 827 after it had been announced that the flight would be delayed because of the bomb threat call. She indicated that she was the one who caused all the trouble indicating that the bomb threat on the plane was the result of her having been in contact with District Attorney Garrison and was about to board the plane.

[redacted] was not interviewed by Special Agents of the FBI concerning the bomb threat or concerning captioned matter.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

5756

COPIES DESTROYED

21 JAN 12 1973

ENCLOSURE

FBI

Date: 9/20/67

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL (Priority)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI
ATTN: GENERAL INVESTIGATIVE DIVISION

FROM: SAC, SAN FRANCISCO

RE : ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963
DALLAS, TEXAS
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING
OO:DALLAS
Bufile 62-109060
Dallas File 89-43
SF File 89-58 : (RUC)

[redacted]

SM - C
OO:SF
SF File 100-56470 (C)

Re Dallas teletype to Bureau dated 9/16/67, and San Francisco teletype to Bureau dated 9/17/67, entitled "ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, NOVEMBER 22, 1963, DALLAS, TEXAS."

Enclosed herewith to the Bureau are six copies of LHM regarding [redacted], aka, dated 9/20/67, for dissemination by the Bureau to the Department and U. S. Secret Service. Three copies each are being furnished Dallas and New Orleans for dissemination by those offices to Secret Service locally. One information copy is being furnished

ENCLOSURE REC-59 62-109060-5757 22 SEP 22 1967

(4) - Bureau (Encls. 6) (AM-RM)
3 - Dallas (Encls. 3) (AM-RM)
1 - Los Angeles (Encl. 1) (AM-RM)
3 - New Orleans (Encls. 3) (AM-RM)
2 - San Francisco
WKW/cmp
(13)

C. C. Bishop

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

54 OCT 3 1967

SF 105-56479
WKW/cmp

Los Angeles since [redacted] formerly resided in Los Angeles. The LHM is being disseminated to Secret Service, San Francisco.

No further action is contemplated in this matter by San Francisco.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

San Francisco, California
September 20, 1967

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963
DALLAS, TEXAS

[redacted] self-employed private investigator who operates [redacted] Investigators, Carmel, California, advised SA [redacted] on January 20, 1966, that [redacted] recently moved to Carmel Valley, California, with several small children. He said she is the daughter of [redacted] Los Angeles, California, and that her husband continues to reside in Los Angeles, where he is in the clothing business.

He advised it was rumored [redacted] was not in good favor with her father, and that she has "left-wing" leanings.

[redacted] stated that one of his clients became quite concerned after a conversation with [redacted] who expressed great alarm over the fact that this country is becoming fascist and that there will definitely be a fascist coup within two years.

Records of the Los Angeles Division of the Federal Bureau of Investigation in March, 1966, contained no data identifiable with [redacted]

The current Los Angeles telephone directory in March, 1966, revealed that the only [redacted] listed in the West Los Angeles area was [redacted] phone [redacted] was listed at [redacted] Los Angeles.

On February 7, 1966, an examination of the Voter's Registration Records, [redacted] Los Angeles, failed to disclose any record identifiable with [redacted].

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

ENCLOSURE

95

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY

A pretext inquiry of an unidentified woman at [redacted] Los Angeles, on February 8, 1966, by a representative of the FBI, revealed that [redacted] was out of town and not expected to return for several weeks. [redacted] s daughter, and her husband, [redacted] were then living in Carmel, California, and had telephone number [redacted] she advised.

On February 10, 1966, [redacted] determined from the Traffic Division, Los Angeles Police Department, that there was no record identifiable with [redacted]

On February 11, 1966 [redacted] was advised by [redacted] Identification Division, Los Angeles Sheriff's Office, and [redacted] Identification Divison, Los Angeles Police Department, that their respective files contained no information identifiable with [redacted]

On February 11, 1966, [redacted] Retail Merchants Credit Association, Los Angeles, advised IC M.T. ANDERSON that her files contained no record identifiable with [redacted]

Records of the Monterey County Sheriff's Office Substation, Monterey, California, which covers Carmel Valley, California, were reviewed on April 12, 1966, and no information could be identified with BRUSSELL.

Records of the Credit Bureau of the Monterey Peninsula, Monterey, California, which also covers Carmel Valley, reviewed April 12, 1966, by SA BURNEY THREADGILL, JR., indicated that [redacted] was the wife of [redacted] that they formerly resided at [redacted] Los Angeles, California, where he was self-employed operating two men's clothing stores known as [redacted] of Beverly Hills and Los Angeles. These records contained nothing of an unfavorable nature.

Set forth hereafter are copies of three newspaper articles which appeared in the Monterey Peninsula Herald, Monterey, California, on the indicated dates, and which pertain to [redacted]

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Letter Box

What's Your Opinion?

The Kennedy Killing

Editor, The Herald:

Mark Lane's "Rush to Judgement" reviewed in The Herald recently is unusual for many reasons. Every statement of fact has a number and a reference. All of his remarks were taken from either the "Warren Report," or from the "Hearings and Testimony" before the commission, which sells for $75 from the U. S. government printing office. I own both the report and the hearings. I have read all of the 26 volumes, all 26 000 pages.

It is asserted by critics that "without a shred of evidence" to support him, Lane implies that the fusilade which cut down President Kennedy in Dallas originated not from the Texas School Book Depository but from a knoll in front of the Presidential caravan.

I disagree with the critics.

Eminent ballistics experts, physicists, pathologists, criminologists have proved beyond any doubt that this was a fact. Street witnesses, law enforcement officials, medical experts support this. The Commission Report, in order to make it even plausible that the shots came from the direction they wanted you to believe, found it necessary to destroy physical proof of shot directions.

The car interior, in which Mr. Kennedy was shot, was flown almost immediately to Michigan where it was completely destroyed. A street sign was removed, as was a lamp post in front of the depository.

Mr. Kellerman, secret service agent in the car with President Kennedy, heard a "flurry of bullets". Governor Connally's clothes went from Parkland Hospital to the apartment of a Texas Congressman in Washington on Nov. 23, 1963. From there they were "dry cleaned and pressed."

According to F.B.I. experts, this vital evidence was destroyed, thus making opinions as to shot directions "impossible." Original autopsy papers were burned, police notes were thrown away. Crucial sections of the Zapruder films were deleted from the motorcade.

I am not writing about all the evidence destroyed, but only that which concerned proof of shot directions. Even with the destruction of all this, there is enough testimony on this subject to cause concern.

It is implied that people padded their pockets after the Lincoln assassination, making money by selling rumors. The situation is not comparable. People searching facts today are not getting money, but bullets in their heads.

Three witnesses who testified their lives had been threatened before appearing before the Commission have all since died: One was hung, another shot through the head, another from cyanide.

Every researcher or photographer who goes to Dallas today and questions the Warren Report is told by the police to "get out of town."

Witnesses interviewed are frightened, harassed, and hounded. It is a city of silence, of terror, fear, and panic. At least thirty major witnesses or parties directly involved in the assassination have either "died", been injured, left town permanently, or are missing.

The report does read like a "Perry Mason Scenario". It is also similar to the theater of the absurd or "Alice In Wonderland". President Kennedy is buried under a heap of soil and also under a layer of moral callousness.

There is already vast literature on this subject and at least six good books. Read them!

Mrs. A. W. BRUSSELL,
Carmel.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

18 Monterey Peninsula Herald

Monterey, Calif.

Date: 9-12-66
Edition: Eve.
Author:
Editor: F.K.Arthur, Jr.

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Oswald Not A Communist?

By MAE BRUSSELL

(Mrs. A. W. Brussell of Carmel Valley has submitted the following article. She takes the view that Lee Harvey Oswald was not a Communist, as opposed to Henry J. Taylor whose articles on the subject have appeared from time to time on this page.)

The articles by Henry Taylor regarding Lee Harvey Oswald and his Cuban, New Orleans activities, do not in my opinion agree with the documents in the hearings and testimony before the commission.

If Lieut. T. Drake, chief of the Police Department of Intelligence in New Orleans, and Chief of Police J. Giarrusso knew so much about Oswald's files and activities in New Orleans, how is that neither of these men were ever called as witnesses or mentioned in the Warren Report?

They called ex-landladies when Lee was an infant, and a friend of a deceased baby sitter, so surely there was time and room for New Orleans officials with any information?

Mr. Taylor said these men "opened for this writer the arrest file of Lee Oswald." All there is to know about Oswald's arrest is in the 26 Volumes, including the fact that the first person he called from the jail when arrested was the New Orleans FBI agent.

This is unusual, being as he was getting ready to go back to Russia and this could hamper his passport qualifications. The implication that they "reopened" his file makes it sound very mysterious.

When the same Police Lieut. Martello is mentioned with reference to the fact that Oswald "did not want to teach his children English," Mr. Taylor did not continue to tell you what else Martello said.

Francis Martello had been an instructor at the New Orleans Police Academy. He was deputy commander of the Intelligence division of New Orleans Police Department, and is now platoon Commander in the First District Police Department.

Volume X, pages 51-62, including the following remarks of Lieut. Martello who spent much time with Oswald and dictated extensive records on his New Orleans activities.

"I asked Oswald if he was a Communist and he said he was not."

"I asked him what his opinion was of the form of communism in Russia since he had lived there for two years and he said, 'it stunk'."

"He had a nonchalant attitude. He had done a heck of a lot of reading in his lifetime and his approach was academic, more or less theories but with no aggressiveness or emotional outbursts in any way, shape, or form."

Regarding the incident of Oswald's arrest while handing out pamphlets in New Orleans, "He seemed to have set them up, so to speak, to create the incident, but when the incident occurred he remained absolutely peaceful and gentle."

"As far as ever dreaming or thinking that Oswald would do what it is alleged that he has done, I would bet my head on a chopping block that he wouldn't do it."

A long list of Russian names, dates, a post office box number, an alias does not necessarily link Mr. Oswald with the Cubans. J. Edgar Hoover testified that Oswald "was not an agent because our agents use an alias." How confusing can they get?

Mr. Taylor has taken the word of two men never called or mentioned, as I said before, as against that of Martello, a man of long standing with the New Orleans Police Department.

The longer misinformation is not challenged, the harder it is going to be for the American citizen when he discovers the truth regarding Lee Harvey Oswald. He was no "crackpot." Mr. Taylor is correct about that.

It would not speak well for our major intelligence and investigative agencies who taught Oswald Russian, paid his way to and from Russia, gave him a "job" in New Orleans.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

14 Monterey Peninsula Herald

Monterey, Calif.

Date: 1/17/67
Edition: Eve.
Author: Mae Brussell
Editor: F. K. Arthur, Jr.

(Mount Clipping In Space Below)

JFK Assassination 'Plot'

Speaker Tells of U.S. 'Conspiracy'

By EVERETT MESICK

"A picture of an America controlled by conspirators in government and the public news media was drawn last night by Mrs. Mae Brussell of Carmel Valley.

Mrs. Brussell, introduced as a playwright and author, told the Peninsula Jaycees that President John F. Kennedy's assassination was engineered by "certain people in this country who felt Kennedy was not the type of person they wanted . . ." and that Kennedy knew there was "an invisible government behind his back."

Asked to identify the conspirators, Mrs. Brussell said "I don't have the money to fight their lawsuits" but volunteered the information that she was writing a book on the subject.

In a prepared after-dinner address at the Villa Caruso Restaurant, the speaker spent some 40 minutes giving reasons why she believes the federal government is withholding information on the assassination and the press is suppressing news on the investigation being conducted by New Orleans Dist. Atty. James Garrison.

"Shocking"

Stating she subscribed to eight newspapers, Mrs. Brussell said the "news blackout from New Orleans" is a "shocking thing to me."

She produced a chart purporting to show that news unfavorable to Garrison was carried in all eight papers while news favorable to him did not appear in any but the New Orleans States-Item.

"If you don't take the New Orleans States-Item, you don't know what's going on."

Expressing the belief the alleged suppression was not taking place on the desks of the individual papers but at the upper echelons of the wire services. Mrs. Brussell described it as "a very dangerous situation."

She quoted from the book, "Where Death Delights," by Marshall Hoyts in an effort to show that the autopsy on the President's body was not conducted by the proper experts and demanded to know, "Why are the X-rays locked up?"

Calling for the opening of the "archives," the speaker asked: "Is it possible there's something they don't want us to see?"

She also was critical of the Warren Commission's work and of recent documentaries by the Columbia Broadcasting System and National Broadcasting Co.

After her talk, Mrs. Brussell spent a half hour answering questions from the audience of 35, which included lawyers, doctors and a naval intelligence investigator.

Hits Methods

Criticizing the methods of the Warren Commission, she said she has a list of 170 major witnesses who were not called."

Also disagreeing with the commission's conclusions, the speaker said Kennedy was killed by "a crossfire" of bullets and that Lee Oswald did not operate alone.

Asked why the late president's widow and brothers have not demanded the release of all information, Mrs. Brussell said Sen. Robert Kennedy wants "to use this death for political purposes" and Mrs. Kennedy "doesn't want to get involved."

As for Sen. Ted Kennedy, he says he hasn't read the Warren Report, according to Mrs. Brussell.

She also took a swing at President Johnson on grounds he "hasn't ordered the opening of the archives."

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

12 Monterey Peninsula Herald

Monterey, Calif.

Date: 7-20-67
Edition: Eve.
Author: Everett Mesick
Editor: F.K. Arthur, Jr.

FBI

Date: 9/20/67

Transmit the following in PLAIN TEXT (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL (Priority)

REC 57

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, NEW ORLEANS (89-69)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
DALLAS, TEXAS, 11/22/63
MISCELLANEOUS - INFO CONCERNING
OO: DALLAS

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau is one newspaper article appearing in New Orleans newspaper, 9/20/67, concerning assassination of President KENNEDY.

Enclosed for Dallas and Miami is one copy of this article.

ENCLOSURE

62-109060-5758

(3) - Bureau (Encl. 1)
1 - Dallas (89-43) (Encl. 1)
1 - Miami (Encl. 1)
1 - New Orleans

REC-57 62-109060-5758

ECW:jab
(6)

EX 104

12 SEP 22 1967

C. C. - Bishop

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

SEP 22 1967

(Clipping in Space Below)

'Plot or Politics': Inside On JFK Death Probe

By JOHN M'MILLAN

The bullets that killed President John F. Kennedy that November day in 1963 stimulated a chain of events to which the last link has not yet been added.

The forging of one of those links is going on in New Orleans now. Whether this part of the chain will withstand the strain of strenuous examination or whether it will prove to be the work of poor metallurgy remains to be seen.

The ore was mined in Louisiana and the craftsmanship involved may be put to trial next month.

TWO NEW ORLEANS States-Item reporters, Rosemary James and Jack Wardlaw, have combined their talents and efforts to present in a book a factual, newspaper-like account of the mining and the miner, Dist. Atty. Jim Garrison.

"Plot or Politics? The Garrison Case & Its Cast" is the story of the person and places involved in Louisiana vs. Shaw. Shaw is retired New Orleans businessman Clay L. Shaw, charged by Garrison with conspiring to murder President Kennedy.

Both reporters know the case well. They tell the tale many know and reveal sidelights known only to those closest to the case.

YET AS THEY SAY in the foreword: "We have no theories to peddle. We do not sit in judgment of the Warren Commission Report or attempt to prove it right or wrong, nor do we set out to establish whether Garrison's investigation is valid."

What do they do, you ask? They tell, about events, about people, about places and about theories. Often their account, particularly in characterizations, is sparkling. The writing is slick, smooth, straightforward.

Only occasionally is a passage drab. The main problem of the book is a lack of good editing.

None of this hurts the book's substance. It is just something for reviewers to point out and writers to correct in the next edition.

THE BEST THING about the book is the way it has of getting to the point. Here the talent and training of good reporters shine. The book is all meat. The excess fat included in many books by assassination buffs turned "writers" is held to a minimum.

The 167-page book contains nine chapters, six of them about the main characters in Garrison's investigation — the DA himself, Shaw, David William Ferrie, Dean A. Andrews, Perry Russo and Gordon Novel. There is a thorough appendix listing the persons involved in the DA's probe. Many of the names are known to only the principals and a few insiders.

The "Politics" part of the book weaved carefully through the "Plot" gives the reader, almost as an added attraction, an insight into recent New Orleans and Louisiana political history.

But the main character is the search for a conspiracy. Soon the world will know whether Garrison "has anything." When the trial comes there will be no better program than "Plot or Politics."

The book was produced by the Pelican Publishing House.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE 50

SECTION 3

STATES ITEM

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Date: 9/20/67
Edition: RED FLASH
Author:
Editor:
Title: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEX. 11-22-63
Character: AFO
or
Classification: 89
Submitting Office: N.O., LA.

☐ Being Investigated

6 [illegible] 158

ENCLOSURE

SAC, New Orleans (89-69)

9/20/67

Director, FBI (62-109060)

1 - Mr. B. H. Cooke
1 - Mr. R. E. Lenihan

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963,
DALLAS, TEXAS

Reference is made to the report of Special Agent Albert B. Miller dated August 22, 1967, at New Orleans, Louisiana, entitled "[redacted]". Specific attention is directed to page seven of Special Agent Miller's report making reference to New Orleans District Attorney James Garrison.

Bureau desires to disseminate the allegation concerning Garrison to other interested agencies of the Government. New Orleans Office should immediately prepare a letterhead memorandum suitable for dissemination setting forth a succinct summary of the allegation involving Garrison. The letterhead memorandum should be captioned "James C. Garrison; Miscellaneous - Information Concerning," and should be forwarded to the Bureau as an enclosure to an airtel under captioned matter.

Handle promptly.

REL:as
(5)

REC 49

62-109060-5759

ST-112
REC 26

IY-112

19 SEP 25 1967

MAILED 2
SEP 20 1967
COMM-FBI

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

TRUE COPY

3 July 1967

Senator Robert F Kennedy
United States Senate
Washington, D. C.

Dear Honorable Kennedy,

While reading the Stars & Stripes I came upon the enclosed articles.

The Lingering Doubt 26 June, The Single Bullet Theory 27 June, The Autopsy 28 June, The Grassy Knoll 29 June and a Conspiracy 30 June 67. Also, Oswald as agent Not Frivolous Idea, CBS Claims 30 June 67.

I am still researching your brother death because; there are so many questions, unanswered.

I don't know if you saw the National Enquire newspaper, 16 April 67 but--if you didn't please do so, not for my benefit alone but--your deceased brother.

I like to sugget you see [redacted] who is in a lonely cell at Creedmore State Hospital for the Insane in Queens, N. Y. He might be the one who can shed light what happen to your brother. Remember--I wrote once, he fled the U. S to Spain the day after the assassination and when arrested by the Spanish police--Confessed he planned to kill your, "brother."

Another puzzling thing. [redacted] described as a Communist agent for Cuba, told the Philippine National Bureau of Investigation in Manila that he was in Dallas to shoot at President John F. Kennedy in 1963 and had been given a rifle to shoot a man in an open car. I have more detail from an article sent to me by a friend of mine.

1963. I do believe Castro ploted his death on the 9 September

Also--21 people surrounding the assassination have died very puzzling or my sterious deaths. Also--the recent shooting at Novel (if true) is something to think about. The truck he was setting in was shot at, in Nashville, Tenn. Are some of the ploters still around? 5760

One day I hope to check this out, when I have a chance.

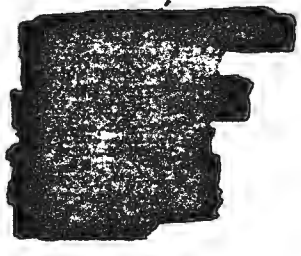
Vol. II No. I--Dies Committee.--Jack Rubestine, listed as one of the fonder in 1938 Revolutionary Youth hearing, 12/2/39 page 7143 Volune II. I often wonder was this Jack Ruby.

If someone had contacts Hank Killam before his puzzling death, he would have shed plenty of the assassination. I hope some one contacts his widow. Maybe she could shed light, to the assassination.

I am no expert in checking out things, as it's one of my hobby to check into all sort of things. What I have forwarded to you, you are the judge what to do and believe in. If what I've sent you, can be some help to find out, the truth about the assassination, it's done in the interest of your brother. Materials I have in my files, will be donated when I die, to the Freedom Foundation.

With best regard, I remain,

Sincerely,

/s/ 

P.S. Among Castro Propaganda books now circulated to American negroes is one called--"Negroes With Gun." It appears over the name that Civil Rights group attack southern whites with lye bombs, Chemical, etc.

The editor and publishers of the book were reportedly supporters of the--Fair Play Cuba Committee, the group in which Lee Oswald was active. One of the forewords of this nonpeaceful book was written by--Nobel Peace Prize winner, Martin Luther King.

I seen a copy of this book, but--was unable to talk the negro out of it. I wrote a friend of mine, to try and get me a copy.

The Negro William who fled from the U. S. to Cuba is our trouble maker--I do believe.

If--I get hold of a copy of this book, I check it out and see what it really consits of.

3 July 67

Senator Robert F Kennedy
United States Senate
Washington, D.C.

Dear Honorable Kennedy,

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it a fair shot - but - if you didn't please do so, not for my benefit alone but - your deceased brother.

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Another puzzling thing [redacted] revealed as a Communist agent for Cuba, told the Philippine National Bureau of Investigation in Manila that he was in Dallas to shoot at President John F Kennedy

in 1963 and had been given a rifle to shoot a man in an open car. I have more detail from an article sent to me by a friend of mine.

I do believe Castro plotted his death on the 9 September 1963.

Also - 21 people surrounding the assassination have died very puzzling & mysterious deaths.

Also - the recent shooting Novel (if true) is something to think about. The book he was selling in was that at, in Nashville, Tenn. Are some of the plates still around?

One day I hope to check this out, when I have a chance.

Vol. II No. I - Lies Committee. - Jack Rubenstine, listed as one of the founders in 1938 Revolutionary Youth Movement,

12/2/37 - page 1143 Volume II
I often wonder was this
Jack Ruby

If someone had contact Dorothy
Killam before his puzzling death,
she would have shed plenty
of the assassination. I hope some
one contact his widow. Maybe
she could shed light to the assas-
sination.

I am not interested in checking
out things as it's one of my
hobby to check into all sort
of things. What I have for-
warded to you, you are
the judge what to do and
believe in. If what I sent with
you can be some help to
find out the truth about
the assassination, it's done
in the interest of your brother.

the book was reportedly supplied to the Fair Play Cuba committee, the group in which Lee Oswald was active. One of the forewords of this reprehensible book was written by Nobel Peace Prize winner, Martin Luther King.

I seen a copy of this book but was unable to take the negro out of it. I wrote a friend of mine, to try and get me a copy.

The Negro William who fled from the U.S. to Cuba is our trouble maker I do believe.

If I get hold of a copy of this book, I shall set out and see what it really consists of.

United States Senate

Respectfully referred to

Federal Bureau of Investigation

for such consideration as the communication herewith submitted may warrant, and for a report thereon, in duplicate to accompany return of inclosure.

By direction of

U. S. S.

EXP. PROC.
33 40 SEP 19 1967

REC 3 62-109060-5760

15 SEP 19 1967

REC 3

September 21, 1967

62-109060-5760

Miss Naomi F. Weinstein
Office of Senator Robert F. Kennedy
United States Senate
Washington, D. C. 20510

Dear Miss Weinstein:

On September 19th I received your communication and the letter together with its enclosures sent to Senator Kennedy by [redacted]

I appreciate your thoughtfulness in making this information available to me. [redacted] has previously furnished me other data on the assassination of President Kennedy.

I am returning your enclosures as you requested.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

MAILED 8
SEP 21 1967
COMM-FBI

Enclosures (7)

NOTE: Bufiles contain no record of [redacted] whose name was obtained from the Congressional telephone directory. Bufiles reflect a chronic correspondence card is maintained for [redacted]. Last outgoing to him dated 5/29/67 in reply to his letter furnishing additional information concerning assassination. His enclosures included newspaper articles dealing with the assassination.

BGH:clc (5)

Tolson
DeLoach
Mohr
Bishop
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

OCT 4 1967 MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

UNIVERSITY OF KANSAS MEDICAL CENTER
RAINBOW BOULEVARD AT [redacted]TH STREET
KANSAS CITY, KANSAS 66103 • AREA CODE 913 • ADams 6-5252

SCHOOL OF MEDICINE
DEPARTMENT OF PATHOLOGY AND ONCOLOGY

September 18, 1967

Librarian,
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

I am writing a book on the Warren Report and at prezent am trying to track down an original print for the enclosed photograph taken from Esquire Magazine for December, 1966 page 205. Despite the caption indicating it appears in the Warren Report I have been unable to find it there or in the 26 volumes of supporting data.

Any help you can give me in this will be greatly appreciated. Shall look forward to hearing from you.

Sincerely

[redacted]

Associate Professor of Pathology

[redacted]

9-21-67
KMP:ldc

REC 65 62-109060-5761

SEP 25 1967

MAF
FOI

REC-65 62-109060-5761

101

September 21, 1967

1 - Mr. Raupach
1 - Mr. Shaneyfelt, Rm. 7336

[redacted]
Kansas City, Kansas 66103

Dear [redacted]

Your letter of September 18, 1967, enclosing the photograph which appeared in the December, 1966, issue of "Esquire" Magazine was received.

This photograph was not taken by any representative of this Bureau, and I am unaware of its origin.

At the request of the Warren Commission, representatives of this Bureau participated in the re-enactment of the assassination of President Kennedy on May 24, 1964, in Dallas, Texas. The results of our findings were furnished to the Warren Commission for their consideration. Subsequently, records and findings of the Warren Commission were made available to the National Archives.

Although you did not request it, I am taking the liberty of returning your photograph to you.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

MAILED 5
SEP 21 1967
COMM-FBI

Enclosure

KMR:dcs (4)

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO.

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

70 SEP 29 1967

NOTE:

[redacted] of the University of Kansas Medical Center has indicated he is writing a book concerning the Warren Report. He furnished a photograph which appeared in the December, 1966, issue of "Esquire" Magazine, which according to the photograph, appeared in several editions of the Warren Report, and contradicted the Commission's placement of the bullet path which struck the president and Governor Connally. [redacted] reviewed the report and could not find this photograph in it and requested our assistance in locating the original print for the photograph.

This picture was not taken by the Bureau, and it is noted that on 5/24/64 at the re-enactment, numerous members of news media were present taking photographs. The December, 1966, issue of "Esquire" was critical of the Commission's findings. This matter has been coordinated with [redacted] of the Laboratory.

MAIL FOUND

FBI

Date: 9/20/67

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____ (Priority)

Mr. Tolson	✓
Mr. DeLoach	✓
Mr. Mohr	✓
Mr. Bishop	✓
Mr. Casper	
Mr. Callahan	
Mr. Conrad	
Mr. Felt	
Mr. Gale	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Sullivan	
Mr. Tavel	
Mr. Trotter	
Tele. Room	
Miss Holmes	
Miss Gandy	

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, DALLAS (89-43) (P)

RE: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
DALLAS, TEXAS, 11/22/63
MISCELLANEOUS -
INFORMATION CONCERNING

OO - DALLAS

Enclosed are 10 copies of an LHM containing newspaper articles reflecting efforts being made by [redacted], of [redacted] Productions Limited, Colorado Springs, Colorado, to produce a motion picture called "Countdown in Dallas" based on the assassination of President KENNEDY.

This information is being furnished the Bureau for its information and dissemination, if desired.

(3) - Bureau (encls-10)
2 - Dallas
RPG:jeg
(5)

REC-55 62-109060-5762

SEP 21 1967

Bishop

ENCLOSURE

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

55 OCT 2 1967

ICC LHM mailed 9/18 ad

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Dallas, Texas
September 20, 1967

Re: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
DALLAS, TEXAS,
NOVEMBER 22, 1963

The September 14, 1967, issue of the "Dallas Times Herald" newspaper, Dallas, Texas, carried a front-page article concerning the possible production of a motion picture about the assassination of President Kennedy, which article is set forth as follows:

COPIES DESTROYED

21 JAN 12 1973

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency. It and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

62 109060-5762

ENCLOSURE

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

MARINA DUE $20,000-PLUS FILM OFFER

Henry Wade's Help Sought in Making Assassination Movie

A film company which has Dallas Dist. Atty. Henry Wade as one of its officers will offer Marina Oswald $20,000 to play a leading role in a motion picture about the assassination of President Kennedy, The Times Herald has learned.

It also has been learned that Wade, a director in Flag-Star, Inc., a corporation formed to make the film, may receive $20,000 for his part in the documentary and former police chief Jesse Curry may get $7,500.

Robert Larsen, head of Robert Larsen Productions Ltd., of Colorado Springs, Colo., said the contracts with Wade, Curry, and the former wife of presidential assassin Lee Harvey Oswald provide that they will be paid after the movie is completed.

Dist. Atty. Wade Thursday vehemently denied he had any agreement with Larsen calling for payment of $20,000 or any other sum.

"He has no contract, no option, no nothing," Wade said.

THE DISTRICT attorney confirmed, however, that he had discussed the proposed movie with Larsen but "not since two days ago." He added that he and Larsen have been trying to work out a deal.

"He can have a contract today if he walks in here with $20,000," the district attorney said. "After all, that's as much as I make in a year."

Wade denied that anything other than his own "private files" withheld from news media would be handed to Larsen.

"All the files down here are public records," he said. "There are other things in the files that I may eventually let him look at," Wade said. Asked if newsmen would be allowed to see the same material, the district attorney answered:

"The press can see anything it wants."

WADE SAID he had kept a diary during the days following the assassination and also had about 10,000 letters which he said he considered private.

Wade said the Flag-Star mentioned in news stories as making the movie "is me and Jesse Curry and Bob Benson, a private investigator." It is a shell corporation so that when a contract is signed that will be a company."

He said the corporation, Flag-Star, had an option for the movie for 90 days dating from

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

Page # 1-A

"The Dallas Times Herald" Dallas, Texas

Date: 9-14-67

Edition:

Author:

Editor:

Title: Felix R. McKnight

Character:

or

Classification:

Submitting Office:

☐ Being Investigate Dallas

last March but said this has long since expired.

"The only agreement I have with Larsen is that none of the details will be divulged until we do have a contract."

LARSEN said Thursday morning he was to meet with the former Mrs. Oswald, now Mr Kenneth J. Porter of Richardson, and her lawyers later Thursday to work out details of the contract. Mrs. Porter is to receive an undetermined percentage of whatever the film, "Countdown in Dallas," makes.

Larsen said Thursday morning, however, that he fears Mrs. Porter may want to hike the price because of the sudden publicity concerning the film.

He indicated that her price has continued to climb since she was first approached some weeks ago.

None of the three was available Thursday morning for comment.

ACCORDING to Larsen, the corporation which Wade serves as a director is to receive 25 per cent of the profits from the film. Financial backers, who will be needed to raise an estimated $500,000 to make the film, would receive 50 per cent, and Larsen's production company would receive 25 per cent.

The financial details of the production company were revealed by the Los Angeles Times following an interview with Wade and Larsen.

Larsen said Thursday that negotiations are continuing on contracts which would bring other principals in the assassination story into roles in the film. Among them are Mrs. J.D. Tippit, widow of a police officer slain by Oswald, and R. S. Truly, a director of the Texas School Book Depository.

WHILE LARSEN indicated that negotiations on personal contracts are progressing, there appear to be problems developing in the film company's plans to use certain locations.

City Manager Scott McDonald has refused the use of City Hall, nobody has asked officially to use Parkland Hospital, and the director of the depository building wants $7,000 for his participation and the use of the building.

C. Jack Price, Parkland administrator, said he has not been approached by the film maker with any request to shoot footage in the emergency areas where President Kennedy and Oswald died. But if he is, he said it will be a matter for the hospital district board to decide.

Wade and Curry reportedly are to make available to the film makers private files concerning the assassination. But Wade said that his file consists of some public documents and letters.

He said some of the documents include "some affidavits we didn't use," several thousand letters he received from the public and "extensive notes" he made at the time.

It was not known what constitutes Curry's private file. He could not be reached Thursday for comment.

City Manager McDonald, commenting on the movie company securing rights to certain police files and tape recordings of police broadcasts on the day of the assassination, said:

"I know of no such rights. It has not been our policy to release these things, and we don't anticipate any change in policy. I have not had a request for the release of the tapes and other information."

McDonald said it was his "understanding" that the police department had been approached with such an offer, but said the police department refused on the grounds that was against city policy "to release this sort of thing."

Re: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
DALLAS, TEXAS,
NOVEMBER 22, 1963

The September 15, 1967 issue of the "Dallas Morning News" newspaper, Dallas, Texas, carried an article concerning the possible production of a motion picture entitled "Countdown in Dallas" which movie was to be based on the assassination of President John F. Kennedy. This article is set forth as follows:

Wade Denies Any Movie Offer Made or Accepted

Producer Says Curry, Marina Have Agreed to Play in Assassination Film

By DAVID MORGAN

Dist. Atty. Henry Wade hotly denied reports Thursday that he would receive $20,000 for his participation in making "Countdown in Dallas," a movie based on the assassination of President John F. Kennedy.

Wade blamed the film's producer, Robert Larsen, for the reports.

"There's been no contract, no offers or anything. He's just here trying to raise money."

A story originating from the Los Angeles Times said earlier this week that Wade, Marina Oswald Porter and former Police Chief Jesse Curry would receive substantial sums for personal appearances in the movie, which Larsen has been filming in Dallas.

Larsen told The News Thursday that the Los Angeles Times reporter who was allowed to read the script found documents that indicated what participants might receive if the movie were completed.

"That $20,000," Larsen said, "is the problem. It was allocated, but that doesn't mean I offered Henry Wade $20,000."

Larsen explained that the amount was only tentative, "like a hit record."

"If it (the movie) is successful, then we'll consider it. You more or less have to establish figures for targets."

Larsen said he plans to continue with the movie, which already has cost him $50,000, despite the controversy, and said he's already received verbal agreements by Curry and Mrs. Porter that they are willing to play their parts. Mrs. Porter, he said, will have a major role.

Wade, however, said he'll have no more part of it.

"It's a thing to try to stir up publicity to try to get some people to put up money," Wade charged. "I mean to have nothing whatever to do with it. I'm fed up with it."

Wade said a firm in which he is a partner, Flag-Star, Inc., was formed to "work out some documentary sort of thing," then added:

"But as far as I'm concerned, it's through."

Larsen said the Los Angeles story was "premature" and that the "onslaught of reporters discouraged and embarrassed" Wade.

"I didn't even get off the ground (in negotiations) with him," Larsen said.

Both Wade and Larsen told The News that Larsen had not perused Wade's personal files on the assassination.

"Actually, everything in this present script is in the Warren Report, anyway," Larsen said.

Both Marina Oswald Porter and Curry have agreed to play themselves, Larsen said, adding that Marina will receive $20,000 for the part.

"I did state (previously) that we offered her $20,000," Larsen said. "She wants participation in the picture (and) agreed to do the movie, providing the terms are right. She has an important role in the picture and she certainly can handle it."

Larsen explained that he made a screen test "a couple of years ago" with Marina and that it was satisfactory.

He said he had contacted her husband Thursday, "and they were interested."

Larsen said, however, that no signatures have been taken and no documents drawn.

Larsen said he is slightly discouraged that City Mgr. Scott McDonald has refused to allow him to film policemen or the Municipal Building, where Oswald was killed by Jack Ruby.

"However, he never got to read the script," Larsen argued. "I don't think we would be doing the police department any harm."

Larsen said he needed authentic backdrops for scenes in his filming.

"If I don't get the cooperation of Mr. Wade and the City of Dallas it will be impossible to make the picture. I wanted to be authentic and I don't think it would be the kind of picture you'd go on a Hollywood stage and produce."

Larsen said that his company, Robert Larsen Productions, Ltd., of Colorado Springs, Colo., has a shooting schedule of 32 days and a release date 10 months away.

"All I'm doing is trying to present a fair story of the assassination," he said.

- 5* -

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

Page # 1-D

"The Dallas Morning News"
Dallas, Texas

Date: 9-15-67
Edition:
Author:
Editor:
Title: Jack B. Kruger

Character:
or
Classification:
Submitting Office:

☐ Being Investigated Dallas

FBI

Date: 9/22/67

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, TAMPA (62-455) (RUC)

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
11/22/63
(OO:DL)

ReTPairtel to Bureau 8/21/67.

GORDON NOVEL departed Cocoa Beach on or about 8/21/67 and has not contacted the Cocoa RA since that time. In view of the fact that it is not expected that he will do so, this case is considered RUC.

3 - Bureau
1 - New Orleans (89-69) (Info)
1 - Dallas (89-43) (Info)
1 - Tampa
EJT:cwp
(6)

EX 109
REC-52 62-109060-5763

4 SEP 25 1967

C. D. Bishop

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

530CT3 1967

FD-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

FBI

Date: 9/20/67

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL (Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, NEW ORLEANS (89-69)(P)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEXAS, 11/22/63
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING
(OO: Dallas)

Enclosed for the Bureau are six copies of an LHM dated and captioned as above. Two copies are enclosed to Dallas.

The source referred to is [redacted] who furnished the information to SA REGIS L. KENNEDY and SA ALBERT B. MILLER during contact 9/19/67.

[redacted]

[redacted] has furnished the information that he has nearly a half million dollars loaned out, and from contact with him it would appear he should be in a position to furnish information regarding organized crime and the hoodlum element.

(3-Bureau (Enc. 6)(RM)
2-Dallas (89-43)(Enc. 2)(RM)
3-New Orleans (2-89-69)
(1-137-3087)(PCI GIUSTI)

62-109060-5764

ABM-kbz
(8)

SEP 25 1967

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

[redacted] has furnished pertinent information regarding organized crime in New Orleans. He has specifically insisted that his identity be kept confidential for fear of his life. He has been assured that his identity will be kept confidential.

[redacted] and recalled the information in the enclosed LHM. He last saw [redacted], New Orleans, about five or six years ago, as indicated in the LHM.

New Orleans indices negative re [redacted] (Phonetic), and [redacted]

New Orleans is conducting no inquiry in this matter.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

New Orleans, Louisiana

September 20, 1967

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
DALLAS, TEXAS,
NOVEMBER 22, 1963

On September 19, 1967, a confidential source who has furnished insufficient information to characterize regarding reliability, advised source knew of a Clay Bertrand about 1940.

Source explained about 1940, a pupil named [redacted] was in attendance at McDonogh School Number 31, New Orleans, Louisiana. [redacted] was in the fifth or sixth grade and was about ten to twelve years old. [redacted] was small and frail and was picked on by some of the other boys. [redacted] would threaten them by saying he would get his older brothers, [redacted] and Clay, after them. [redacted] was about eighteen years old at the time and had reportedly spent time in a reform school somewhere outside New Orleans. Clay Bertrand was known to source only by name.

It was source's recollection that [redacted] attended Warren Easton High School, 2800 block of Canal Street, New Orleans, after leaving McDonogh School Number 31.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

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21 JAN 12 1973

RE CLOSURE

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY

Source commented that [redacted] whereabouts, as well as the whereabouts of his brothers, is unknown to source. About five or six years ago [redacted] was in the used car business at [redacted] New Orleans, Louisiana.

In a further effort to identify the above Clay Bertrand, source recalled that at the time [redacted] attended McDonogh School Number 31, another pupil at the school was [redacted] (phonetic). Her mother was a [redacted] who resided [redacted] New Orleans, Louisiana. [redacted] was the sister of [redacted] and Clay Bertrand. A next-door neighbor of [redacted] was [redacted] At the time, it was source's recollection, the Bertrands lived on Banks Street, or Bienville Street, about the 3000 to 3200 block.

Source advised he did now know whether the above information had anything to do with the probe of District Attorney Jim Garrison of New Orleans, and was merely furnishing the information to the FBI, inasmuch as source knows the name Clay Bertrand has come up in the probe.

5-113a (10-29-65)

Domestic Intelligence Division

INFORMATIVE NOTE

Date 9/21/67

The attached reports a news story concerning the most recent public statements of New Orleans District Attorney Jim Garrison regarding his theory of the Kennedy assassination.

Garrison has now broadened his theory to include among others he has accused of conspiring to kill Kennedy, members of the Dallas, Texas, Police Department, aided and abetted by a "handful of oil-rich psychotic millionaires. He now says there are considerably more than seven men involved, and he states they were radio equipped.

Garrison also now claims that the assassination plot was connected at the operating level with Minutemen who were nazi oriented. He said that some members of the White Russian Community in Dallas also played a part, but that essentially, this was a nazi operation.

Garrison also states that Lee Harvey Oswald was at the time a CIA operative, and he described the CIA as a "fascist appendage of our country."

Statements such as these by Garrison emphasize his deteriorating mental condition.

Since the attached is from news media material, it will not be disseminated.

RJS

62-109060-5265

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

SEP 21 1967

TELETYPE

Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Bishop
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

FBI WASH DC

FBI NEW ORLS

652PM URGENT 9-21-67 CDC

TO DIRECTOR 62-109060 AND DALLAS 89-43

FROM NEW ORLEANS 89-69

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEXAS, NOV. TWENTYTWO, SIXTYTHREE, MISCELLANEOUS - INFO CONCERNING, OO: DALLAS.

NEW ORLEANS STATES-ITEM, FINAL EDITION, SEPT. TWENTYONE INSTANT, REPORTED THAT GARRISON, TODAY, CHARGED THAT "ELEMENTS OF THE DALLAS POLICE FORCE WERE DEEPLY INVOLVED IN THE ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY WHICH, HE SAID, WAS ORDERED AND PAID FOR BY A "HANDFUL OF OIL-RICH, PSYCHOTIC MILLIONAIRES". ACCORDING TO THE ARTICLE, GARRISON SAID THE NUMBER OF DALLAS POLICE WAS A SMALL GROUP AND REFUSED TO SAY HOW MANY "TEXAS-STYLE MILLIONAIRES" WERE INVOLVED AND IDENTIFIED THEM ALL AS EXTREME CONSERVATIVES. GARRISON ALSO SAID "SOME MEMBERS OF THE WHITE RUSSIAN COMMUNITY IN DALLAS PLAYED A PART IN THE PLOT. THE ARTICLE REPORTED THAT GARRISON MADE HIS LATEST CHARGES DURING AND AFTER A RADIO

REC 5 62-109060-5765

SEP 27 1967

END PAGE ONE

MR. DELOACH FOR THE DIRECTOR

INTERVIEW TAPED TODAY FOR A NEW YORK CITY PROGRAM TO BE HEARD TUESDAY EVENING.

THE ARTICLE REPORTED THAT GARRISON REITERATED THAT HE WAS READY TO BRING NEW ORLEANS BUSINESSMAN CLAY L. SHAW TO TRIAL IMMEDIATELY ON A CHARGE OF CONSPIRING IN KENNEDY'S ASSASSINATION.

THE ARTICLE QUOTED GARRISON AS SAYING, "JOHN F. KENNEDY WAS ASSASSINATED BY ARMED ULTRAMILITANT PARAMILITARY ELEMENTS WHO WERE PATRIOTIC IN A PSYCHOTIC SENSE". GARRISON SAID THE GROUP DECIDED TO KILL THE PRESIDENT BECAUSE THEY FELT HE WAS "SELLING OUT THE COMMUNIST". GARRISON ALSO SAID THERE WERE "CONSIDERABLY MORE THAN SEVEN MEN" INVOLVED IN THE ACTUAL ASSASSINATION AND SAID THESE MEN WERE RADIO EQUIPPED AND TOOK VIRTUALLY NO RISK OF BEING CAUGHT.

GARRISON WAS ALSO QUOTED AS SAYING, "THE CONNECTING LINK AT EVERY LEVEL OF OPERATION FROM THE OIL RICH SPONSORS OF THE ASSASSINATION DOWN TO THE DALLAS POLICE DEPARTMENT, DOWN THROUGH JACK RUBY AND INCLUDING ANTI-CASTRO ADVENTURESS AT THE OPERATING LEVEL WERE MINUTEMEN, NAZI ORIENTED. IT

END PAGE TWO

WAS ESSENTIALLY A NAZI OPERATION". GARRISON SAID HE COULD NOW REVEAL THE LATEST DEVELOPMENTS IN HIS ASSASSINATION INVESTIGATION BECAUSE HIS INVESTIGATORS WERE FINISHED IN DALLAS AND ARE NOW SAFELY IN NEW ORLEANS, AND THAT TO HAVE REVEALED THE INVOLVEMENT OF THE DALLAS POLICE WHILE THE INVESTIGATORS WERE IN DALLAS WOULD HAVE JEOPARDIZED THEIR LIVES.

ACCORDING TO THE ARTICLE, GARRISON PROMISED TO REVEAL DURING THE FIRST WEEK OF THE SHAW TRIAL HIS VERSION OF WHAT HAPPENED IN DEALEY PLAZA IN DALLAS ON THE DAY OF THE ASSASSINATION. GARRISON CHARGED THAT LEE HARVEY OSWALD, NAMED BY THE WARREN COMMISSION AS THE SOLE ASSASSIN OF KENNEDY, WAS MERELY IMPLICATED "TO DRAG A RED HERRIN IN FRONT OF THE PEOPLE REALLY INVOLVED". GARRISON ALSO SAID OSWALD WAS AT THE TIME A CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY OPERATOR PLAYING HIS PART IN THE ASSASSINATION, THINKING HE WAS FULFILLING ANOTHER GOVERNMENT ASSIGNMENT. GARRISON CALLED THE CIA A "FASCIST APPENDAGE TO OUR COUNTRY".

NO LHM MEMO BEING SUBMITTED.

END

BJP

FBI WASH DC

TU CLR@

CC- MR. SULLIVAN

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN	DATE	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD
MIAMI	BUREAU	9/14/67	8/10-18/67

TITLE OF CASE

[redacted]

Assassination of

REPORT MADE BY	TYPED BY
NORMAN E. BLISS	klj

CHARACTER OF CASE

AID

President John F. Kennedy

REFERENCES:

Bureau letter to Miami, 8/2/67.
Bureau airtel to Miami, 8/28/67.

- RUC -

ADMINISTRATIVE:

Confidential informant utilized in this report, who was acquainted with persons in the anti-CASTRO activities of the Miami area, is [redacted]

62-109060-5766

NOT RECORDED
199 SEP 26 1967

- A* -
COVER PAGE

ORIGINAL FILED IN 1C-1 3 Sep 1

Case has been pending over one year ☐ Yes ☐ No Pending prosecution over six months ☐ Yes ☐ No

APPROVED _____ SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW

REC 27

SEP 18 1967

REC 26

COPIES MADE:

4 - Bureau [redacted] (AM)

1 - Miami [redacted]

Dissemination Record of Attached Report

Agency				
Request Recd.				
Date Fwd.				
How Fwd.				
By				

Notations

SI-112

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to:

Report of: NORMAN E. BLISS Office: MIAMI, FLORIDA
Date: 9/14/67

Field Office File #: [redacted] Bureau File #: [redacted]

Title: [redacted]

Character: AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

Synopsis: Several Miami acquaintances of the applicant variously described him as untrustworthy, lacking in integrity, unreliable, emotionally immature and lacking in character. Unfavorable credit information set out re Sears-Roebuck, Miami, Confidential informant furnished information re trip by applicant to Guatemala, during which he drank excessively and spoke of U.S. Government in derogatory manner. Informant reported most of applicant's friends in Miami have been soldiers of fortune who do not have excellent reputations.

- RUC -

DETAILS:

Investigation reflected in this report was conducted by Special Agent (SA) NORMAN E. BLISS at Miami, Florida, except where otherwise stated.

This case was referred to the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) by the Civil Service Commission (CSC) under the provisions of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended.

(2)

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

[redacted]

family and left Miami with the expressed intention of returning to live at his mother's home in California. For some days before leaving, he did not bring his 1967 Dodge Polara car home to park it, as the finance company was trying to repossess it. In addition, he owes Sears Store, Coral Gables, and numerous other people.

MM T-1 advised that [redacted] a writer, has recently been living in Miami at 1925 [redacted] and is well acquainted with [redacted]. [redacted] has heard that [redacted] after leaving Miami [redacted] proceeded to New Orleans and got in touch with [redacted] and [redacted]. The three of them reportedly got in touch with Jim GARRISON, the District Attorney at New Orleans and were utilized by him in some way in regard to the KENNEDY assassination investigation.

[redacted]

According to MM T-1, the applicant is a highly unreliable man who may or may not carry out something which he starts to work on. He has no reason to doubt the loyalty of the applicant and believes that his derogatory remarks regarding the United States while in Guatemala were while under the influence of alcohol, and because of his great urge to be the center of attention.

MM T-1 stated that the associates of [redacted] in Miami, have not, for the most part, been persons of excellent character. Many of them have been soldiers of fortune and adventurers of the same type as [redacted] has not been an immoral person as far as his relations with women. His wife, whom he got pregnant several months before he married her, seems to be a decent sort of girl and is apparently loyal to the applicant, he said.

CREDIT AND ARREST:

On August 16, 1967, [redacted] Assistant Credit Manager, Sears-Roebuck, Coral Gables, Florida, reported that the applicant owes Sears $1551 and he

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

9-27

REPORTING OFFICE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN	DATE	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD
NEW ORLEANS	NEW ORLEANS	8/22/67	2/3 - 8/17/67

TITLE OF CASE

CHANGED

[redacted]

REPORT MADE BY: ALBERT B. MILLER — TYPED BY: mbc

CHARACTER OF CASE

ITOM

Title marked "Changed" to list all subjects developed to date. Rerep carried title as [redacted]

REFERENCES

NOrep of SA RICHARD K. BERRY, 3/6/67;
NOlet to Bureau, 6/14/67;
Bulet to New Orleans, 7/3/67;
ATairtel to New Orleans, 7/13/67 (IO);
NYlet to Bureau, 8/9/67.

62-109060-5767

REC 22
EX 105

ACCOMPLISHMENTS CLAIMED						ACQUITTALS
CONVIC.	AUTO.	FUG.	FINES	SAVINGS	RECOVERIES	

CASE HAS BEEN:
PENDING OVER ONE YEAR ☐ YES ☒ NO
PENDING PROSECUTION OVER SIX MONTHS ☐ YES ☒ NO

APPROVED — SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE — DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW

COPIES MADE:
1 - Bureau
1 - Atlanta [redacted] (Info)
1 - Savannah [redacted] (Info)
2 - New Orleans [redacted]

12 AUG 24 1967

RECT-18
REC-43
EX-115

Dissemination Record of Attached Report				
Agency				
Request Recd.				
Date Fwd.				
How Fwd.				
By				

Notations:

SIX
STAT. SECT.

9/20/67 CLEARED BY SAC, NO PRELIMS

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to:

Report of: ALBERT B. MILLER
Date: August 22, 1967

Office: New Orleans, Louisiana

Field Office File #: [redacted]

Bureau File #: [redacted]

Title: [redacted]

Character: INTERSTATE TRANSPORTATION OF OBSCENE MATTER

Synopsis:

[redacted] born [redacted] Atlanta, Georgia, inmate Georgia State Prison, admits participating in making obscene films while in New Orleans. Subjects [redacted], born [redacted] at New Orleans, and [redacted], born [redacted] at New Orleans, admitted filming obscene movies. Interstate transportation denied. Subject [redacted] about 40 years of age, refused to be interviewed without his attorney present. Part of films examined by FBI Laboratory and none identified with movies of a similar nature which had been previously forwarded to the Laboratory. Remaining film in process and to be examined by FBI Laboratory.

- P -

DETAILS

(2)

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1 Date July 13, 1967

[redacted] an inmate of the Georgia State Prison, Reidsville, Georgia, was interviewed at his place of confinement. Prior to the commencement of the interview, he was advised of the nature of the matters under investigation which the agents wished to discuss with him and then was furnished a form by SA ROGER L. KAAS stating further his rights in detail on which he executed a waiver thereof.

[redacted] advised that on two occasions while in New Orleans he participated in the making of obscene films. The girl previously known as MARY has a true name of [redacted] born March 17, 1946, has a permanent address care of [redacted] Greenville, South Carolina. [redacted] to him in care of [redacted], Greenville, South Carolina. [redacted] stated the other female participant in the film is known to him only as MARY, but [redacted] and [redacted] brought MARY to the apartment to make the film. [redacted] furnished the background for MARY, that she is well known in the New Orleans hoodlum element as a burglar and at the time was on a three year probation in the State of Mississippi resulting from a burglary charge. [redacted] advised the proposition to make the movies was first put to him by [redacted] at which time he declined. He was reminded, however, of money that had been advanced to him and promised that the films would remain in Louisiana with the inference that they were being made for people who had been [redacted] including New Orleans District Attorney JIM GARRISON. [redacted] subsequent conversation with [redacted] and [redacted] agreed to make the film and was informed by [redacted] that he, [redacted] was paying for them.

[redacted] advised the films were made in three sessions, at the apartment of New Orleans policeman [redacted] located over [redacted] restaurant. Prior to the actual filming all participants met down stairs in the restaurant. During the actual filming [redacted] acted as director telling them what activity to perform.

[redacted] advised that at different times during the

(31)

On 7/7/67 at Reidsville, Georgia File # Atlanta [redacted]

by SA ROGER L. KAAS and SA JOSEPH PATRICK AHERN JPA:fs:bw Date dictated 7/13/67

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-1-

filming the following people were present: BILL BIGGS, VERNON DE SALIS, VICTOR SALADINO, LOU GIUSTI, CHUCK CLARK, TONY PERRO, in addition to the participants.

MULVEY advised in the conversation with JAKE LA CAZE, LA CAZE stated GIUSTI had been making and dealing in pornographic films for the past twenty years.

MULVEY was unsure as to the exact amount of money received for making the film, but stated all were in the form of alleged loans from the Quick Finance Company operated by LOU GIUSTI.

With regard to the printing and distribution of the film, MULVEY stated that LA CAZE took the films to Baton Rouge, Louisiana, where he allegedly had a source utilized in the past by him, but returned with the undeveloped negatives stating there was "too much heat". MULVEY expressed the opinion, however, that the films were developed in Baton Rouge.

MULVEY advised GIUSTI had also given one reel of the film to an individual described by MULVEY as a "Square John" for safe keeping who did not know the nature of the item. MULVEY was unable to furnish any further information concerning this person's identity.

MULVEY advised FRANK HANNIG, described by him as First Assistant Attorney General of Louisiana, had received some of the movies and further described him as an individual who had dated MARY ELLEN GIBBENS on several occasions.

MULVEY advised that recently he obtained the assistance of a Spanish speaking inmate and induced him to write a letter in Spanish to LOU GIUSTI in which he stated he advised GIUSTI that he needed money; that he had not signed any statements of any kind, implicating GIUSTI, but that BIGGS had. He advised to the best of his knowledge the letter was hand delivered to GIUSTI. MULVEY stated his purpose in writing the letter was to obtain financial assistance from GIUSTI in order to alleviate his present condition.

Near the conclusion of the interview, MULVEY advised he had not heard directly from MARY since February 1967 and

[redacted]

3

in reflecting on this recalled that while they were in New Orleans [redacted] had made every effort to establish a permanent liaison with her and a possibility existed that she was at the present time with [redacted]

[redacted] stated he felt that he was not aware of all of MARY's actions while she was in New Orleans citing for example that he was aware of only the films in which they had participated, but felt there was at least one other occasion in which she may have made an obscene film without him.

(5)

FBI

Date: 9/1/67

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL REGISTERED MAIL
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, NEWARK (105-)

SUBJECT: POLITICAL MATTERS IN YUGOSLAVIA
IS - YU

Enclosed for the Bureau are five copies of LHM dated and captioned as above.

[redacted]

62-109060-

[redacted]

ENCLOSURE

[redacted]

3 - Bureau (RM) (Encls. 5)
3 - Newark
(134-1172A)
WK:jan
(6)

AGENCY Hab, CIA, FBI
REQ. REC'D
DATE FORW. 9/25/67
HOW FORW.
BY LFS/dp

109-12-272

14 SEP 5 1967

RESEARCH-SATELLITE

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

55 OCT 1 1967

ORIGINAL FILED IN



The enclosed is classified confidential to protect a source of continuing value.

NK 105-

Interested offices will be advised of the above names.

POLITICAL MATTERS IN YUGOSLAVIA

[redacted]

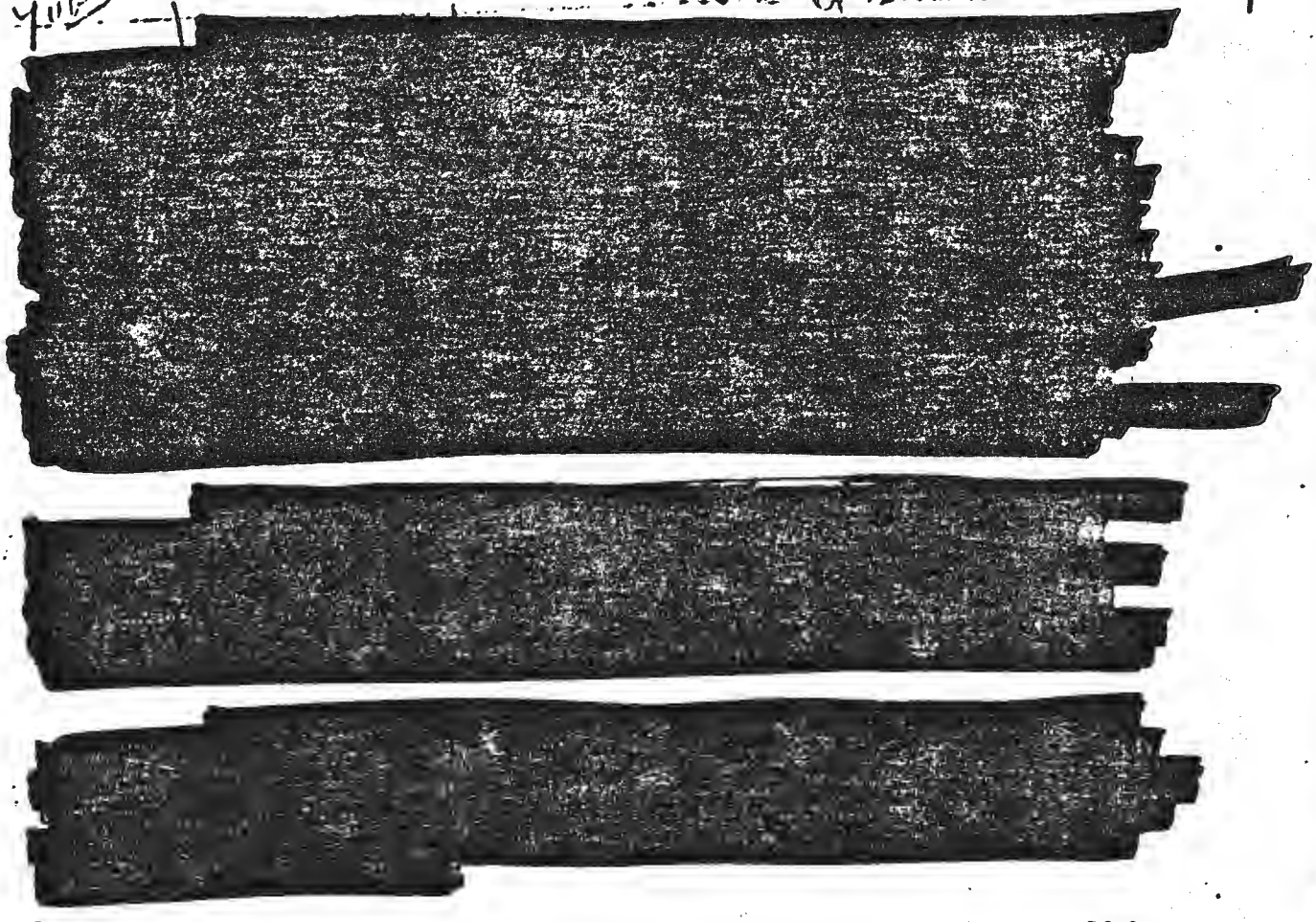
Koca Popovic, former Yugoslav Vice-President and presently a ranking Yugoslav official, traveled to Egypt to confer with Egyptian President Nasser. It was the concensus that the Arabs were surprised that the war terminated as quickly as it did; however, when the Egyptians recuperate, they will again become active.

Concerning the question as to whether the Israeli victory was a set back for the Soviets, it was felt that because of this crisis and Soviet commitment to the Arabs, they now have a green light to openly support the Arab nations. Further, the Soviets are in a better position to display some control over the Mediterranean Sea and the Suez Canal Area since when the American fleet departed the area, the Soviet fleet moved into a better position.

[redacted]

POLITICAL MATTERS IN YUGOSLAVIA

It was conceded that among the Yugoslav officials, President Johnson is not very popular, mainly because of the Vietnam situation. The source was surprised to learn that a number of Yugoslavs questiond as to whether President Johnson was behind the assassination of the late President John F. Kennedy. According to source, Kennedy was extremely popular with the Yugoslavs and that many Yugoslavs were in tears at the news of his assassination.



Source advised that it was his opinion, from talking

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Reporting Office	Office of Origin	Date	Investigative Period
EL PASO	EL PASO	9/14/67	9/8 - 13/67

TITLE OF CASE	Report made by	Typed By
PARTIDO POPULAR SOCIALISTA (POPULAR SOCIALIST PARTY) STATE OF CHIHUAHUA	SA DAVID J. REID	cam

CHARACTER OF CASE

IS - MEXICO

REFERENCE

EP report of SA DAVID J. REID, 3/14/67.

Assassination of President John F. Kennedy

p* (see page 3)

ADMINISTRATIVE

This report has been classified confidential since it contains information from sources of continuing value to the national defense.

Copy to [illegible] by routing slip for ___ info ___ action date [illegible] by [illegible]

Copy to: CIA/State/INS ONI/OSI/ACSI/Secret Service by routing slip for info. Date 9/14/67 by [illegible]

Approved ___ Special Agent in Charge

Do not write in spaces below

Copies made:

(9) Bureau (100-359378) (RM)
(3- Legat, Mexico - 1-Ambassador)
(1-CIA)
1- USINS, El Paso, Texas (by hand)
1- 112th MI Group, El Paso (RM)
1- G-2, Ft. Bliss (RM)
1- NISO, El Paso, Texas (RM)
~~1- U.S. Secret Service, El Paso (by hand)~~
1- Phoenix (100-4403) (Info) (RM)
1- San Antonio (Info) (RM)
1- San Diego (Info) (RM)
3- El Paso (2- 100-5295) (1- 62-1616)

194 2-5427-12 REC 54
EX 106
16 SEP 18 1967
LATIN AMERICAN

62-109060-
NOT RECORDED
199 OCT 3 1967

ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-359378-1212

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55 OCT 4 1967

★ U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1956 O—385518

FD-204 (Rev. 3-3-59)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

CONFIDENTIAL

Copy to: 1- USINS, El Paso (by hand)
1- 112th MI Group, El Paso (RM)
1- G-2, Ft. Bliss (RM)
1- NISO, El Paso, Texas (RM)
2- U. S. Secret Service, El Paso (by hand)

Report of: SA DAVID J. REID — Office: EL PASO
Date: September 14, 1967

Field Office File No.: EP 100-5295 — Bureau File No.: 100-359378

Title: PARTIDO POPULAR SOCIALISTA
(POPULAR SOCIALIST PARTY)
STATE OF CHIHUAHUA

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - MEXICO

Synopsis: From March through August, 1967, the PPS in Juarez, Chihuahua, Mexico, attempted to hold weekly meetings, which were attended by about 25 members. Occasional Executive Committee meetings were held with about 8 persons in attendance. There are over 250 inactive PPS members in Juarez. The PPS cooperated with the PCM and The Alliance in Juarez in March in displaying solidarity with Vietnam. Speakers blamed the Vietnam war on the imperialist Yankees, who were accused of being the greatest bloodletters of all time. The Mexican people were urged to unite and fight against Yankee imperialism. SALVADOR NAVAR ALARCON, PPS leader, accused President LYNDON B. JOHNSON of having plotted the KENNEDY assassination. NAVAR alerted a comrade in the Casas Grandes, Chihuahua, Mexico, area that the military authorities were cognizant of anticipated agitation in the mountain areas.

CONFIDENTIAL
Group I
Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification.

NO FOREIGN DISSEMINATION

(2)

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EP 100-5295

On 3/30/67, EP T-6 advised that SALVADOR NAVAR ALARCON had recently made the statement that he had been in contact with VICENTE LOMBARDO TOLEDANO, Secretary General of the PPS in Mexico, during his recent trip to Mexico City. NAVAR commented about the assassination of former President JOHN F. KENNEDY as a result of information appearing in the newspaper regarding Attorney JAMES GARRISON of New Orleans. NAVAR said that they knew that it was a plot which had been headed by President LYNDON B. JOHNSON and that it was not necessary for FIDEL CASTRO of Cuba to assassinate former President KENNEDY, as Attorney GARRISON had alleged.

On 4/3/67, EP T-2 advised that GABRIEL RIOS had recently indicated that the PPS candidates in Juarez in connection with the July elections were counting on the support of the colonists in the colonies surrounding Juarez.

On 4/5/67, EP T-6 advised that SALVADOR NAVAR ALARCON had recently stated that the newspapers made it plain that the "gringos" were being made to look ridiculous in the war in Vietnam and were suffering losses which pointed to a shameful situation for the Yankees. NAVAR said the United States did not want to recognize the fact that it was losing the small amount of prestige which it still had in the world. NAVAR added that they should prepare the Mexican people for the arrival of the socialist fight, which was close at hand. NAVAR indicated he was a great admirer of MAO Tse-tung, who had never permitted himself to be interviewed by the Yankees because of the fact that he did not believe in the siren calling of the imperialists and the Yankee monopolists. NAVAR said that the work which had been undertaken by the PPS with the people throughout the State of Chihuahua had been going forward in a satisfactory manner, noting that they had not been as disappointed with the progress of their work in the mountains and in the farm areas as they had been with the progress of their work in the cities.

On 4/13/67, EP T-6 advised that the officer from the Mexican Army Garrison in Juarez who had recently questioned him regarding the situation in Casas Grandes, Chihuahua, Mexico, had knowledge of the fact that there was going to be agitation in the mountain areas and that there was discontent among the farmers. NAVAR said he later sent word to a comrade in control of the situation in Casas Grandes alerting him to the thinking of the

FBI

Date: 9/22/67

Transmit the following in PLAIN TEXT
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL
(Priority)

Mr. Tolson
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Bishop
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, NEW ORLEANS (89-69)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
DALLAS, TEXAS, 11/22/63
MISCELLANEOUS - INFO CONCERNING
OO: DALLAS

62-109060-5757

ReBulet to New Orleans, 9/20/67, a copy of which is being furnished to the Savannah Division.

Referenced Bureau letter referred to the report of SA ALBERT B. MILLER, 8/22/67, at New Orleans, entitled [redacted], New Orleans file [redacted] Savannah file [redacted] Bureau directed attention to page 7 of SA MILLER's report concerning an allegation made concerning New Orleans District Attorney JAMES GARRISON. The Bureau instructed that New Orleans immediately prepare a letterhead memorandum suitable for dissemination, setting forth a succinct summary of the allegation involving GARRISON under the caption "JAMES C. GARRISON, MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING".

LA

A review of the above mentioned report shows that the allegation concerning DA GARRISON was made by [redacted] an inmate of the Georgia State Prison,

C. C. - Bishop
(3) - Bureau
2 - Savannah (Encl. 1)
2 - New Orleans

62-109060-5768

REC 38

EX-127

ECW:jab
(7)

18 SEP 26 1967

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

B 12-24-38
Atlanta

NO 89-69 [redacted]

Reidsville, Ga., who was interviewed by the Savannah Division on 7/1/67. [redacted] advised during this interview that on two occasions while in New Orleans he participated in the making of obscene films. One of the female participants in this obscene film was a girl previously known as PAT, whose true name is [redacted] born 3/17/46, and whose permanent address was in care of [redacted], Greenville, S.C. [redacted] advised that the proposition to make the movie was first put to him by [redacted] at which time he declined. He was reminded, however, of money that had been advanced to him and promised that the films would remain in Louisiana, with the inference that they were being made for people who had been dated by [redacted] including New Orleans DA JAMES GARRISON.

The New Orleans Office feels that this information is not specific and the nature of the inference made in regard to the allegation concerning GARRISON is not clear and that a clarification should be made before this information is disseminated.

It is further pointed out that the above mentioned report of SA MILLER contains information that [redacted] was placed in the psycho ward of the Georgia State Prison on 3/18/63 for treatment and diagnosis. He was found not psychotic. [redacted] was subsequently transferred to the Wayne Prison Branch, Jesup, Ga. on 3/29/63, and was released on parole, 5/22/65, which parole was revoked 12/9/66. He was again received at the Wayne Prison Branch, 2/3/67, and transferred to the Georgia State Prison, Reidsville, 3/20/67, as he was considered by the warden of the Wayne Prison Branch as psychologically unstable. [redacted] was examined by the State Psychiatric Board, 1/19/67, and found not psychotic.

UACB, New Orleans will not incorporate the information contained in the above mentioned report of SA MILLER in a letterhead memorandum suitable for dissemination.

NO 89-69

Bureau is requested to advise the Savannah Division whether Bureau authority is granted to interview [redacted] for more detailed and specific information concerning the allegation against DA GARRISON. In the event this interview is authorized, the Savannah Division should incorporate this information in a letterhead memorandum.

Mr. Lenihan

9-26-67

Airtel

To: SAC, Savannah REC-38

From: Director, FBI (62-109060) - 5768

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
DALLAS, TEXAS, 11-22-63

ReNOairtel 9-22-67 requesting the Bureau to advise Savannah Division whether Bureau desired Savannah to conduct an interview with [redacted] for more detailed and specific information concerning the allegation involving New Orleans District Attorney James Garrison.

Bureau does not desire Savannah Office to interview Mulvey in this matter. Bureau is not conducting an investigation of New Orleans District Attorney James Garrison. In view of the nonspecific nature of the allegation involving Garrison in this matter, no further action need be taken in this particular inquiry by the New Orleans or Savannah Offices.

1 - New Orleans (89-69)

REL:cls (5)

MAILED 3
OCT 2 1967
COMM-FBI

Tolson
DeLoach
Mohr
Bishop
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

70 OCT 3 1967

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

FD-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

FBI

Date: 9/27/67

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____ (Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, DALLAS (89-43) (P)

RE: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
DALLAS, TEXAS, 11/22/63
MISCELLANEOUS -
INFORMATION CONCERNING

OO - DALLAS

Re Bureau airtel to Dallas, 9/20/67.

Enclosed are 10 copies of an LHM reflecting interview with [redacted] Dallas, Texas. One copy each of the LHM is being furnished Houston and New Orleans for information.

LEADS

DALLAS

AT DALLAS, TEXAS: Will, through [redacted] 5320 Martel Street, attempt to locate and interview her former husband, [redacted] for any information he may have regarding note found in Houston by a [redacted]

ENCLOSURE

3 - Bureau (encls-10)
1 - Houston (encl-1)(info)
1 - New Orleans (encl-1)(info)
2 - Dallas
JWA:jeg
(7)

62-109060-5769

EX 104

REC 22

SEP 29 1967

cc LHM nn 5776

cc LHM to USSS + Dept 12/18/67

cc LHM nn 5732

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Dallas, Texas
September 27, 1967

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
DALLAS, TEXAS, NOVEMBER 22, 1963

On September 26, 1967, [redacted] was interviewed at his home, [redacted] Dallas, Texas, in the presence of his mother, [redacted] He advised that he is fifteen years old, and is presently attending th[redacted] Junior High School, Dallas, Texas

At this point, [redacted] was asked for any information in his possession concerning a note located in a small address book at Houston, Texas, which stated as follows:

"ORDE 1003468-DS

"Contact X-03 AT [redacted], Bockman Lake outpost. Return jet will leave at 8:05 AM Nov. 22 after the job is done. President will take same route as J.F.K. I am to be under viadockt at 12 noon with gun."

[redacted] then emphatically stated that he had no information, whatsoever, concerning the above note, but stated that the telephone number [redacted] has been theirs for the past nine years. He stated that he knew of no friends who might have written the note in jest, nor had he ever seen such a small address book, as exhibited to him during the interview.

[redacted] further stated that he knew of no one by the name of [redacted] nor did he have any friends or relatives in Houston, although his father, [redacted] whose present location is unknown, did reside for a short time in Houston, Texas, during either 1964 or 1965, and in the past has used their telephone number. [redacted] also stated that after viewing a copy of the above note, the printing thereon did not resemble

5769

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ENCLOSURE

COPIES DESTROYED

21 JAN 12 1973

any of his friends, and he could not identify it in any way. He again indicated that he had no knowledge of the identity of the author of the above note, but stated that he would cooperate with the Federal Bureau of Investigation in any way, as he considered the above note to be a very serious matter. He voluntarily stated that he has never been in any trouble with any law enforcement agency, and if he could assist in this matter he certainly would do so.

Domestic Intelligence Division

INFORMATIVE NOTE

Date 9/27/67

On 9/26/67, attorneys for Clay L. Shaw asked for either a six month continuance of Shaw's conspiracy trial or a change of venue. Shaw is under indictment for allegedly having conspired to assassinate John F. Kennedy.

His attorneys pointed out that from the day of Shaw's arrest, Jim Garrison began a deliberate and calculated publicity barrage against Shaw on a local, nationwide and worldwide basis. They said that this resulted in almost daily coverage by the news media. A defense motion declared that it would be impossible to get a fair trial now or in the near future.

Since the attached is from news media, it will not be disseminated.

TJS:ts

62-109060-5970

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

SEP 27 1967

TELETYPE

Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Bishop
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

FBI WASH DC

FBI NEW ORLS :

617PM URGENT 9/27/67 OLP

TO DIRECTOR (62-109060) AND DALLAS (89-43)

FROM NEW ORLEANS (89-69)1P

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEXAS, NOV. TWENTYTWO, SIXTYTHREE; MISC - INFO CONCERNING, OO: DALLAS.

NEW ORLEANS STATES-ITEM RED FLASH EDITION, SEPT. TWENTYSEVEN INSTANT, REPORTED THAT CRIMINAL DIST. JUDGE EDWARD A. HAGGERTY, JR., TODAY GAVE THE DIST. ATTORNEY'S OFFICE UNTIL TUES. OF NEXT WEEK TO FILE ANSWERS TO A SET OF MOTIONS FILED YESTERDAY BY ATTORNEYS FOR CLAY L. SHAW. THE JUDGE GAVE INDICATIONS HE IS NOW AIMING AT A NOV. DATE FOR THE TRIAL OF CLAY SHAW ON THE CONSPIRACY CHARGE. ACCORDING TO THE ARTICLE THE JUDGE INDICATED THIS BY TELLING ASST. DIST. ATTORNEY JAMES L. ALCOCK IN COURT THIS MORNING THAT HE HOPES TO USE THE OCT. JURY VENIRE IN A HEARING ON THE DEFENSE MOTION FOR A CHANGE OF VENUE.

NO LHM BEING SUBMITTED.

END

REC-59 62-109060-5970

END

NO SEP 29 1967

WRD

FBI WASH DC

MR. DELOACH FOR THE DIRECTOR

55 OCT 4 1967

cc: MR. SULLIVAN

S-113 (1-10-61)

Domestic Intelligence Division

INFORMATIVE NOTE

Date 9/26/67

A pretrial hearing was held recently in connection with efforts by Clay L. Shaw's attorneys to have the indictment against him quashed. Earlier efforts had been unsuccessful when the attorneys attempted to get a complete bill of particulars.

Since the information in attached was taken from news media material, it will not be disseminated.

Welsh

TJS:ts

62-109060-5771

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

SEP 26 1967

TELETYPE

REC 59

Mr. Tolson
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Bishop
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

FBI WASH DC

FBI NEW ORLS

614PM URGENT 9-26-67 CDC

TO DIRECTOR 62-109060 AND DALLAS 89-43

FROM NEW ORLEANS 89-69

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEXAS, NOV. TWENTYTWO, SIXTYTHREE, MISC. - INFO CONCERNING, OO: DALLAS.

THE NEW ORLEANS STATES ITEM FINAL EDITION, SEPT. TWENTYSIX, SIXTYSEVEN, REPORTED THAT THE ATTORNEYS FOR CLAY L. SHAW CHARGED WITH PARTICIPATING IN A CONSPIRACY TO ASSASSINATE PRES. KENNEDY TODAY ASKED FOR EITHER A SIX MONTH CONTINUANCE OF SHAW'S TRIAL OR A CHANGE OF VENUE. THE DEFENSE POINTED OUT THAT FROM THE DAY OF SHAW'S ARREST ORLEANS PARISH DA (District Attorney) JIM GARRISON BEGAN A "DELIBERATE AND CALCULATED PUBLICITY BARRAGE" AGAINST SHAW ON A "LOCAL, NATIONWIDE AND WORLDWIDE BASIS" WHICH HAS RESULTED IN "ALMOST DAILY" COVERAGE BY NEWS MEDIA. THE DEFENSE MOTION FILED BEFORE CRIMINAL DIST. JUDGE EDWARD A. HAGGERTY CLAIMED IT WOULD BE IMPOSSIBLE TO GET A FAIR TRIAL "NOW OR IN THE NEAR FUTURE."

END PAGE ONE

EX 109 REC 54 62-109060-3771

14 SEP 29 1967

MR. DELOACH FOR THE DIRECTOR

X Xerox - 1299

55 OCT 4 1967

THE MOTION ASKED THAT IN THE EVENT HAGGERTY RULES THAT SHAW IS NOT ENTITLED TO THE DELAY, THEN IT IS REQUESTED THAT THE TRIAL BE MOVED TO ANOTHER JURISDICTION.

THE ARTICLE REPORTED FURTHER THAT JUDGE HAGGERTY WILL DEAL WITH A CHANGE OF VENUE MOTION BY QUESTIONING MEMBERS OF HIS JURY PANEL ON WHETHER OR NOT SHAW COULD GET A FAIR TRIAL IN NEW ORLEANS.

THE ARTICLE NOTED THAT SEPT. TWENTYSEVEN INSTANT IS THE LAST DAY FOR THE CURRENT (SEPT.) JURY PANEL. HAGGERTY IS DESCRIBED AS PLANNING TO USE THE SEPT. PANEL FOR THE HEARING AND THE NEW PANEL FOR THE TRIAL ITSELF.

THE ARTICLE ALSO DESCRIBED HAGGERTY AS BEING ANGRY WITH THE DEFENSE COUNSEL BECAUSE THE MOTIONS WERE FILED LATE IN THE DAY, THEREBY POSSIBLY CREATING A DELAY TO ENABLE THE PROSECUTION TO ANSWER THE MOTION AND THUS PROHIBIT HAGGERTY FROM USING THE SEPT. PANEL AS INDICATED AND THE OCT. PANEL FOR THE TRIAL.

END

BGM

FBI WASH DC

TU CLR

cc: MR. SULLIVAN

FBI

Date: 9/27/67

REC-48

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL (Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, NEW ORLEANS (89-69)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
DALLAS, TEXAS, 11/22/63
MISC - INFO CONCERNING
(OO: DALLAS)

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are newspaper articles appearing in New Orleans newspapers concerning the above captioned matter.

Enclosed also for Dallas and Miami is one copy each of these newspaper articles.

ENCLOSURE

62-109060-5772

(3) - Bureau (Encs. 4)
1 - Dallas (Encs. 4) (89-43)
1 - Miami (Encs. 4)
1 - New Orleans
ECW:emh
(6)

REC-48

SEP 29 1967

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

(Mount Clipping In Space Below)

Final Day For Shaw to File Motions

Lawyers for Clay L. Shaw were expected to file motions in his behalf today, the final day set for such proceedings by Criminal District Judge Edward A. Haggerty Jr.

Shaw is charged by Dist. Atty. Jim Garrison with conspiring to murder President John F. Kennedy.

Judge Haggerty has said that he will give the state an opportunity to answer motions for the defense.

The judge, who has indicated he is anxious to bring the case to trial, said a trial date will be set after he rules on the final motions.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE 1
STATES-ITEM
NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Date: 9-26-67
Edition: RED COMET
Author:
Editor:
Title: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEX. 11-22-63
Character: AFO
or
Classification: 89-
Submitting Office: N.O., LA.

☐ Being Investigated

62-109071-5172

1

ENCLOSURE

(Mount Clipping In Space Below)

Shaw Attorneys Ask Trial Delay

Alternative Plea Is New Court Site

Attorneys for Clay L. Shaw, charged with participating in a conspiracy to assassinate President Kennedy, today asked for either a six-month continuance of Shaw's trial or a change of venue, charging that DA Jim Garrison's actions have made a fair trial in New Orleans impossible.

In the motion, filed today before Criminal District Judge Edward A. Haggerty Jr., the Shaw defense asked that the trial be continued for at least six months.

In the event that Judge Haggerty rules that Shaw is not entitled to the delay, the motion asked that the trial be moved to another jurisdiction. The motion charges that it is impossible at this time for Shaw to get a fair trial here or in immediately adjoining parishes.

ATTORNEYS FOR the 54-year-old retired New Orleans businessman claimed that from the day of Shaw's arrest, March 1, the DA began a "deliberate and calculated publicity barrage" against their client on a "local, nationwide and worldwide basis" which has resulted in "almost daily" coverage by news media.

It is impossible, they claim, to get a fair trial "now or in the near future."

The motion cited 11 acts by the DA which the defense claims have "destroyed or seriously prejudiced the right" of Shaw to a "fair trial and implanted in the minds of the public and prospective jurors" the Garrison theories of the case.

The defense also filed another motion today requesting more particulars about the DA's contentions. Today was the deadline for filing motions in the case.

Earlier, Judge Haggerty said that if the motions were filed today, he had hopes of holding a hearing on them tomorrow.

THE MATTER hinges on the fact that tomorrow is the last day for the current (September) jury panel. Judge Haggerty explained that he will deal with the change of venue motion by questioning members of his jury panel on whether or not Shaw could get a fair trial in New Orleans.

The judge's plan was to use the current panel for the hearing and the new panel for the trial itself.

"I certainly can't use the October jury to determine if Shaw can get a fair trial and use the same jury for the trial," the judge said angrily.

WHEN THE JUDGE arrived at his chambers about 10 a. m., he took up routine business. At about 10:30, he saw assistant district attorney James L. Alcock seated with newsmen in the jury box.

The judge noted Alcock's presence, and remarked that he had had a telephone message from chief defense counsel F. Irvin Dymond to return his call.

"I'm not going to call him. I disdain from handling court business on the telephone. This court is not here for the sole benefit of Mr. Dymond," the judge said.

"IF HE IS not here by the time I leave the bench, I'm not going to accept any pleadings he may try to file. He was given ample and sufficient time."

The judge resumed his regular docket, and at this point Salvadore Panzeca, another defense counsel, entered the court.

Panzeca told the court the defense did intend to file its motions before the end of the court day. He said the court sits until 4 p. m., and said the state has often filed its motions in the afternoon.

"WE WANT THE same consideration," Panzeca said.

The judge retorted that whenever the state filed motions late in the day, they were filed with the clerk of court while the judge was not sitting.

"I specifically wanted these motions filed while Mr. Alcock was here to look at the pleadings. I wanted him to have his answer ready by this afternoon," Judge Haggerty said.

"I understand one of the motions is for a change of venue," he added. If so, the judge explained, he wanted to use the current jury panel tomorrow for the hearing.

PANZECA SAID the defense was not aware of the court's feelings, and denied any delay was intended.

ENCLOSURE

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE 1

STATES-ITEM

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Date: 9-26-67
Edition: FINAL
Author:
Editor:
Title: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEX. 11-22-63
Character: AFO
or
Classification: 89
Submitting Office: N.O., LA.

☐ Being Investigated

5773

"This means this case will be thrown back a whole month due to Mr. Dymond's tardiness," the judge said.

"I don't know if this was on purpose, but I think it was."

Judge Haggerty said he was asked earlier in his chambers by defense counsel to continue the case because the wife of one of them, William Wegmann, was about to have a baby.

"I TOLD THEM to ask me that in open court. They wouldn't do it," the judge said.

Panzeca again denied any delay was intended.

"No matter how you cut the mustard, it all boils down to the fact that the pleadings are not here on time," the judge said.

He said the defense wanted to bring in a large number of persons to be questioned on whether a fair trial could be obtained, and the state would have the right to do the same under that method.

"THE ONLY WAY to do it is to use jurors already selected to see if there can be a fair trial," Judge Haggerty said.

Indicating he had previously reached an agreement with defense counsel on that point, the judge said "we agreed to use my jury panel for that very purpose. It looks like I'm legally outmaneuvered."

Panzeca again insisted the defense was ont using delaying tactics.

"I TOLD THEM in chambers there will be no continuance," the judge said. "If Dymond files his motions this afternoon, I'll use the jury tomorrow anyway if Alcock can answer on time."

Alcock gave no indication whether the state could answer the motions immediately.

Shaw is accused by District Attorney Jim Garrison of conspiring with Lee Harvey Oswald and others to kill the President in 1963.

(Mount Clipping In Space Below)

JFK Probe Taken Lightly Outside Orleans--Salinger

Former Press Secretary Backs Warren Report

By PAUL ATKINSON

Former presidential press secretary Pierre Salinger said here Wednesday that the Garrison investigation into the assassination of his late chief, President John F. Kennedy, "is not much regarded outside of New Orleans."

Salinger, an airline executive and author of the book, "With Kennedy," which will be published in paperback form in mid-October, was interviewed following an address to the Mid-America Periodical Distributors Association at the Roosevelt Hotel.

Asked if he was satisfied with the Warren Commission report that stated Lee Harvey Oswald was the only killer, Salinger said, "Yes, I am; I have been from the start."

The Warren Report because of its size and voluminous character lends itself to anyone who wants to pick and choose his facts in writing various books," explained Salinger. "But I have yet to see anything that attacks the central findings of the Warren Report—including Mr. Garrison's investigation."

Salinger recalled the fateful day that President Kennedy was shot in Dallas, Tex., he and five Cabinet members were flying to a meeting in the Far East. Asked about the scene aboard the plane, Salinger said, "First, it was the prevalent feeling that the report wasn't true; when it became apparent that it was true, people reacted in a state of shock."

His future plans? Salinger replied, "I'm heavily involved in business right now; I won't say that I wouldn't like to get back in government somewhere. But you have to have someone to desire that you serve."

Talking of the tribulations of his former role as go-between for the press and the President, Salinger said, "The government and the press should always be antagonists; a completely compliant press is not good.

"But the real problem comes when the line is drawn between freedom of the press and the national security.

"When the decision was made to keep the Cuban missile crisis from the public, I feel more and more that it was the right one to make. Many times when information is released, the Soviet Union has time to get a jump ahead of America because it has seen something in the press.

REVERSE OF COIN

"The public has a right to know, sure. But there is the reverse of the coin—the right of the enemy not to know."

Salinger said his most vivid recollection of President Kennedy was the President's actions during the Cuban missile dilemma. "One mistake could have put us all in an atomic war," said Salinger. "But the memory of the President is how he acted so coolly and the way he handled himself."

Projecting into the political future, Salinger sees President Lyndon B. Johnson as a "tough man to beat" in the 1968 election.

Two logical opponents and those with the best chance to win for the Republicans, said Salinger, are New York Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller and California Gov. Ronald Reagan.

Speaking of Reagan, Salinger said, "Gov. Reagan has come very strong; he has a way of simplifying the issues and would be a tough candidate."

Comparing Reagan with the 1964 Republican standard bearer Barry Goldwater, Salinger said, "He's a sugar-coated Goldwater; he is a little more palatable to the public.

"There are very few politicians today who can use the mass communications media. People such as Reagan who was once an actor fill the void and capitalize on this ability."

HELD KEY FACTOR

Ability to project, said Salinger, was a major reason that President Kennedy won the 1960 election over Richard Nixon. "The press had a lot of trouble getting to Nixon," explained Salinger. "We gave the press instant transcripts of the Kennedy speeches; enabling the reporters to have the speeches in 15 to 20 minutes after the speech. This gave the reporters opportunities to go out into the audience and get information on what the people thought of the candidate."

Salinger said his hard cover edition has "sold about 140,000 copies."

Chided that his book didn't sell quite as well as the one by William Manchester, "Death of a President," Salinger said with a smile, "I didn't get quite the publicity." He referred to the hassle that developed between the Kennedy family and Manchester.

On his ability to get along with Jackie Kennedy, Salinger said, "Mrs Kennedy had the natural desire to shield her children and herself from publicity as much as possible.



—Photo by The Times Picayune.
PIERRE SALINGER
Backs Warren Report.

EXPOSURE

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE 6

SECTION 1

TIMES PICAYUNE

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Date: 9/21/67
Edition:
Author:
Editor:
Title: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEX. 11-22-63
Character: AFO
or
Classification: 89--
Submitting Office: N.O., LA.

☐ Being Investigated

62-109060-5773

(Mount Clipping In Space Below)

Dallas Policemen Deeply Involved in Plot, Says DA

JFK Murder Ordered by Millionaires, Charge

District Attorney Jim Garrison said in New York Thursday that "elements of the Dallas police force were deeply involved" in the assassination of President John F. Kennedy.

The assassination, Garrison charged, was ordered and paid for by "a handful of oil-rich psychotic millionaires."

Garrison's assertions came during and after a radio interview taped for a New York City program to be broadcast Tuesday.

He said the number of Dallas police involved was small and he refused to say how many "Texas style" millionaires were involved, although he identified them all as extreme conservatives.

He also said "some members of the White Russian community in Dallas" played a part in the plot.

FINISHED IN DALLAS

Garrison said he could reveal the latest developments because his investigators were finished in Dallas and back in New Orleans. He would have jeopardized their lives, he said, if he had mentioned the involvements of the Dallas police while his men were still in Dallas. The investigation there ended some 10 days ago, he said.

The DA repeated that he is ready to bring Clay L. Shaw to trial immediately on a charge of conspiring in the late President's death.

"John F. Kennedy was assassinated by armed ultra-militant para-military elements who were patriotic in a psychotic sense," he asserted.

He said these elements decided to kill Kennedy because they felt he was "selling out to the Communists."

Garrison said there were "considerably more than seven men" involved in the actual assassination in Dallas, adding they were radio-equipped and took virtually no risk of being caught.

"The connecting link at every level of operation from the oil rich sponsors of the assassination down to the Dallas police department through Jack Ruby and including anti-Castro adventurers at the operating level were Minute Men, Nazi-oriented," he claimed, adding: "It was essentially a Nazi operation."

He also promised to reveal during the first week of the Shaw trial his version of what happened in Dealey Plaza on Nov. 22, 1963, the day of the assassination.

Garrison reiterated his claim that Lee Harvey Oswald, named by the Warren Commission as the lone assassin of Kennedy, was merely implicated "to drag a red herring in front of the people really involved."

He said Oswald at the time was an operator for the Central Intelligence Agency playing his part in the assassination thinking he was fulfilling another government's assignment. He called the CIA a "Fascist appendage to our country."

He emphasized that the assassination did not involve most of the Dallas police force or conservative organizations, saying the few Dallas police involved along with others happened to be members of ultra-right wing groups.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE 7
SECTION 1
TIMES PICAYUNE
NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Date: 9-22-67
Edition:
Author:
Editor:
Title: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEX 11-22-63
Character: AFO
or
Classification: 89-
Submitting Office: N.O., LA.

☐ Being Investigated

62-109060-5772

MORE

FBI

Date: 9/25/67

REC-60

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____ (Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, SAN DIEGO (62-1529)(C)

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
11/22/63, DALLAS, TEXAS;
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING

On 9/25/67, the Oceanside Resident Agency of the San Diego Division was telephonically contacted by one [redacted] who requested to speak to an Agent regarding KENNEDY's assassination. [redacted] stated he was in Vista, California at the Barnanza Bar and that it was urgent. [redacted] was contacted by Bureau Agents 9/25/67 at which time it was immediately apparent he was quite intoxicated. [redacted] stated that his true name was [redacted] and later changed it to [redacted]. He also claimed he used the aliases of [redacted] and [redacted]

[redacted] in a rambling disjointed manner due to his intoxication, stated he knew [redacted] and one [redacted] of New Orleans, Louisiana. He stated that [redacted] was a pilot who flew small cessna airplanes and who is now dead. He stated he formerly worked with [redacted] for SHAW in an operation of running guns and ammunition from New Orleans, Louisiana to Miami, Florida. The guns had apparently been brought to New Orleans from New York and Houston. After leaving the guns in Miami, AUSTIN would not see the guns again but stated they were supposedly then transported to Havana.

62-109060-5773

3 - Bureau
1 - Dallas (Info) (89-43)
1 - New Orleans (Info)
1 - San Diego

CAM:gdb
(6)

SC SEP 27 1967

Approved: _____ Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

SD 62-1529

[redacted] claimed he knew what went on in the apartment (he never clarified which apartment), in New York and stated he knew OSWALD did not shoot President KENNEDY. He indicated SHAW had been in the Book Depository Building in Dallas and had done the shooting. When questioned as to how he knew his explanation was "I just know", and he declined to elaborate further.

[redacted] claimed he met SHAW in 1962 at which time he was offered a job by SHAW. He first stated he worked for SHAW from 1962 until 1/12/64, then from July, 1965 to September, 1966. (He later changed this last employment from July of 1966 to September of 1966). He stated he wished protection as the mofia and Murder, Incorporated were looking for him in Los Angeles.

During the interview [redacted] could offer no specific information regarding FERRIA or SHAW and could not satisfactorily state where he was living in Louisiana. He claimed it was just outside of Shreveport, Louisiana toward Texas, but could never specify a town or location, but claimed he had been there as recently as three weeks ago.

During the interview [redacted] stated that he had called the office of District Attorney GARRISON in New Orleans early in the morning of 9/25/67 and had spoken with a Deputy District Attorney in Mr. GARRISON's office. He had been informed by the District's Attorney's Office that a man from that office was coming to Vista, California to talk with him.

[redacted] is described as follows:

Name [redacted] also known as,

SD 62-1529

Race	White
Sex	Male
Nationality	American
Age	36
DOB	7/6/31
POB	First stated Shreveport, Louisiana, then Dayton, Tennessee
Height	5'8"
Weight	184 pounds
Eyes	Green
Hair	Brown
Marital status	Separated from wife - [redacted] address unknown
Tattoos	Left forearm, a flag and the words "Liberty""USA"; left upper arm, picture of heart with the words "JEWEL"; right forearm a picture of a dagger and the word "Mother"; right upper arm a picture of a girl and the words "Man's ruin"
Occupation	Working for poultry company, Vista, California and no specific occupation since September, 1966
Address	Rancho Vista Hotel, Vista, California, but one week only
Arrests	[redacted]

Credit and criminal checks negative at Oceanside, and Vista, California. San Diego indices negative.

SD 62-1529

This information furnished Bureau, Dallas, and New Orleans only for information purposes inasmuch as [redacted] claimed a man from GARRISON's Office in New Orleans was coming to Vista to interview him.

41 EAST 42ND STREET, NEW YORK, N. Y. 10017, 697-5100

FOR PUBLIC AFFAIRS STAFF

PROGRAM Jim Garrison Interview

STATION WGLI

DATE September 22, 1967 - 6:35 P.M.

CITY Babylon, L.I.

Please note that this is an incomplete copy. The balance of the text has been requested, but has not yet arrived in this office. It will be forwarded immediately upon arrival.

(also pg 16 missing)

REC'D 62-109060-5774

18 OCT 4 1967

ENCLOSURE

62 OCT 19 1967

MUTUAL BROADCASTING NETWORK

GARRISON INTERVIEW, PART 1

INTERVIEWER: Without any question, one of the most interesting things to the American public today is the investigation of the Kennedy assassination. In order to find out a little bit more about the investigation itself and the man himself, it's been our pleasure to have a chance to talk to Mr. James Garrison, the District Attorney for New Orleans, and he's with us in the studio today.

Mr. Garrison, it's a great pleasure to have you here at Mutual, on The World Today.

JAMES GARRISON: It's a pleasure to be here, Scott.

INTERVIEWER: Playboy had a very, very interesting interview in the current issue, which is on the newsstands right now, in which you've gone through a pretty careful discussion of the entire situation. I would like, if I may, to ask right off the bat, what prompted the Kennedy assassination investigation, right from the start, in your own mind?

GARRISON: Well, we happened -- we happened to stumble across

5771

ENCLOSURE

the involvement of a New Orleans individual about 72 hours after the assassination by accident. And we turned him over to the -- to the FBI, and we heard nothing more from it. And then last Fall, when I happened to be in New York talking with Senator Russell Long, I found out to my surprise that he and a number of other individuals regarded the matter as not closed.

I, just like most of the people in this country, assumed that it had been looked into honestly and completely. I took it for granted. So I got curious and began looking into it, and finally started reading into the Warren Commission, and I found out that totally -- the conclusion was totally untrue, and it was not an objective, honest inquiry. It was, in effect, a carefully organized concealment of the facts.

So we started looking into it, and we found out that there were a large number of individuals involved in the assassination of the president. I might add that the Playboy article actually is -- is just one corner of it, because at the time I gave it I was unable to mention other aspects, like the involvement of some members of the Dallas police department, and some of the Minute Men in Dallas, because I still hadn't been in Dallas. Now I don't, so I'm free to talk about it.

But it is -- the Playboy article does effectively cover a corner of the story.

INTERVIEWER: You say -- you said that the Warren Commission was covering parts of this investigation.

GARRISON: It would be more accurate to say they were covering the whole thing. In other words the lone assassin theory, which the Warren Commission developed, is a complete fraud. This is why you now have elements of the United States Government, and a large part of the news establishment of the United States doing everything it can, literally desperately, to try and conceal whatever news comes from New Orleans about this, because the United States Government has in this case perpetrated a major fraud.

INTERVIEWER: Well, was this done purposely?

GARRISON: Yes, of course. The main objective was to fool the people of the United States, and I presume the rest of the world, into thinking that this was a lone assassin, a Communist oriented individual, and keep from bringing up the obvious truth, that there was a conspiracy.

In other words, I suppose you might put it this way. The objective was to keep the people of this country thinking that they were still living in the best of all possible worlds; that they were not living in a world in which the big business, Texas style, financed the assassination, as it did; in which the right wing -- paramilitary right wing elements which were financed and encouraged in their training and given weapons by the Central Intelligence Agency was involved. All these things were too embarrassing to bring out.

So somewhere along the line the decision was made by someone to conceal the truth and go along with the Dallas scenario. And the Dallas scenario of course was totally false. But the U. S.

Government has now given the seal of approval to it, and so the people of this country have been given a completely false story.

INTERVIEWER: Now you say that there were members of the Dallas police department that were involved.

GARRISON: Oh yes, it couldn't have been done effectively without it. They were involved -- some of them were involved at Dealey Plaza, others in the Oak Cliff operation, in connection with covering up the killing of Officer Tippit, and particularly in the arrest of Oswald in back of the Texas theater.

But I want to emphasize that one of the problems in talking about groups is people quite often assume you're referring to the whole group. I have no doubt that the majority of the Dallas police force are good officers, and as well intentioned as any police force in the country. But you have within the Dallas police force, you have an element, essentially the Minute Man element, the extreme militant right wing group, which is actively involved in assassination.

INTERVIEWER: Mr. Garrison, may we go back a little bit and -- I'm sure that there is a certain amount of confusion as to the sequence of events. The plot, I think as you've called it, to assassinate President Kennedy, how did it -- where did it develop, where did it start?

GARRISON: Well actually I probably gave the impression in my interview, because I was concentrating on one aspect it started in New Orleans. It actually didn't start in New Orleans. It appears to have begun in Texas. Again I have to say -- I'm about to

say that an element of big business in Dallas, Texas, big business was involved. Oil money helped finance it. There's all kinds of monies coming down to finance the assassination.

But it is not the entire structure, it is just a small group within the structure. But not long after Oswald came back from Russia he was taken over by a White Russian group there, and including the White Russian group individuals who were setting him up as early as 1962. But the New Orleans part came in later, when extreme right wing individuals -- and even as I say that, to avoid misunderstanding, I am not a left wing individual. I'm pretty much middle of the road. It just happens that this was the work of a group of extreme right wing fanatics.

But the Dallas individuals, this portion of the Dallas establishment, of oil millionaires, Minute Men and so forth, and a handful of the White Russians who got control of Oswald actually started this as early as 1962. The point of moving Oswald to Dallas was really -- I mean to New Orleans, was really to de-Dallasize him, so that he would become an individual not from Dallas. He was put in New Orleans about six or seven months, a nesting place, and control was kept of him. And he was set up with some Communist appearing activity.

Now they were able to do this because employees of the Central Intelligence Agency are involved in the assassination. Again, not the management, not necessarily career agents. But nevertheless it is clear that employees of the Central Intelligence Agency were keeping control of Oswald and were persuading that he was still engaged

in CIA work, as he was in Russia.

And so he was brought to New Orleans to de-Dallasize him, so that when the time came he would not be a Dallas man.

INTERVIEWER: Well, there was a little confusion with -- that Oswald sort of perpetrated himself, wasn't there, when he -- for his Cuban -- what was he called, the outfit...?

GARRISON: Fair Play For Cuba.

INTERVIEWER: ...Fair Play For Cuba, and he gave the wrong address at one time.

GARRISON: Actually Oswald was operating out of the -- out of the office of the most conservative anti-Castro individual in New Orleans, Guy Bannister. And again, while we do not necessarily appeal to Guy Bannister personally as involved, and I want to avoid mentioning any individuals, the fact remains that there is a Minute Man aspect, and a number of Minute Men individuals involved in this.

And the first address which Lee Oswald put on his Fair Play For Cuba pamphlets was 544 Camp Street, which was the office of the anti-Castro right wing operation in New Orleans. They had to correct that. Well, by the time they corrected it you had a key there which the Warren Commission ignored. In other words, it indicated at the outset he was in the control of a militant right wing element.

INTERVIEWER: Now, also in the Playboy article you said that Fidel Castro could actually clear this whole thing up as to the source and the -- where the plot came from, and actually almost testified to the fact that the whole plot was perpetrated

with his knowledge.

GARRISON: I don't -- If I said that then I didn't make myself clear. Because remember, I think this is an accurate, well done article, but it consists of several hundred facts, and there's a problem of communication between humans. I would have to clarify that now and say, I do not think that Fidel Castro would know with precision that much about it.

I think that from his --with his detachment -- and again I'm certainly no supporter of his, or of any Communist, but with his detachment, again, I think that he was probably able to sense what was in process when it happened.

INTERVIEWER: I see.

GARRISON: In a general way. And that's what I mean, I'm sure.

INTERVIEWER: Well going back to the New Orleans aspect of it, do you feel that in New Orleans you have the key to the entire probe, I think, if we want to call it that?

GARRISON: Well, let me see if I can answer the question this way. The only reason I would say that we have a key to it in New Orleans is because New Orleans happens to be within our jurisdiction. And we can -- we can investigate in Dallas, and we have been investigating in Dallas. Now I can even talk about Dallas without having a head cut off from my investigator. But New Orleans is simply a corner of the tapestry. And we happened to stumble across it.

And I don't claim that it was a great investigative job.

I don't think there was really an honest effort before. The FBI was not given the entire picture. The Central Intelligence Agency was concealing a large part of it and being protected. And apparently no local jurisdictions anywhere looked into it. So we stumbled across a corner of the tapestry.

But the main part is still in Dallas. I doubt that it will ever be investigated in Dallas because of the fantastic financial power of the elements of the establishment that are involved. You can't become head of the police force, and you can't become a major figure in law enforcement in Dallas without the approval of some of these very individuals who sponsored the assassination.

INTERVIEWER: Well, in Dallas itself there are still many unanswered questions, such as the -- almost the, well, excitement or battle over, Was it one shot, or was it several? In your article - the interview in Playboy -- you have gone with the theory that there were seven, or perhaps more men that actually fired.

GARRISON: There's no mystery about whether or not there was more than one shot. I don't think I can honestly say with precision exactly how many, because the only persons who can say exactly how many are the individuals who were doing the shooting. There would necessarily be a certain amount of confusion in such a situation.

It is clear however that there were at least three different directions from which shooting was coming. It was coming from the book Depository, although from a different location than the window where Oswald's supposed to be. It's quite apparent that there was no shooting from that window, and least of all Oswald. And it ap-

more likely that they were shooting from another building in the rear of either the Sheriff's Building, or more likely the Dalton Building. And above all it is clear that there were -- there was firing from the grassy knoll, and the more significant firing, and the larger amount was from the grassy knoll.

That for example is where the fatal shot came from. But again, these things are concealed by a rather simple technique. What the Warren Commission did was to call practically nobody from the area of the grassy knoll. Two-thirds of the people in Deeley Plaza heard the shooting from the grassy knoll. They were not called. Some of the people from the grassy knoll threw themselves -- from the grassy knoll area -- threw themselves down on the ground to keep from being hit. They used phrases like "a fusilade of fire coming over the stone wall." At least one of them saw the face of one of the men shooting from over the stone wall. And these people were not called before the Warren Commission because it would have ruined the scenario.

To go to another aspect, if you take the time to go through the medical testimony, before they got real control of the doctors, which took some years -- now I'm sure if you go to the different doctors they'll either say, I have no comment, or they've decided on reflection after three years and say in the official position that maybe they were wrong.

But initially you find that the doctors at Parkland Hospital had diagnosed the President's wound in the throat as being an

entrance wound, not an exit wound. So there is a frontal shot there. And then when you read the cause of death, which decision was made by Dr. McClellan a little after four in the afternoon, you read -- you find out that the fatal shot came in the President's temple. And the temple is in the front of his head, and the Book Depository is behind him. But of course these things are muted, and have never been -- are not even mentioned in the summary by the Warren Commission, because the idea is to try and make it look like it was Oswald in the rear.

INTERVIEWER: One of the things that fascinated me in the article in Playboy was the fact that so many items have been classified as top secret and placed in the National Archives.

GARRISON: For 75 years.

INTERVIEWER: For 75 years. In some of these files do you think there is more information?

GARRISON: There's no question about it. As a matter of fact you can -- you can damn near get an idea of what happened, even if you had not investigated it, by just going over the titles which were -- in other words, files are given titles at a time when the particular persons making them up aren't thinking about the concealment aspect, which is done later on by superiors. And if you go over the list of titles of files which cannot be looked at for 75 years, you can get an idea of the curious things which concern the elements of the United States Government, and which they're trying to conceal.

Now the attitude of the U. S. Government is that if you're

30 years old right now, when you're 102, you can look at these files. That is, if they do not decide 75 years from now that it has to be delayed another 75 years, which is entirely possible.

INTERVIEWER: This can be done.

GARRISON: Well, of course. I'm sure that they do not intend for any living person to see what's in these files. For example, the file entitled "The Central Intelligence Dossier on Lee Harvey Oswald," which undoubtedly would show the pre-existing relationship between Oswald and the CIA, would show he was not a Communist in any way. The CIA file on Jack Ruby, which would show that Jack Ruby was involved in a gun running operation, which is an operation that the CIA encouraged, because it was useful to it with regard to its anti-Castro activities.

One of the most interesting files, which is classified as secret, is the -- is entitled "Allegations of Private First Class Eugene Dinken." Here is a private first class, almost as low as you can get in the army, and he's made some allegations. But you cannot know what these allegations are because it might affect national security. Well these allegations are -- what these allegations were very simply was that here is an individual, a young man in the service, we found out by another route was saying that the President of the United States was probably going to be assassinated by right wing elements sooner or later, by a Minute Man element. And he was saying it so strongly that he got in trouble in the service.

A big production was made of it at the time. And when that turned out to be true, the United States Government had to keep it secret because they don't want people knowing what happened.

INTERVIEWER: Well now, Mr. Garrison, you're -- you've made, I don't know whether charges is the right word, but you have said that the government has been suppressing facts and people, and places have been kind of clouded over. Have you had anybody try and stop you from making statements like this?

GARRISON: Well, they can't directly try and stop me from making statements. They have a technical problem there because one of their objectives is to try and make this appear to be, again, the best of all possible worlds. But everything that can be done behind the scenes is being done.

For example you have the -- and everything that can be done by indirection is being done. For example, you have the Attorney General of the United States announcing within days after Shaw's -- is arrested, that Shaw has been investigated and cleared by the FBI. Well of course this was a lie. And later on the Justice Department had to admit it was a lie.

Well when they admitted it was a lie, the New York Times, which is -- which plays the game with the establishment, put it on page 64. Parenthetically, when a convict whom my office convicted announced that we had offered him herein to testify falsely, the Times put that on the front page. This is the way they play the game.

Now the -- they're doing everything they can. My phones

have been monitored for a long time. There's obviously a mail check through the Post Office about inspection of mail. But this is -- the U. S. has been doing this a long time. But it's just doing it a little stronger here. The use of the telephone company, which -- You see the telephone company, for example -- Again we have a problem throughout this whole thing about the difference between image and reality; the difference between things as they should be, as we are told they are, and as they really are.

And you have the telephone company, and you have a picture of your friendly telephone man taking a little boy across the street, or something. But in reality the telephone company, in a case like this, becomes an extension of the United States Government, of what is now a super state.

For example, the federal government does not have to tap your phone. They don't tap our phones, they monitor them. In other words, in our case for example, our lines, the private lines, office and home, of every individual connected with this case, every key witness, is -- is just thrown by attaching a connection between two terminals at the phone company into a cable that goes into a federal monitoring room, so it's all monitored. This became obvious to us early.

But this is a standard part of the super state, whether it was Adolph Hitler, or it's Stalin. We have reached the point of being a super state. But this is -- there's more power than there should be in the federal government, and it's reached the point where the idea of democracy is -- still exists, and lip service

has to be given. It's a facade that's held up every now and then like a sign, but in reality it's fading away more and more.

INTERVIEWER: How do you conduct your business if you have these problems with the telephone and the mail? How do you conduct your investigations and get your reports without having it -- well, the cover blown?

GARRISON: Well Scott, there are two things that are true. First of all, we don't worry that much about the federal government picking up most of the details, because our attitude is that -- that hopefully sooner or later the people of the United States are going to demand an end to the fraud. And the more that the government finds out, we know exactly what happens, the harder it is going to be for them to continue to play the role of having looked into it. So to a great extent we're just going about our business, and let them pick up what they want.

With regard to sensitive matters, new areas, say the discovery of Oswald and Jack Ruby in another town, where it's not generally known they were together, details about that, or Jack Ruby and Dave Ferrie, mutual connections of theirs which we've established, that sort of thing, mutual connections of Lee Oswald and Dave Ferrie, and other people whose names I don't want to mention -- where we've established that and we don't want it to go straight to the defendant, because there's no doubt in our minds that the federal government gives whatever information it has straight to the defendant because its position is to completely protect the assassins of John Kennedy, well then we have to speak

in generalities or hold off and talk face to face.

INTERVIEWER: Mm-hm. Now you mentioned Clay Shaw before and one of the questions that I think that's in people's mind is why has it taken so long to get this trial into court?

GARRISON: Well, the reason it's taking so long is because the defense keeps filing pleadings; in other words, we can't even set the date yet. The defense makes statements every now and then, "We're ready to go to trial." And, of course, that's picked up and put in the New York Times.

They file a new pleading which means we can't set the trial. Actually I think they've reached the point where they know that this is not a laughing matter any more; they know we have a case and they're stalling in every possible way.

We can't even set it now and I wanted to go to trial in September; it's being stalled and stalled while the press of the establishment, Newsweek, the Washington Post, the Los Angeles Times, the National Broadcasting Company, the Columbia Broadcasting System, are pounding away, pounding away, trying to get at the potential jurors and affect their outlook; and meanwhile the case is being held off.

It's--the defense and these elements of the federal government are coordinating pretty effectively; in other words, I'd sum it up by saying the attitude of the federal government is, they have to know very well how Jack Kennedy was killed and why and they couldn't care less.

Their interest is not truth; this is a game of power; and it is to their advantage to have the man who killed Kennedy go free now because it would complicate things to have him caught; and that, of course, includes helping Shaw as much as possible.

INTERVIEWER: Well then, you're saying that Oswald actually didn't kill Kennedy.

GARRISON: Oswald never killed anybody in his life. Oswald was an employee of the Central Intelligence Agency during every day he was in Russia, apparently in connection with--he was in anti-aircraft in the Marines, you know--apparently in connection with spotting to see if the U-2's which we were using during the first part of this time in Russia, if the hot engines left vapor trails.

For example, when he's talking to Offstein at--over at Child's, a place he worked in, in Fort Worth, a place incidentally which is engaged in making government maps; it's a classified operation. Oswald worked there almost immediately when he came back.

But he mentioned to Offstein that he never saw a vapor trail all the time he was in Minsk. He was working for the U.S. government there and he was working for the U.S. government, he thought, in New Orleans and even in Dallas. He didn't kill anyone; he was a beautiful patsy and they saw him early and said, "He's beautiful; he's just what we want."

And they used him. But he didn't kill anybody. He

never killed Wiggat; he didn't shoot at the President. And that's not even close, that's not even close.

But the only thing I'm curious about is, as time goes on and we show that, how is the establishment going to adjust? What is the New York Times going to do, and the Washington Post? Are they going to pretend that they never took the other position? Or are they going to pretend that nothing is happening down in New Orleans as we get convictions?

I'm waiting to see how they handle that.

INTERVIEWER: Well now, of course, I think the obvious thing to say now is that obviously you feel that all of this can be proved.

GARRISON: It has been proved. We've won this fight. It's a communication problem now. They--they are through as far as developing the proof. The fraud which was perpetrated by the United States government is exposed; there's no question about it. I can sit down with any objective person and in a little while leave no doubt in his mind about the fact that Oswald did not shoot anyone; that he was an employee of the United States; that the United States government after having him acquire the name of a Communist in its service then participated in a smear and used that to take itself off the hook and keep from being embarrassed.

I can prove it to anybody if I have a little time; I can't bring it out all publicly now because of the trial; but

genesis and the place where it's carried through completely, is in Dallas; but what are you goingto do when there are individuals in law enforcement in Dallas who are deeply involved in the assassination? When they are protected by a handful of millionaires who helped sponsor the thing, in the name of patriotism, in the insane sense; and when the United States government is protecting the killers of Jack Kennedy for practical reasons, who's going to prosecute them? I can't go over in Dallas and prosecute them. As a matter of fact, it's going to be a little harder to go in Dallas now that I've mentioned this aspect which we've kept quiet about.

And it's obvious that the United States government has no interest in justice or truth in this case; justice and truth are just an embarrassment: the matter's closed; we must go on to more important things.

The assassination's been ratified by the United States; they accepted it. They changed their foreign policy; they went back to the foreign policy that the sponsors of the assassination wanted; and they don't want to go into it because it's embarrassing.

But to sum this point up the fact probably is that there will be in our lifetimes no real prosecution of the sponsors and key individuals, or the assassins, because the men in the jurisdiction where it happened and where it really originated are owned, controlled, by individuals who sponsored it and they're also protected by the United

[illegible] government.

But I'm going to do this after the Shaw case. I'm going to bring out their names one by one and their involvement, no matter how powerful, no matter how rich they are and invite them to come into New Orleans to sue me. Then if they come into New Orleans to sue me, then I can prove their guilt in a civil trial.

But that's the only way I know to communicate to the people of this country what a fraud has been perpetrated.

INTERVIEWER: Mr. Garrison, if these statements that you have political ambitions for Washington from the state of Louisiana,--let's say you did get to Washington; the people voted you into Congress or into the Senate--what would be your action in Washington with regard to the assassination?

GARRISON: Scott, it's not possible for me to answer that because I have no political ambitions, least of all do I want to go to Washington. I have none whatsoever. I doubt if I would go if the opportunity presented itself; it wouldn't be that hard for me in Louisiana, to be honest about it; but I couldn't be less interested.

I happen to like what I'm doing. When I've finished what I'm doing I might go in the private practice again and have nothing to do with politics or government or reporters who presume that I've gone into this investigation for political reasons which certainly excludes you but I

many reporters have that attitude.

And I'm more interested in private practice. I only have the interest in building the best DA's office in the country and we certainly have one of them. We've accomplished that; now when we finish doing everything we can to communicate to thepeople of this country the fantastic fraud that has been accomplished in the name of the United States government, with a gold eagle stamped on it, then I'm interested in going back into private practice. And Washington? I couldn't be less interested, especially with what I know now about Washington.

INTERVIEWER: Well, Mr. Garrison, going back just a shade, there have been a number of people involved in the Kennedy investigation who have died. I believe the figure is somewhere in the neighborhood of 20?

GARRISON: It's up to 35.

INTERVIEWER: 35. And one of the insurance companies said that the odds for this sort of a concentration...

GARRISON: Trillion to one.

INTERVIEWER: A trillion to one. What is your attitude toward this?

GARRISON: Well, the insurance company's right because all the deaths are not accidental but again I think this is a problem that has to be approached with balance. In my judgement, most of the deaths which are described are normal in the sense of being reasonably representative of the

average, predictable incidents.

For example, there's a heart attack here and an automobile accident there. On the other hand, there's no question about the fact that a number of the deaths are murders. For example, the man who--quote--"committed suicide" by throwing himself through a plate-glass window--did not commit suicide, he was thrown--Hunk Kellian--he was thrown through the plate-glass window. His wife worked for Jack Ruby.

And a number of individuals who worked for Jack Ruby had to see too much. For example, persons involved in the assassination in New Orleans as well as individuals involved at Dealey Plaza and involved in the shooting of Tippetts' have been at Jack Ruby's Carrousel Club; and we've established them there.

And it wasn't that hard; this is the--this is the unbelievable part, it wasn't that hard. But anybody who was a witness to that has been--and known to be a witness--has been methodically removed, like Nancy Mooney.

Nancy Mooney was not only employed by Jack Ruby but she was privy to many of these--these happenings. Incidentally the Warren Commission Report never--the 26 volumes--never quite admits she works for Jack Ruby; but she did.

And in 1964 she was one day arrested on a minor technicality. She had an argument with a girl or something. The other girl was not arrested; she's arrested and in two hours the Dallas police announced that she'd hanged herself.

Well, she'd been removed too and the probability is that she was murdered. But there are a number of others who were murdered for practical reasons and this would continue even now except for the problem that the spotlight has been put on it. It's a little hard for the individuals who initiated this, or elements of the Central Intelligence Agency, to murder somebody now because the spotlight's on it.

You see, the U.S. government never murders anybody but the Central Intelligence Agency doesn't hesitate at anything where an objective is in sight.

But right now it's a little difficult to murder somebody because these questions have been raised.

INTERVIEWER: May I just--just stop for a second there? You said that Nancy Mooney had been taken to the Dallas police station...

GARRISON: Yes, right.

INTERVIEWER: And two hours later she was dead from hanging...

GARRISON: She was hanged with her toreador pants...

INTERVIEWER: You said this was murder. Does this...?

GARRISON: I said probably. I wasn't there. I want to be...

INTERVIEWER: Yeah, yeah. But this implies involvement from perhaps the Dallas police? I don't know, I'm asking a question.

GARRISON: Scott, individuals in the Dallas police force helped kill Jack Kennedy, why should they hesitate with Nancy Mooney? But again when I say this I have to emphasize that

there's no question about the fact that the great majority of individuals in the Dallas police force are honest, well-intentioned policemen; however, it is clear that individuals on the Dallas police force were involved in the assassination and involved in the continuing protection of the assassins and were involved in things like this.

Anybody--any American who's curious about that can go to his library and every library in the country still has a set of the Warren commission Reports--unless they've removed that--and if they will read the radio log--they can look up the Sawyer exhibit which is the exhibits in--after the testimony, and the Sawyer exhibits, if they want to see the--a clear on-the-record indication of the involvement of the Dallas police, for example, in protecting the individual killed Tippett. Tippett was killed by one of the other individuals working on the assassination plot when they just left the vicinity of a church called the Church of the Abundant Life which happens to be at the corner of Tenth and Crawford.

And the man that killed Tippett actually ran around the block, dropped his jacket off in the parking lot and went straight into the Church of the Abundant Life; it was--I can't tell you how easy it was to establish this; it's unbelievable that he went into the Church of the Abundant Life.

The time he went in there Oswald was sitting in the back of the Texas theater as instructed and he'd bought a ticket and this fiction of a man going in without buying a

REC 2

FOR PUBLIC AFFAIRS STAFF

PROGRAM	Page One	STATION	WABC-TV and the ABC-TV Network
DATE	September 24, 1967 - 2:30 PM	CITY	New York

FULL TEXT

ANNOUNCER: 'Page One.' Channel Seven's weekly news conference, with the men and women who shape events in the metropolitan area.

On Part One today our guest is New Orleans' District Attorney, Jim Garrison.

Mr. Garrison will be interviewed by Channel Seven newsmen, John Schubeck, Milt Lewis, and John Parsons.

Here is your moderator, Bill Beutel.

BEUTEL: Good afternoon.

After the assassination of President John F. Kennedy almost four years ago the Warren Commission concluded that Lee Harvey Oswald acting alone, shot and killed President Kennedy, firing three shots from a rifle from a window in the Texas Book Depository Building in Dallas, Texas. This explanation of the assassination of President Kennedy was officially accepted by the federal government, and by most people.

But Jim Garrison, the District Attorney of New Orleans, does not accept this explanation. Mr. Garrison believes there was a conspiracy to kill President Kennedy, that five or six shots were fired at the President, by at least four gunmen, who were assisted by several other people.

Mr. Garrison believes Lee Harvey Oswald was not a part of the conspiracy, and did not shoot President Kennedy. Mr. Garrison also says that some of the police in Dallas, Texas were a part of the conspiracy. Mr. Garrison has made arrests in connection with his investigation, and he secured an indictment against Clay Shaw of

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Orleans for his alleged role in the alleged conspiracy.

Jim Garrison's rather vocal disagreement with the Warren Commission's Report has raised a lot of controversy, and that's why he's our guest this afternoon on Page One.

Welcome to Page One, Mr. Garrison.

We'll begin the questioning with John Shubeck.

SHUBECK: Thank you, Bill.

Mr. Garrison, you're in the midst of what could very well be one of the most important investigations in the history of the United States.

Are you in New York in connection with this investigation? If not, what are you in the city for?

GARRISON: Well, I'm in New York for several reasons. One of them is in connection with the investigation, to go over some particulars with a film expert who's still working on the case. Another reason is in connection with the recent article in Playboy, because I have an opportunity to try and communicate some of the issues of the case. A third reason, some personal business.

SHUBECK: Did you receive any payment for the Playboy article?

GARRISON: No, and I -- I don't accept money from -- personally, from any source in connection with the investigation.

SCHUBECK: Do you think you derived any political benefit from this Playboy article?

GARRISON: Uh, political benefit? I don't think there's any political benefit for a Democrat from the south, trying to show that the Administration's position is entirely wrong in the assassination of -- furthermore, when you come from a southern state like Louisiana, which is a very conservative state, and you happen to have found out that a number of the individuals involved in the assassination are Minutemen, I -- I don't think there's any political benefit anyone could picture.

But I might add, finally, it doesn't matter - because I have no interest in politics.

LEWIS: On the question of finances which you mentioned a moment ago, sir - on the occasions you've gone to Las Vegas, who picked up the tab?

GARRISON: The cases I've gone to Las Vegas were when I was

going in connection with either a District Attorney's Conference, or business along those lines. On three different occasions when I went to the window and wanted to check out, I was told that, 'You're a guest at the Sands, all you have to do is pay the phone bills and valet, and other things.' And I've learned that, separately, that that's what they usually do with public officials. Since I don't gamble and have no other business at the Sands, I didn't regard it as significant. And don't now.

LEWIS: You don't think it compromises you in anyway, sir?

GARRISON: No, I don't think it does, because we've cleaned up every racket in the City of New Orleans without exception, and I don't have to worry about that. If I had some connection with the mob, as they say, and had to worry about it, I -- I wouldn't go there. But I don't have -- I don't have to worry about it.

LEWIS: Well, on that score, was a lieutenant of Carlos Marcello (?), who is by repute the big Mafia boss down there, did he arrange for you to stay out there?

GARRISON: Nobody ever arranged for me to stay at the Sands. The only times I've ever been there are when I, just on the spur of the moment, decide -- if I'm going to Los Angeles, or to Phoenix, I go by way of Las Vegas, and spend a few days at the Sands. No one has ever invited me. I have never been a guest of a mobster of any kind. I do not know Carlos Marcello. I have never seen him. I have no connection with him.

It makes a good news story, but it just doesn't happen to be true.

PARSONS: Mr. Garrison, you said a few moments ago that -- that while you're in New York City you're going over some pictures in connection with the probe. Can you be more specific to what you are doing here in connection with your probe?

GARRISON: There's a man who -- I presume he won't mind my mentioning his name, who's done pioneer work in connection with gathering pictures, both film and still shots, and his name is Richard Sprague. I guess he's the top expert in the country in gathering films with regard to the assassination. I'm going to be with him while I'm here.

PARSONS: Insofar as you've been with him, and you've looked over any pictures, have you discovered anything new that you can tell us about now?

GARRISON: I want to give you just an example. There's so many things. The most important things that have developed are -- are the structure, in the sense that you develop -- the timing used in the Zapruda films is based, but I can give you an example which is

rather interesting, if you want.

The last time we were here we located a picture taken when the police had just brought the -- the rifle out of the book depository. And they're holding it up, and it's -- you see police gathered around, a number of civilians - and it's a real interesting picture, and what makes it so interesting is that the rifle does not have a telescopic sight on it. And, of course, Oswald's did. And it was determined that this rifle had been brought out of the depository approximately five minutes after one. That's roughly twenty-five minutes before Oswald's rifle was found, in quotes.

But the -- the rifle initially brought out of the depository had no telescopic sight on it at all.

PARSONS: Have you found anything new, anything at this time, since you've been in New York ...

GARRISON: I haven't met with him yet. I haven't met with him yet.

BEUTEL: The basis of your examination will be the Zapruder film altogether?

GARRISON: No. I've been through the Zapruder film, both live and stills. I didn't mean to imply that that's what we're for. I meant that the Zapruder films turned out to be particularly valuable, because it gives a -- it is a basic reference with regard to time. In other words, it gives the time frame within which shots were fired. And from that Sprague has been able to determine almost exactly when other different pictures were taken, the Moorman picture, and the next pictures, and all the others, using the Zapruder films as a base.

BEUTEL: Your most recent charge, vis-a-vis the assassination, is that there were members of the Dallas police force involved in the assassination. Now, you didn't exactly spell that out, to my knowledg

What were they doing in the assassination?

GARRISON: Well, Bill, in answering that, I must say, first of all, that I -- I -- it's quite clear that most of the Dallas police force consists of -- of good police officers who are not involved in any way. Having made that point, I want to say that it's been apparent for a long time that there were some invididuals that were involved in what happened in Dealy Plaza, were connected with what happened to Officer Tippett, particularly with leading the police -- other police cars astray by the use of a police radio in Oak Cliff, and of course with the execution of Oswald by Jack Ruby on Sunday.

There are some police individuals involved in these actions, and

we've known this for some time, although while we had a man working in Dallas, it wasn't exactly why we announced ...

BEUTEL: Well, did these police individuals that you refer to, were they in on the conspiracy before the fact of the conspiracy, or did they just get in on it and do whatever they did after the conspiracy -- after the assassination?

GARRISON: No, no. No, no. No, no -- before -- before the fact. They are a part of the pre-existing structure before the fact, and these particular police officers are individuals connected with the Minutemen organization.

LEWIS: Have you -- have you discussed this conspiracy theory of yours with these officers? Have you interrogated them? Do you plan to?

GARRISON: You mean, am I going over into Dallas ...

LEWIS: Have you sent your man -- you man ...

GARRISON: ... to interrogate them? No. No.

LEWIS: Do you intend to ...

SCHUBECK: (INAUDIBLE)

GARRISON: No.

(CROSSTALK)

SCHUBECK: Well, did he talk to the policemen?

GARRISON: These individual policemen?

SCHUBECK: Yes.

GARRISON: Oh, certainly not.

LEWIS: Well, do you intend to arrest them? What do you intend to do with them ...

GARRISON: I don't intend to do anything ...

LEWIS: whoever they are?

GARRISON: ... at all at the moment, except to try and bring out some of the additional facts so other people interested in the case can have a better understanding of what happened.

SCHUBECK: Mr. Garrison, let me nail this down. Are these

Dallas policemen still members of the Dallas police force?

GARRISON: Some of them are, and some of them are not.

SCHUBECK: Well, now, by your publicizing this, don't you think you are hurting your case by letting John Smith know 'I've got an eye on you?'

GARRISON: There's no question about it, anything you do in this sort of activity has a plus factor and a minus factor and is a calculat risk. But, again, I'm interested -- I have to wear two hats in this sort of situation, because the case is not just of interest to people i New Orleans. I have to wear one as a prosecutor, so you'll find me say ing nothing about Mr. Shaw, who we have to presume is innocent. On the other hand, because we have learned things that I think the country has a right to know, I try to publicize certain things that will let every- body in America know what happened, to the extent that it won't hurt th case. And this is a calculated risk in this case, but I think your poin't is well made.

WARSONS: Well, aren't you really saying, Mr. Garrison, that you have a feeling that some members of the Dallas police are involved, but you don't have proof? Otherwise, you would obviously arrest them.

GARRISON: No. We have -- we have proof, but I can't go in Dallas and arrest anybody. I have no arresting authority in Dallas. All I can do with regard to individuals outside the jurisdiction is, when it becomes clear at -- of their involvement at -- and is timely, I will bring it out, so that if the people in that jurisdiction want something done about it, they can do it. But I can't arrest anyone in Dallas, anymore than I can in New York.

SCHUBECK: You've made attempts in the past to bring people to the bar of justice, into your area, into your jurisdiction. Why haven't you done this in the case of the Dallas policemen?

GARRISON: Because -- for two reasons. Aren't you aware that our attempts to bring people back to the bar of justice have been very unsuccessful? We have never had extradiction trouble before, but we've been shown that we can't do it. Secondly, these individuals that we've tried to bring back are involved in actions in our juridictions. The individuals on the Dallas police force are not active in our jurisdic- tion. However, we have established their involvement in the assassina- tion, so I raise the point so that if the Dallas people want to look into it they know that there's ...

(CROSSTALK)

LEWIS: Are you saying the District Attorney in Dallas would not accept your information?

GARRISON: I don't want to get in a fight with Henry Wade, because it accomplishes nothing. I'm simply saying that it's been quite clear for a long time that individuals of the Dallas police force who were associated with the Minutemen are involved. And anyone in Dallas, or anyone in the rest of the country, that wants to see a specific example can turn to the -- go to their library and look at the Warren Commission Exhibits. They can look at the Sawyer Exhibit, and watch the activities of car 223, in the way that car 223 pulls away from the Church of the Abundant Light where the individual who killed Tippit ran, pulls them away to the Marcellus Library, pulls them away again when they start to go back. Two Twenty-Three, whoever manned 223, it's just one example of the involvement of the Dallas police.

BEUTEL: Well, have you -- have you given Henry Wade the names - if you know the names and identity of the Dallas police - involved in Car 223, or involved in whatever other connection they might be involved in, according to your information? Have you given Henry Wade the names of these people, so that he may do something if he wants to?

GARRISON: Bill, let me -- let me save some time and give you the short answer ...

BEUTEL: Sure.

GARRISON: The Dallas Establishment, certain individuals of the Dallas Establishment, including some of the -- a few of the oil rich men who have strong control over the Dallas Establishment, are involved in the assassination of the President, and it would be a waste of time to talk to any individuals in Dallas about it. Obviously, there's no interest in their doing anything about it, and I don't propose to get in a fight with any single individual. But it's been perfectly plain for years that they consider the matter closed ...

BEUTEL: Do we hear you correctly? Did you say that there were certain oil magnates in Dallas who were a part of the assassination plot?

GARRISON: That financed it, sponsored it, yes.

BEUTEL: You haven't named those people yet ...

GARRISON: I don't propose to name any of those people until well after the Shaw trial ...

LEWIS: Well, Mr. Garrison, at the outset you said there were at least three people involved. Later on you said at least five people involved. Later on you said at least seven people involved. And now this past week you've brought in members of the Dallas police department. Number one ...

BEUTEL: And today the oil people.

LEWIS: ... how many members of the Dallas police department, so far as you suspect, are involved in this alleged conspiracy?

GARRISON: I will not answer your question. You see, you are concerned about specifics, and it bothers you that I know more about the case than I knew some months ago. I might learn in the next six months, as a result of our investigation, that instead of a hundred people, three hundred are involved. If so, I will tell the truth. We don't take a position and hold ourselves to it like concrete.

Furthermore, I don't think you are right in your recitation that it's been a steady progression as it's continued. From the outse it has been obvious that there were more than three people involved in the conspiracy. There are more than three people involved in New Orle alone. And that's been obvious.

LEWIS: You know, one of the great district attornies of the United States, and I think you'll recognize this, is a man by the name of Frank S. Hogan. And he never tells you nothin'.
How do you expect, sir, by your making these disclosures, without naming people, how can you possibly conclude your case successfully?

GARRISON: Because I have a problem, as I said before, of communications. I disclose nothing about my case. With regard to the Shaw case my policy has been the same as Frank Hogan's. If you go through my statements to the press, you will find from the time I arrested Mr. Shaw that I have had nothing to say that would infer that he was guilty. I've said again and again that he is presumed to be innocent. All I am trying to do is get the word out that there is a problem here, the people of the country have not been told the truth I think it's my duty to do that. I think that Frank Hogan would proba bly do the same thing. I don't think he's had a parallel case ...

LEWIS: I beg to differ, but you go ahead.

BRUSEL: Mr. Garrison ...

GARRISON: Well, I don't know Frank Hogan, but I don't think he's had a parallel case.

BRUSEL: Mr. Garrison, I think, growing out of Milt Lewis' question is this question - wouldn't it have been wiser, in terms of evidence, et cetera, and publicity, to have waited until you had a whole package of a case to come up with any of it, rather than come up piece by piece and run into obstacles all along the way, that prevented you from coming ...

GARRISON: It would be much wiser, it would be infinitely wiser, if we lived in a dream world, in the best of all possible worlds

But this day would never have arisen ...

BEUTEL: Well, the point that Milt was making, I think, is that that is what the DA's that we in New York know would have done. Frank Hogan would, for example, have a package, and then he'd present it to a grand jury, get an indictment ...

GARRISON: No one -- no one in this case would have survived to get such a package. There would be no way in the world. By the time it was known you were working on it, it would have been interrupted. We have had every kind of obstacle conceivable, but because we burst into the spotlight before it was too late to stop us and let the public know what we were doing, it is difficult now for a major witness to be killed. It is difficult now for them to kill Shaw, and it's going to be kind of difficult for them to kill me.

BEUTEL: Well, you're saying then that your case has become easier to prosecute, to get information on, since you have put it in the bath of publicity?

GARRISON: Bill, I don't put -- again, let me distinguish. There are two things, there is our case against Shaw, about which I make no public statements. There is the assassination as a whole, which I think is -- is -- has to be publicized, the true facts, in a general way so that the people of this country will understand that a fraud has been perpetrated on them. I can't keep silent when I know this. So, those aspects of what I regard as a fraud I am trying to communicate. And one of the things I hope to accomplish by doing this is to get the federal government interested so it will again re-examine it. I've found that we get no help at all from them, but if we can get enough of the people interested, perhaps we can get the federal government to have a new investigation.

PARSONS: Mr. Garrison, speaking of obstacles, you said earlier this week that -- that you felt Senator Robert Kennedy, and I want to quote you, see if this is accurate, has done everything he could to obstruct the investigation.

Are those your words?

GARRISON: No. But in essence it's true. Let me say precisely what I said, John. What I said was -- I was asked if any individuals were obstructing our investigation, and I said that we had had quite a bit of trouble from Senator Robert Kennedy, because Walter Sheridan who is close to him made a real effort to get witnesses to leave the jurisdiction, has caused all kinds of interference. So I said, I have to conclude that Senator Robert Kennedy has made a real effort to stop the investigation. I'm not quibbling. I'm just trying to say ...

PARSONS: Well, why ...

GARRISON: ... I'm not sure it's all he could have done, because instead of sending one man down, he could have sent ten.

PARSON: Why do you feel he's not helping?

GARRISON: I don't know. For example, I have nothing but a high regard for the Kennedy family. I -- I admired Jack Kennedy, and I feel strongly about him, and I think that Robert Kennedy is a competent person. But, again, when I am asked if I have had anybody making any attempts to obstruct the investigation I have to tell the truth.

Now, in this case Walter Sheridan made a real effort - in one instance offered a man, a major witness, money to move to California before the trial, and guaranteed there would be no extradiction. And after he was charged, properly enough, for this, Senator Robert Kennedy came out with a statement which in effect was a testimony for the defendant.

PARSONS: Well, you're also quoted as saying that the Senator can, quote, perhaps explain better than I why his political career is so important.

Do you think it's his political career that's causing him to not help?

GARRISON: Again, I don't know the Senator, so there's no way for me to tell. All I can say is as a matter of logic it appears to me that he must have some problem resulting from the fact that he was Attorney General of the United States at the time the Warren Commissio reached this untrue conclusion, and I don't know why it would bother him. but I don't see what else it would be other than politics ....

PARSONS: You're dealing with the murder of his brother ...

GARRISON: Yes.

PARSONS: Do you think he would allow politics to stand in -- in the way of finding a resolution to that question?

GARRISON: Well, let me answer by saying that without any questio of a doubt he is interfering with the investigation of the murder of h brother, the first valid objective competent investigation they have ever had, one which has been successful, which is not going to be a fa ure in any way, one which is going to produce convictions with regard the assassination of the President of the United States, one which is already known to us, and you will know in time, as a successful invest gation, and he has made a real effort to stop it.

Now, I let you be the judge.

PARSONS: Well, what you're saying, then, is that Senator Kennedy, by not cooperating, is in effect letting the murderers of his brother walk the streets.

GARRISON: Well, yes. That's a fair statement, yes.

LEWIS: Well, now, Mr. Garrison, has Senator Kennedy or any of his aides directly, or circuitously, ever said to you, 'Jim Garrison, why don't you lay off?'

GARRISON: They've done more than that. They've tried to torpedo the case. They didn't have to say that to me. When Sheridan came down to New Orleans, among other things, he said that he was sent down there by Robert Kennedy, and he said one of his objectives was to see that Shaw never came to trial. So it doesn't matter what he says to me when he says that.

LEWIS: Did you ever try to check that out, Mr. Garrison, as a lawyer and an investigator? Did you ever try to check that out with Senator Kennedy himself?

GARRISON: I don't have to check it out. I'm telling you facts I know. You know, you bother me. I don't think you're a very objecti[illegible] questioner. Of course, I've checked it out with facts down there. Do you think I'd come up here and make statements like that off the top o[illegible] head if I don't know what I'm talking about?

PARSONS: Well, why don't -- why don't you just -- since you're involved in such a sensitive area here, merely pick up the phone and try to talk with Senator Kennedy?

GARRISON: I'm not interested in talking to anybody who interferes with an investigation, which is an obviously effective one, into the death of his brother.

PARSONS: Well, you're known to be a very tough, hard-boiled [illegible]. It's not unusual for you to pick up the phone and to call somebody you want to talk to, is it?

GARRISON: Yes, but I'm just not inclined to pick up the phone and talk to anybody who's tried to torpedo the investigation. I'm sorry, that's the way I am.

BRUEL: Have you ever talked to Robert Kennedy?

GARRISON: No, I haven't.

LEWIS: Incidentally, mentioning politics, as was mentioned a

moment ago, do you put any credence on some reports that you might run on the Vice-Presidential ticket, number two to George Wallace?

GARRISON: I wouldn't run on the Vice-Presidential ticket with anyone. I wouldn't run for the United States Senate. I'm not interested in politics of any kind. I'm interested in building the best District Attorney's Office I possibly can, and then I'm going back to private practice. I have no interest in politics at all beyond my office.

BRUTEL: Mr. Garrison, a few moments ago, in response to a question from Milt Lewis, you said that he was too worried about the specifics of the case -- I've forgotten just what the subject was that he -- that he was driving at ...

LEWIS: About getting in touch with Senator Kennedy ...

BRUTEL: No, no, no. No, that was not it. It was a different -- different area altogether, but just today I talked with somebody and they said, 'Gee, you know, I'd like to believe Jim Garrison's case, because I find some certain holes in the Warren Commission's Report, but Jim Garrison hasn't been able to come up with anything to really convince me.'

Well, now, these are the kind of specifics that people are really asking for, and the fact is that you have not yet come up with specifics, but you have hinted all along the specifics are just around the corner ...

GARRISON: Would you like to know why?

BRUTEL: Yes, sir, I would.

GARRISON: Because if I come up with specifics, Mr. Shaw will have his case reversed because I brought specifics before the trial.

One of my problems in trying to communicate about the case is that I cannot in fairness talk about the evidence before the trial. So I have a problem -- I want to say, the Warren Commission is wrong. It is not even close. But I cannot talk about the Shaw case.

I'll give you an example, though, if you want something you can find in the Warren Commission itself. For example, if you -- if you go to Volume Sixteen, Commission Exhibit 38, look in Lee Oswald's notebook, and you'll find -- towards the end you'll find a phone number which begins with PE, a Ft. Worth phone number. As a matter of fact, everybody in this country can do that, because they can go to their library where they have the Warren Commission Reports, and if they look in Volume 16, Exhibit 38, and look at the PE phone number,

which is a Ft. Worth phone number; and then if they go to another volume which is the Armstrong Exhibits, in the Armstrong Exhibits -- and they can find that volume, because on the outside it says, 'Allen Dufuepois. If they go in the Armstrong Exhibits, and go through the notebook of Jack Ruby -- if they go through the phone calls of Jack Ruby, rather, which is -- I'm sorry, it's another volume, if they go through the phone calls of Jack Ruby, on June the 6th they will find that Jack Ruby made two phone calls to that number, that is in Lee Oswald's notebook.

We can go on and on with examples like this ...

PARSONS: Well, do you think they were planning ...

GARRISON: ... but they -- they are -- the structure itself takes an hour to tell about. But I can give you more examples, if you want.

PARSONS: Mr. Garrison, were they planning -- was this the beginning of the conspiracy, in June?

GARRISON: No. The beginning of the conspiracy was -- was much earlier, John, and was at a higher level, involving people of much more importance ...

PARSONS: Well, I raised that only because the details of the motorcade and the planning of the trip weren't worked out until after September, and you're talking about a complicated ...

GARRISON: No, that's no -- that's no problem at all. The -- it -- the essential structure for the assassination was developed long before the specific site was developed, and it adapted itself to the site, is what happened. In other words, it was an alternate sort of thing. It could have happened in another town. Ultimately, there would have been a parade in Houston, or Ft. Worth, or something like that. And when it was finally set, the apparatus was set up.

[illegible]: John Schubeck.

SCHUBECK: Mr. Garrison, many people have charged you with being paranoiac. What do you think about that?

GARRISON: I don't think too many people have, but I have -- once in awhile when someone takes a position which we regard as grossly ridiculous that the Warren Commission has taken, perhaps I think back more than I should. But I don't think that the press has been greatly unfair to me, in balance. I wish that the press had been more curious about digging below the surface of the Warren

Commission, the assassination. But I don't think that anybody's picking on me.

I think that there is a genuine effort to interfere with the investigation; and I think that in time it will become obvious to anybody. And I suppose when occasionally I describe that, it does sound like it.

BEUTEL: Do you think Hilt Lewis was picking on you?

GARRISON: No. I think he's being a good news man. But I just want to let him know once in awhile I think he's pushing too hard in an irrelevant area that ...

LEWIS: Can I push a little bit more, Mr. Garrison?

GARRISON: Why, sure you can ...

LEWIS: I'm sure you can handle it ...

GARRISON: ... if you don't mind if I push back.

LEWIS: Oh, by all means.

GARRISON: All right.

LEWIS: Now, the president of the New Orleans Metropolitan Crime Commission has urged that you be barred from a grand jury investigation of organized crime.

Why?

GARRISON: We have had trouble with the organized -- with the Metropolitan Crime Commission for several years. As a matter of fact, the Metropolitan Crime Commission is composed of really pretty good people, and sincere people. It's dominated by a managing director who was a man whom I do not consider sincere, and who's recently got into trouble by making false accusations against one of the finest members of our City Council.

Whenever they've made these poricdic accusations, we have insisted on proof. We've called them before the Grand Jury, and again and again it turns out that he has no evidence, and nothing to say. And then later on there's another great announcement. So, as a result, since I am not a diplomat, I do not even answer letters from the Crime Commission. And, so, I don't have the warmest relations with the Crime Commission, although I'm conscious of the fact that most of the men are good men.

I understand his doing this. I think that he's probably influenced by Mr. Cohen.

Let me say this now about our investigation into -- into organized crime, which we're doing now ...

LEWIS: Is it very big down there, by the way?

GARRISON: Not too big, because they know me down there, and they know that we've cleaned up every racket.

But let me say this, and I haven't had a chance to say this before - what we did was to explain to the jury that -- which is a Louisiana law, which requires its Grand Jury advisor to be a member of the District Attorney's staff. But we said, 'Nevertheless, you pick whomever you want, and we will appoint them to our staff and they can be your advisor, anyone you name.' And they voted on it, and decided they wanted us to represent them. So, in other words, that matter is over with.

PARSONS: Are there any more arrests in connection with your alleged conspiracy due in the very near future?

GARRISON: John, not in the immediate future, but there will be in time in New Orleans. I have had -- among the education -- some of the education I've acquired in this case is that good defense lawyers can -- can sure complicate things and -- as they probably should, but we've been tremendously involved, and most of our time has been consumed answering pleadings in the Shaw case, and we just can't handle another parallel situation.

When we had the Shaw pleadings, and the Dean Andrews -- and in Dean Andrews' trial, for example, we only had one or two people investigating. So there won't be any other arrests prior to the Shaw case. After the trial, there will be others.

REUTEL: One more question ...

LEWIS: How would you have ...

(CROSSTALK)

REUTEL: Just a second, I'd like to ask this question - are you still absolutely convinced that you're going to blow wide open the Warren Commission Report, and show that it is absolutely false, when you get your case all put together?

GARRISON: We've already -- it's already as dead as Humty-Dumpty,

and there's no way for it to survive. We do have the picture of how the President was killed. We do know the names of indivíduals involved And we will not lose any cases.

Is that ...

BEUTEL: That's the answer I wanted to hear, anyway.

Gentlemen, I'm sorry to interrupt, but our time is up.

Our thanks, then, to Jim Garrison, the District Attorney of New Orleans, for being our guest today on Part One of Page One.

FBI

Date: 10/2/67

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____ AIRMAIL (Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, NEW ORLEANS (89-69)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
DALLAS, TEXAS, 11/22/63
MISC - INFO CONCERNING
(OO: DALLAS)

Enclosed herewith are newspaper articles appearing in New Orleans newspapers concerning above captioned case.

Enclosed for Dallas and Miami is one copy each of these newspaper articles.

ENCLOSURE

(3) - Bureau (Encs. 5)
1 - Dallas (Encs. 5) (89-43)
1 - Miami (Encs. 5)
1 - New Orleans
ECW:emh
(6)

REC-40
62-109060 — 5776
NOT RECORDED
18 OCT 4 1967

EX-113

F124

6 OCT 10 1967

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

(Mount Clipping In Space Below)

DELAY OR SHIFT ASKED FOR SHAW

DA Hurt Chances of Fair Trial, Claim

Attorneys for Clay L. Shaw, claiming that actions by District Attorney Jim Garrison have endangered Shaw's chances for a fair trial, asked Tuesday for a six month continuance in his criminal conspiracy case or a change of venue.

In a motion filed in Criminal District Court the defense asked Judge Edward A. Haggerty Jr. for a delay of at least six months, or, alternatively, that the trial be moved to another jurisdiction.

Claiming that it is impossible for their client to get a fair trial "now or in the near future," the defense said that since Shaw's March 1 arrest, Garrison began a "deliberate and calculated publicity barrage" against him on a "local, nationwide and worldwide basis, which resulted in "almost daily" coverage by news media.

The motion said that Garrison's acts have "destroyed or seriously prejudiced the right" of Shaw to a "fair trial and implanted in the minds of the public and prospective jurors" the district attorney's theories in the case.

ANOTHER MOTION FILED

Another motion filed Tuesday was another application for particulars in the state's case against Shaw. The application noted that under the statute covering criminal conspiracy, two basic elements of proof are "the agreement or combination of two or more persons" and "an act in furtherance" of the crime.

The application cited several state allegations and asked if they are supposed to be an "agreement or combination" or an "act in furtherance."

Among the allegations queried were a supposed meeting between Shaw, Lee Harvey Oswald, and David W. Ferrie in Ferrie's apartment in September, 1963, and another one, in the fall of 1963, between Shaw, Oswald and Jack Ruby in Baton Rouge.

Judge Haggerty had expressed hopes of holding a hearing Wednesday if the motions had been filed earlier Tuesday, but the motion apparently came too late for any action by the judge.

He said he had planned to question the current September jury panel on whether or not Shaw could get a fair trial, and to use the October panel for the trial itself.

However, the last day for the current panel is Wednesday.

JUDGE CONCERNED

"I certainly can't use the October jury to determine if Shaw can get a fair trial and use the same jury for the trial," Judge Haggerty said.

Judge Haggerty, at about 10:30 a. m., noticed Assistant District Attorney James L. Alcock in the courtroom and commented that he had received a telephone message from chief defense counsel F. Irvin Dymond to return his call.

"I'm not going to call him. I disdain handling court business on the telephone. This court is not here for the sole benefit of Mr. Dymond," he said.

A short time later Salvadore Panzeca, another defense counsel, entered the courtroom and said the defense intended to file its pleadings before the end of the court day.

The court sits until 4 p. m., he said, and added that the state has often filed motions in the afternoon.

"We want the same consideration," Panzeca said.

Judge Haggerty said he wanted the motions filed earlier so that the state might answer by the afternoon, and give him a chance to question the current jury panel.

"I specifically wanted these motions filed while Mr. Alcock was here to look at the pleadings. I wanted him to have his answer ready by this afternoon," the judge said.

"I understand one of the motions is for a change of venue," he added. If so, he explained, he wanted to use the September panel Wednesday for a hearing.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE 1
SECTION 1
TIMES PICAYUNE
NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Date: 9-27-67
Edition:
Author:
Editor:
Title: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEX. 11-22-63
Character: AFO
or
Classification: 89-
Submitting Office: N. O., LA.

☐ Being Investigated

62-109060-5776

ENCLOSURE

(Mount Clipping In Space Below)

Shaw Motions Block Move for October Trial

Clay L. Shaw will definitely not go on trial in October, Criminal District Judge Edward A. Haggerty Jr. said today.

Exactly when Shaw will face trial on charges of conspiracy in the slaying of President John F. Kennedy will depend on the outcome of a hearing on a set of motions filed yesterday by Shaw's attorneys, the judge indicated.

In a hectic court day yesterday, the judge's hopes for an October trial were dashed as defense attorneys came in with their motions too late for Dist. Atty. Jim Garrison's office to answer them and set up a hearing today. The judge had wanted to dispose of the hearing today and set an October trial date.

JUDGE HAGGERTY said he would ask Asst. DA James L. Alcock today how long it would take the state to file answers to yesterday's defense motions, and a hearing will be set on that basis.

The defense motions asked:

—A six-month delay in the trial, which would push it into next spring.

—Alternatively, if the delay is not granted, a change of venue, meaning Shaw would be tried elsewhere in Louisiana, outside the New Orleans area.

—Another application for particulars in the state's case against Shaw.

THE DEFENSE claims it is impossible for Shaw to receive a fair trial now because of actions by Garrison.

The DA, said the defense, "destroyed or seriously prejudiced the right" of Shaw to a fair trial with a "deliberate and calculated publicity barrage" since Shaw was arrested March 1.

The application for particulars noted that under the criminal conspiracy statute, two basic elements of proof are "the agreement or combination of two or more persons" and "an act in furtherance" of the crime.

THE APPLICATION cited several state allegations and asked if they are supposed to be an "agreement or combination" or an "act in furtherance."

Judge Haggerty was angry that defense attorney F. Irvin Dymond did not file the motions until late yesterday, because today is the last day for the jury panel which the judge planned to use to determine if a change of venue is needed.

"I CERTAINLY can't use the October jury to determine if Shaw can get a fair trial and use the same jury for the trial," said the judge.

"This means this case will be thrown back a whole month due to Mr. Dymond's tardiness," Judge Haggerty said.

The judge declined to speculate on whether the trial will begin in November. Officially, he now has the defense motions under consideration, and the next step is for the state to file answers. Then, a hearing could be held.

The possibility exists that the state might agree to the six-month delay, or even a change of venue, which would make the hearing unnecessary.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE 2

STATES-ITEM

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Date: 9-27-67

Edition: RED OCMET

Author:

Editor:

Title: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEX. 11-22-63

Character: AFO

or

Classification: 89-

Submitting Office: N.O., LA.

☐ Being Investigated

5776

ENCLOSURE

(Mount Clipping In Space Below)

Time Given for Shaw Motion Answers; October Trial Is Out

Criminal District Judge Edward A. Aaggerty Jr. today gave the district attorney's office until Tuesday to file answers to a set of motions filed yesterday by attorneys for Clay L. Shaw.

This ended an possibility that Shaw might go to trial in October on charges of conspiracy in the slaying of President John F. Kennedy. The judge gave indications he is now aiming at a November date.

The judge indicated this by telling assistant DA James L. Alcock in court this morning that he hopes to use the October jury venire in a hearing on the defense request for a change of venue.

EARLIER, JUDGE Haggerty had hoped to use the September panel, which went out of office today, so that the trial could be held in October.

Alcock appeared before the judge and was asked when the DA's office could file its answers to the defense motions.

"We will have the answers ready by next Tuesday," said Alcock.

"VERY WELL," said Judge Haggerty, "I'll give you till next Tuesday."

The judge then said he hoped to use the October jury panel for the hearing. He asked Alcock if he was aware the defense had asked for a six-month delay in the case. Alcock said he was.

"It's already been six months since the defendant was indicted. Since then they have filed many pleadings. I can't let defense counsel come in each week with new motions. We have to stop somewhere," Judge Haggerty said.

ALCOCK SAID HE would come in with his answers at 10 a. m. Tuesday.

"I would like at that time, if the situation allows, to set a date for the hearing on the pleadings and I will listen to any recommendations you may have on a date," the judge said.

In a hectic court day yesterday, the judge's hopes for an early trial were dashed when defense attorneys came in too late with their motions for District Attorney Jim Garrison's office to answer them and set up a hearing for today.

The defense motions asked:

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The DA, said the defense, "destroyed or seriously prejudiced the right" of Shaw to a fair trial with a "deliberate and calculated publicity barrage" since Shaw was arrested March 1.

The application for particulars noted that under the criminal conspiracy statute, two basic elements of proof are "the agreement or combination of two or more persons" and "an act in furtherance" of the crime.

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PAGE 1

STATES-ITEM

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Date: 9-27-67
Edition: RED FLASH
Author:
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Title: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEX. 11-22-63
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or
Classification: 89-
Submitting Office: N.O., LA.

☐ Being Investigated

62-109060-5776

ENCLOSURE

(Mount Clipping In Space Below)

Aim at November Date

Shaw Given Time, October Trial Out

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PAGE 1

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Date: 9-27-67

Edition: FINAL

Author:

Editor:

Title: ASSASSINATION O. PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, DALLAS, TE. 11-22-63

Character: AFO

or

Classification: 89-

Submitting Office: N.O., LA.

☐ Being Investigated

agreement or combination of "wo or more persons" and "an act in furtherance" of the crime.

THE APPLICATION cited several state allegations and asked if they are supposed to be an "agreement or combination" or an "act in furtherance."

Judge Haggerty was angry that defense attorney F. Irvin Dymond did not file the motions until late yesterday, because today is the last day for the jury panel which the judge planned to use to determine if a change of venue is needed

"I CERTAINLY can't use the October jury to determine if Shaw can get a fair trial and use the same jury for the trial," said the judge

"This means this case will be thrown back a whole month due to Mr. Dymond's tardiness," Judge Haggerty said.

The possibility exists that the state might agree to the six-month delay, or even a change of venue, which would make the hearing unnecessary.

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

OCTOBER TRIAL OUT FOR SHAW

State Has Until Tuesday to Answer Motions

The possibility of an October trial for conspiracy defendant Clay L. Shaw was voided Wednesday when Criminal District Court Judge Edward A. Haggerty Jr. gave the district attorney's office until Tuesday to answer defense motions.

Among the motions filed Tuesday was one requesting either a six-month continuance of the case or a change of venue, which would move the trial to another jurisdiction. The defense argued that District Attorney Jim Garrison has made a fair trial impossible.

Monday Judge Haggerty told Assistant District Attorney James L. Alcock he hopes to use the October jury venire in a hearing on the motion.

Judge Haggerty had hoped to have the hearing Wednesday in order to question members of the September venire on the possibility of a fair trial. Then he could have used the following month's venire for the trial itself. However, Wednesday was the last day for the September venire.

He had also hoped to have the defense motions by Tuesday morning so that the state could answer by the afternoon in preparation for a possible Wednesday hearing. However, defense attorneys did not show up with the motions until Tuesday afternoon.

Judge Haggerty asked Alcock when he could file the state's answer to the motions, and Alcock said by Tuesday.

The judge granted the time and said he hopes to use the October jury panel for the hearing.

The judge then asked Alcock if he was aware that the defense asked for a six-month delay, and added:

"It's already been six months since the defendant was indicted. Since then they have filed many pleadings. I can't let defense counsel come in each week with new motions. We have to stop somewhere."

Alcock said he will file his answers at 10 a. m. Tuesday.

"I would like at that time, if the situation allows, to set a date for the hearing on the pleadings and I will listen to any recommendations you may have on a date," the judge said.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE 1
SECTION 1
TIMES PICAYUNE
NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Date: 9-28-67
Edition:
Author:
Editor:
Title: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEX. 11-22-63
Character: AFO
or
Classification: 89-
Submitting Office: N.O., LA.

☐ Being Investigated

FBI

Date: 9/28/67

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____ AIRMAIL (Priority)

REC 51

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, NEW ORLEANS (89-69)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
DALLAS, TEXAS, 11/22/63
MISC - INFO CONCERNING
(OO: DALLAS)

Enclosed for the Bureau are six (6) copies and for Dallas two (2) copies of an LHM in captioned matter, setting forth the contents of two letters received by the New Orleans Office from an unknown source.

1 Xerox LHM & DAB 9-26-67 ltrs

ENCLOSURE

REC-51 62-109060-5777

(3) - Bureau (Encs. 6)
2 - Dallas (Encs. 2) (89-43)
1 - New Orleans
ECW:emh
(6)

SEP 29 1967

1 - c LHM rec'd 9-28 rsp

C. C. - Bishop

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

New Orleans, Louisiana
September 28, 1967

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
DALLAS, TEXAS
NOVEMBER 22, 1963

The following communications were received through the mails by the New Orleans Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation from an unknown source on September 22, 1967:

(1)

"WILLIAM KLEIN
[redacted]
Vienna, Virginia 22180

"September 20, 1967

[redacted]
New Orleans, Louisiana

"Dear Miss James and Mr. Wardlaw:

"A passage from your Book, 'Plot or Politics'? which paraphrases an article that appeared in the New Orleans States-Item has been brought to my attention.

> "'Dalzell was an incorporator of a militant anti-Castro organization in New Orleans early in 1961 - the friends of Democratic Cuba joining him as incorporators were Guy Banister, Grady C. Durham and William Klein.'

"The enclosed letter to Jim Garrison is self explanatory. I want to add that I have never met Guy Banister, and have had no business dealings with Grady Durham or any kind whatsoever.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

62-109261-5777

ENCLOSURE

Moreover, I never heard of the Friends of Democratic Cuba or any other subterranean organization of its kind other than what has come to my attention through the national press.

"For your information, The Free Voice of Latin America was formed in response to a growing concern by New Orleans businessmen that Latin America might fall outside this Country's sphere of influence as a result of the debacle in Cuba. We presented our program to the YMBC and received some support from the Major's office.

"The Free Voice was conceived with the idea of strengthening cultural ties with Latin America and as a supplement to the Voice of America. It was a good idea but it did not gather enough support. Edward Butler's hybrid organization grew because he sold fear, suspicion and mistrust. But it won't work in Latin America because Mr. Butler does not know how to sell the United States.

"The aforementioned quote from your Book is a foul and monstrous lie. It has caused me anguish, and embarrassment. If it is not retracted, I will sue for defamation and libel, joining both you, your publisher, and the State-Item as co-defendants. It is not enough for you to merely give notice of this Complaint. I insist that you investigate this matter and advise the public that you were misinformed. As ethical journalists and decent people - this is something you must do!

"The enclosed letter to Jim Garrison is a privileged communication and not meant for publication.

"Sincerely yours,

"WILLIAM KLEIN

"Encl. (1)"

(2)

"Mr. William R. Klein
500 Gladden Street N.E.
Vienna, Virginia

"May 4, 1967

"Hon. Jim Garrison
Office of the District Attorney
Criminal District Court Building
Tulane and Broad
New Orleans, Louisiana

"Dear Jim:

"Relative to our most recent conversation, I am enclosing the only material I have with respect to the Free Voice of Latin America.

"The president of the Free Voice of Latin America was Juan Calixto Garcia, the grandson of the Garcia who received the famous message. I believe that he owned a plantation in Cuba and for one reason or the other left shortly after the Revolution. He was a student at Tulane University and worked part-time in the school cafeteria. Garcia was a mild-mannered, even-tempered fellow.

"Otto Hofius was the vice president. He was shy, intelligent, easy-going and I believe a citizen of Belize, Honduras. The last time I heard from his, he was working for the superintendent of schools in New Orleans.

"I drew up the Articles of Incorporation and was subsequently appointed secretary-treasurer shortly after the organization was formed. At my request the Free Voice was registered with the FBI in New Orleans.

"I have forgotten what office, if any, Bill Dalzell held but his tenure was short-lived. Dalzell was fired for charging office equipment under the corporate name. He was a drifter, more interested in creating impressions than working for a living. For all of these negative qualities, I could not call Dalzell a dangerous man - merely a con-artist and not a very good one at that. On one occasion

Dalzell introduced me to Jack Martin. Martin is a kind of manikin seeking involvement. He can contribute nothing to your investigation.

"I met Edward S. Butler during a presentation of the Free Voice at a YMBA meeting. My first impression of this young man was favorable. He seemed aggressive and dynamic; prescisely what the organization needed. Butler turned out to be an incredible organizer and in a few short months he had gotten together a Board composed of prominent New Orleans citizens.

"Ed Butler was ultimately asked to leave the Free Voice of Latin America. This young man's untra right wing views were not only embarrassing but in my opinion, dangerous. After assuming office as Executive Driector, this ex-John Bircher metamorphosized into a kind of leashed Robespierre. He could think of nothing but the danger of some kind of globe-encircling communist conspiracy and that it was the primary goal of the Free Voice to forewarn the people of Latin America. His insistance on 'exporting' this message abroad made his removal from office mandatory. The true concept of the Free Voice was prepared shortly before Butler left and enclosed herewith. It was written by Clint Bolten, a former editor for Reuters in India.

"Our investigation of Butler was untimely but nonetheless appropriate. We learned that he either withdrew or flunked out of 2 schools. (Loyola University, and a private school in Mississippi); that he was a ex-male model for Maison Blanche; a Fuller Brushman; an ex-member of the John Birch Society, and that he was formerly employed by the Perry Brown Advertising Agency. Mr. Brown is an agreeable fellow and should be able to assist you if further information is desired.

"In spite of these apparent short-comings, Butler formed his own organization - The Information Counsel of the Americas (INCA) and induced every member of our Board to join his organization. This seduction of our membership arrested the growth of the Free Voice and I finally got around to filing for liquidation with the Secretary of State.

"Butler apparently made a tremendous impression on Hale Boggs, much to my surprise and Chagrin. He was lauded by Congressman Boggs before the U. S. House of Representatives (Cont. Record 1965) in connection with a 'Freedom Academy.' I am continually amazed by Butler's orwellian use of conceptual words and for his uncanny ability to impress his screwball definitions on men of high office. I understand that he is now sending messages to Latin America called 'Truth Tapes'. Butler is one of those people with so little faith in his country that he perceives its imminent downfall. He calls himself an expert on Communism; can quote from the manifesto, but has never heard of the Federalist Papers or the writings of Tocqueville. Butler once told me that fighting Communism was his whole life but conversely, one is never really sure what people like this are defending.

"I do not know the present status of INCA, but by November 1965 many prominent citizens of New Orleans were either directly involved with the organization or on its Advisory Board. The social giants of New Orleans have always demonstrated a weird penchant for swapping medals and joining organizations at random providing they can spot one of their own. In the case of INCA, Dr. Alton Ochsner was the Queen Bee. I believe that the Ochsner Foundation is supporting Butler's organization. I suggest that you call the INCA office in New Orleans and ask them for a brochure and a membership list. Butler has the support of the White Citizens Counsel and has spoken before that group.

"The Free Voice of Latin America was in no way connected with any other organization. The names you mentioned during our telephone conversation made no impression on me. I cannot, however, speak for the other members of this now defunct organization. The life of the Free Voice as a corporate entity was ephemeral and uneventful. I suppose you could say that its members were naive, inexperienced, and uninspired. For my own part it was an absolute bore. But then again, freshmen lawyers must endure so many things.

"Jim, you have come a long way since I first met you. It seems like only yesterday that you stood before my desk in the Schiro Campaign Headquarters, rain water dripping from the lapel of your coat. It would be a terrible waste if the constructive work of your administration were undone by 'vaulting ambition' and bad advice. As of this date, I am unimpressed with the strength of the state's case but undoubtedly there are many things that I do not know.

"Best of luck.

"Cordially yours,

"WILLIAM R. KLEIN

"Enclosure"

"Jim, you have come a long way since I first met you. It seems like only yesterday that you stood before my desk in the Schiro Campaign Headquarters, rain water dripping from the lapel of your coat. It would be a terrible waste if the constructive work of your administration were undone by 'vaulting ambition' and bad advice. As of this date, I am unimpressed with the strength of the state's case but undoubtedly there are many things that I do not know.

"Best of luck.

"Cordially yours,

"WILLIAM R. KLEIN

"Enclosure"

The files of the New Orleans Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation do not contain any identifiable information concerning William R. Klein.

1 - Mr. Lenihan

SAC, New Orleans (89-69) 10/4/67

REC 51 7 -

Director, FBI (109060) — 5777

LA-102

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963,
DALLAS, TEXAS

ReNOairtel 9/28/67 transmitting to the Bureau copies of a letterhead memorandum setting forth the contents of two letters received by the New Orleans Office from an unknown source.

One of the enclosures to the New Orleans Office airtel was a copy of a letter from William Klein to Miss Rosemary James and Mr. Jack Wardlaw. Another enclosure was a copy of a letter from William R. Klein to New Orleans District Attorney Garrison.

On page six of New Orleans letterhead memorandum was a statement that the files of the New Orleans Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation do not contain any identifiable information concerning William R. Klein.

[redacted] The attention of the New Orleans Office is called to New Orleans airtel to the Bureau dated 2/13/61 captioned "Free Voice of Latin America, Incorporated, aka Radio Cuba Libre (Radio Free Cuba), Free Voice of Cuba; IS - Cuba," New Orleans file [redacted] In such communication the New Orleans Office reports information furnished by Postmaster A. Frank Fairley, New Orleans, which Fairley had received from William R. Klein, an attorney, who was Secretary-Treasurer of the Free Voice of Latin America, Incorporated, organization. It appears that Klein is identical to the individual who wrote the letters, copies of which were enclosed with New Orleans airtel to the Bureau 9/28/67.

MAILED 11
OCT 4 1967
COMM-FBI

In view of the above, the Bureau has rewritten page six of New Orleans letterhead memorandum dated 9/28/67 which was enclosed to New Orleans airtel 9/28/67 in captioned matter.

Enclosure

2 - Dallas (89-43) (Enclosures - 2)

6 Grey

(6)

MAIL ROOM 1967 TYPE UNIT

This was done to eliminate the sentence that was previously reported on page six reporting that the files of the New Orleans Office contain no identifiable information concerning Klein. Copies of amended page six are enclosed.

This information is being brought to the attention of the New Orleans and Dallas Offices should Klein's name again come up in connection with captioned matter.

TRUECOPY

[redacted]
Ft. Hood, Texas 76545
September 21, 1967

Federal Bureau of Investigation
Pa. Ave at 9th N.W.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sirs:

Some months ago I visited the office of the Dallas Times Herald of Dallas, Texas, requesting to buy copies of photographs taken by that newspaper's photographers of President Kennedy's party disembarking at Love Field on the morning that the President was assassinated. I was informed that while photographs of this type are normally available to the general public, those taken on November 22, 1963, had been inpounded by the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and were available only to persons authorized by the F.B.I.

Is this actually the case, and if so how can I acquire such authorization?

Yours with thanks,

[redacted]

REC-75

62-109060-5778

104

OCT 5 1967

8-9

[redacted], Texas
November 21, 1967

Federal Bureau of Investigation
Pa Ave at 9th N.W.
Washington, D.C.

Dear Sirs:

Some months ago I visited the office of the Dallas Times Herald of Dallas, Texas, requesting to buy copies of photographs taken by that newspaper's photographers of President Kennedy's party disembarking at Love Field on the morning that the President was assassinated. I was informed that while photographs of this type are normally available to the general public, those taken on November 22, 1963, had been impounded by the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and were available only to persons authorized by the F.B.I.

Is this actually the case, and if so how can I acquire such authorization?

Yours with thanks.

[redacted]

Mr. Gawdrey
Mr. Kay
Mr. Gale

REC-75

EX-104

62-109060-5778

October 4, 1967

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Shroder
1 - Mr. Raupach

[redacted]
Ft. Hood, Texas 76545

Dear Mr. [redacted]:

With reference to your communication of September 21, 1967, this is to advise that the FBI did not impound photographs taken of President Kennedy's party disembarking at Love Field, Dallas, Texas, on November 22, 1963. Further, authorization to release any information relating to the assassination of President Kennedy is not within the jurisdiction of this Bureau.

All material developed by the FBI in connection with our investigation of the assassination of President Kennedy was turned over to the Warren Commission for its consideration. Subsequently, records and findings of the Warren Commission were furnished to the National Archives and Records Center, Pennsylvania Avenue at Eighth Street, Northwest, Washington, D. C. 20408. You may consider directing an inquiry to the National Archives to determine if the data you desire is available.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

John Edgar Hoover
Director

MAILED 19
OCT 4 1967
COMM-FBI

1 - Dallas (Info) (Enclosure)

NOTE TO SAC, DALLAS: Enclosed is a true copy of a self-explanatory letter received from [redacted] Through your sources with the Dallas Times Herald, they should be tactfully informed to refrain from advising the inquiring public that the Bureau gives authorization to obtain material relating to the assassination of President Kennedy which may be contained in the newspaper files.

62 OCT 10 1967

KMR:dcs (4)

NOTE: See Memo Rosen to DeLoach captioned "Assassination of President John Fitzgerald Kennedy, 11/22/63, Dallas, Texas," dated 10/4/67, KMR:dcs.

Tolson
DeLoach
Mohr
Bishop
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

FOR, Fm Sec'y CIA 10/26/67 OP

PUBLIC AFFAIRS STAFF

1ST

PROGRAM Newsradio 88 STATION WCBS

DATE September 22, 1967 - 12:40 P.M. CITY New York

Subscribed Cable Rpt

INTERVIEW WITH JIM GARRISON

NEWSCASTER: A controversial visitor here in New York. For that story here is Dick Reeves.

DICK REEVES: Jim Garrison, the New Orleans District Attorney, is currently in town helping to publicize a long interview published in the October Playboy. Yesterday Garrison, who has gained some fame for his independent inquiry into the Kennedy assassination, charged that some members of the Dallas police force were involved in the killing; that there were members of the right wing Minutemen group involved too; and that the sponsors were rich, from Texas, in oil.

Well, these are relatively new additions to the Garrison assassination theory, which already allegedly includes anti-Castro exiles and alledged federal government efforts to prevent what Garrison calls the real truth from emerging.

Today I asked Garrison why he is releasing this story in bits and pieces.

GARRISON: [illegible] unbelievable, because for all the [illegible] gave the seal of approval to this complete fraud. If I came out with the whole -- I'm not coming out with the whole thing now.

REC 51 62-109060-5779

NOT RECORDED

4 OCT 6 1967

REEVES: Why don't you wait?

GARRISON: Why don't I wait?

REEVES: In other words, so far you are not giving evidence that would stand up in any court, as far as I know, at least. You're making statements.

62-109060

1967

7 DEC 5 1967

GARRISON: I can't give you evidence. I'm sitting here making statements because you asked me to make statements.

REEVES: Well, why don't you just...

GARRISON: Just let me finish it. Didn't you want me to come make statements?

REEVES: But you won't talk about Clay Shaw, for example.

GARRISON: Because I'm not going to hurt his rights before tria

REEVES: Well aren't you hurting the rights of, you know...

GARRISON: Name one person.

REEVES: Well, you say the Dallas police force, a few people involved. To a certain, you know, you're putting a question on the whole Dallas police force.

GARRISON: No, I'm not. I just finished telling you that most of the police force was not involved. I'm trying to bring the truth in gradual steps so it can be digested, that's all. If you prefer, I won't say anything about it.

REEVES: Wouldn't it be better to take the whole thing, and put it all out at once, when you can present material in a court of law?

GARRISON: I can't present material in a court of law about Dallas, because it's not in my jurisdiction. Then I would never bring it up.

REEVES: The whole conspiracy thing.

GARRISON: Well, how can I bring the whole conspiracy thing out until we complete it. We won't be completed for two more years. Why shouldn't I let the American people know something about what's happened, as we reach a point where we can release an element? Why wait two years? I may not be alive in two years. Why don't I bring it out when I can, when I'm still here, so that they know there was a fraud?

Naturally if I wait two years and I'm not alive, there won't anything for them to know about and the fraud will be successful. I can't wait to bring it out in court because I just have a little corner of the tapestry.

Will there be others involved, other portions?

GARRISON: No, those are the essential portions. There's a

Nazi type oriented individual, extremely wealthy individuals of Nazi persuasion, some of the White Russians, the Minutemen structure of the Dallas police force, and the anti-Castro adventurers and some of the counterparts of these people in New Orleans. Those are all the forces involved, although there are individuals in different groups who are from Florida, a number from California. Those are all individuals.

But I don't understand why you object to my bringing out some of the truth. I could easily keep it hidden. But then I would be doing a disservice; simply because I don't have jurisdiction over Dallas doesn't mean that the U. S. and the Dallas police department should be successful in the fraud.

REEVES: Well, occasionally though it's going to be successful, because you say they won't be...

GARRISON: No, it is not going to be successful because I'm going to keep bringing out the facts.

REEVES: Jim Garrison says he is not concerned about his enemies. He says he normally carries a gun and has a bodyguard, but usually doesn't think about the possibility there may be attempts on his life.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: 9/29/67

FROM : SAC, SAN FRANCISCO (62-5394)

SUBJECT: "CHANGLD"
[redacted]
ANONYMOUS DOCUMENT
ON RED PLOT BEHIND
KENNEDY ASSASSINATION
AND NEGRO DEMONSTRATIONS,
MAILED TO CINCINNATI, OHIO,
POLICE DEPARTMENT FROM SAN
JOSE, CALIFORNIA, 8/5/67
INFORMATION CONCERNING
OO: San Francisco

REC-24

EXP-PROC

Following receipt of the anonymous document sent to Cincinnati, Ohio Police Department, the matter was discussed with the District Attorney's Office, Santa Cruz County, California.

On 9/6/67 [redacted], District Attorney's Investigator, Santa Cruz County, Santa Cruz, California, advised that his office had been in receipt of the anonymous letter made mention of in this title. His office has also been in receipt of other material written by the same anonymous person many years ago, and that independent investigation by his office has determined that the writer's name is [redacted], who resides [redacted] eedom, California.

6 - Bureau
(1 - 62-109060)
(3 - 62-new)(Unsub; Anonymous Document on Red Plot)
(1 - 44-24016)
(1 - 140-2081)
2 - Dallas (Info.)
(1 - 89-43)
(1 - 44-1639)
1 - Memphis (Info.)
1 - Baltimore (Info.)
3 - Cincinnati (Info.)
(1 - 62-0)
(1 - 62-2758)
(1 - 44-456)
1 - San Francisco
(1 - 89-58)
(1 - 44-495)
(1 - 140-348)
(1 - 62-5394)
DGK/cab
(17)

62-109060-5780

OCT 4 1967

55 OCT 12 1967

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

SF 62-5394
DGK/cab

On 9/13/67, [redacted] Postmaster, Watsonville, California, advised that [redacted] has been employed by the Post Office for at least the past 25 years as a Star Route Contractor for the Post Office. [redacted] and a partner of his receive $20,000 per year to deliver the mail in and around the rural areas of Watsonville, California as far as Castroville, California. DUNLAP, during the entire time that he has known him, has always been a "loudmouth," "crackpot," and has always had "screwy ideas," especially regarding politics. [redacted] is married, is in his 50's and he resides in Freedom, California, with his wife and a daughter who is approximately 20 years of age. [redacted] advised that the daughter is somewhat unsettled and is probably mentally retarded to a certain degree, and that the [redacted] have been having trouble with her since she has proved in the past to be a runaway. [redacted] also advised that [redacted] is a native of Santa Cruz, California and that his father was formerly the Sheriff in that county.

A review of San Francisco indices relating to names mentioned in the anonymous letter was conducted and certain references to those names were located and most were previously mentioned in other letters written by [redacted] in connection with [redacted], entitled [redacted], Post Office, Security of Government Employees, which case was investigated in 1954-55. During the time of that investigation [redacted] wrote numerous letters and was interviewed on several occasions concerning information he had relating to [redacted] and the other person mentioned by him in instant letter. In view of his past activity, no further investigation is being conducted in this matter.

Bureau Laboratory examined the letter and in report dated 8/28/67, advised that the material contained in the letter was not identified with any other material contained in the National Security File. The typewriting closely matches laboratory standard for a Royal pica style of type, spaced 10 letters per inch.

Domestic Intelligence Division

INFORMATIVE NOTE

Date 10/3/67

On 9/26/67, attorneys for Clay L. Shaw asked the court for either a six month continuance of Shaw's conspiracy trial or a change of venue. Shaw is under indictment for having allegedly conspired to assassinate President John F. Kennedy.

Shaw's attorneys, in asking for the delay, told the court that from the day of Shaw's arrest, Jim Garrison began a deliberate and calculated publicity barrage against Shaw. They said that as a result, there has been almost daily coverage by the news media. Because of this, they went on, it would be impossible for Shaw to get a fair trial now or in the immediate future.

The court gave the District Attorney's office until 10/3/67 to file answers to the above-described defense motions.

Since the attached was taken from news media, it will not be disseminated.

TJS:ts

62-109060-5781

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

OCT 3 1967

TELETYPE

REC 51

FBI WASH DC

4:54 PM URGENT 10-3-67 MMW 1P

TO DIRECTOR 62-109060

FROM NEW ORLEANS 89-69

ASSASSINATION OF PRES. JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEX., NOV. TWENTYTWO, SIXTYTHREE. MISC. - INFO CONCERNING.

NEW ORLEANS "STATES-ITEM", RED FLASH EDITION, OCT. THREE INSTANT, REPORTED THAT ASST. DIST. ATTORNEYS JAMES L. ALCOCK AND RICHARD BURNES FILED ANSWERS TODAY TO THE DEFENSE REQUEST FOR A SIX MONTH DALAY IN THE TRAIL OF CLAY L. SHAW AND INDICATED THEY WOULD ACQUIESCE IN A "REASONABLE DELAY" OF LESS THAN SIX MONTHS. ACCORDING TO THE ARTICLE, ASST. DIST. ATTNY. ALCOCK WOULD NOT SPECIFY WHAT HE CONSIDERED A REASONABLE DELAY, BUT TOLD A NEWS REPORTER PRIVATELY HE BELIEVED THE TRIAL WOULD NOT BEGIN UNTIL AFTER THE XMAS SEASON.

ACCORDING TO THE NEWS ARTICLE THE STATE ALSO OPPOSED THE DEFENSE MOTION FOR A CHANGE OF VENUE AND THE REQUEST FOR A SUPPLEMENTAL BILL OF PARTICULARS. ACCORDING TO TH ARTICLE, JUDGE HAGGERTY WAS NOT PRESENT WHEN THE ANSWERS WERE FILED THIS MORNING, BUT WILL STUDY THE SIATE'S ANSWERS AND IS EXPECTED TO RULE ON THE MOTIONS OR SET A HEARING SHORTLY.

NO LHM BEING SUBMITTED.

END

REC 51 62-109060-5781

OCT 6 1967

62-109060

62 OCT 12 1967

FBI WASH DC
CC- MR. SULLIVAN

MR DELOACH FOR THE DIRECTOR

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. DeLoach

DATE: October 4, 1967

FROM : A. Rosen

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Shroder
1 - Mr. Raupach

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963
DALLAS, TEXAS

PURPOSE: To acknowledge a letter from [redacted] concerning the captioned matter.

BACKGROUND:

We received a letter from [redacted] who is currently assigned to the military base at Ft. Hood, Texas. He indicated he stopped at the office of the Dallas Times Herald, Dallas, Texas, and attempted to buy copies of photographs taken by the newspaper photographers showing President Kennedy disembarking at Love Field, Dallas, Texas, on 11/22/63. He was informed by personnel of the newspaper that these photographs were impounded by the FBI, and such photographs were available only to personnel authorized by the FBI.

We did not impound these photographs, and further, we do not have jurisdiction to release any information relating to the assassination.

Since all material developed by us was turned over to the Warren Commission for its consideration and subsequently furnished to the National Archives, Cowdrey is being advised he may desire to make an inquiry of the National Archives to determine if the data he is seeking is available.

ACTION: Attached for approval is a letter to [redacted] advising we did not impound the photographs, and authorization to release information relating to the assassination is not within jurisdiction of the Bureau.

62-109060-5782

SAC, Dallas, is being instructed to contact personnel at the Dallas Times Herald and tactfully inform them to refrain from advising the inquiring public that the Bureau gives authorization to obtain material relating to the assassination which may be contained in the newspaper files.

Enclosure - Sent 10-4-67

KMR:dcs
(6)

1 OCT 5 1967

[redacted]
Lufkin, Texas, 75901
Sept. 27, 1967

Re: Clipping
Attached

Hon. J. Edgar Hoover
Director F. B. I.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir,

Here is evidence of 'sub-versive' politics. Who is looking back to 1963? Maybe I am 'all wet' but I'll bet someone - or maybe many - is! Speaking of Garrison's assasination investigation into John Kennedy's death: well what an investigation this should bring before it happens! Please don't tell me I am a 'nut' because there are 'nuts' who think ahead. To wit:

John Kennedy was president and Lyndon Johnson was vice-president, when Kennedy was assasinated. Now what a set-up to 'get even'!!! Johnson will be president and Bob Kennedy will be vice-president. How to get a Kennedy for president!? Just assasinate Johnson!!!

Yours truly,

[redacted]

P. S.
WATCH IT!!

REC 51 62-109060-5783

COPY:hcv

OCT 6 1967

Sept. 27, 1967

Hon. J. Edgar Hoover
Director F.B.I.
Washington, D.C.

Re: clipping attached.

EXP. PROC
13 OCT 2 1967

Dear Sir,

Here is evidence of anti-semitic politics. Who is looking back to 1963? Maybe I am all wet but I'd bet someone — or maybe many — is! Speaking of Garrison's assanine investigation into John Kennedy's death; well what an investigation! This should bring before it happens! Please don't tell me I am a nut because there are 'nuts' who think ahead. So wait:

John Kennedy was president and Lyndon Johnson was vice-president, then Kennedy was assassinated. For what a set-up to 'get even'!!! Johnson will be president and Bobby Kennedy will be vice-president.

Now to get a Kennedy for president just assassinate Johnson!!!

Yours truly,

[redacted]

1 ENCLOSURE
U.S.

WATCH IT!!

CORRESPONDENCE

Houston Post Sept. 26, 1967

LBJ-Kennedy Ticket Best, Harris Poll Says

WASHINGTON — (UPI) — Sen Robert F. Kennedy would be a more attractive running mate for President Johnson in 1968 than Vice President Hubert H. Humphrey against the strongest ticket the Republicans could now field, pollster Louis Harris reported Monday.

A mid-September survey of Public opinion, published in the Washington Post, showed that New York Gov Nelson A. Rockefeller and California Gov Ronald Reagan would be the ideal GOP standard bearers at this time.

HARRIS SAID a Rockefeller-Reagan ticket would tie a Johnson - Humphrey slate, 50 to 50 per cent. But with Kennedy as his running mate, Harris reported, Mr Johnson would top the GOP leaders by 52 to 48 per cent.

The poll showed that Kennedy, a New York Democrat, would draw votes away from Rockefeller in the East and among young voters and Roman Catholics.

"In short, Kennedy proves to be the most effective antidote Mr Johnson could find to meet what these latest surveys show to be a potential threat to Democratic chances in 1968 — the rising strength of Gov Rockefeller," Harris said.

AMONG ALL voters, Kennedy is running ahead of Humphrey by 57 to 43 per cent as the top choice for the Democratic vice presidential nomination, the poll showed. Among Democrats, Kennedy leads Humphrey 60 to 40 per cent.

Harris said a GOP ticket pairing Michigan Gov George Romney and Reagan would fare less better against Mr Johnson and Humphrey, trailing by 43 to 57 per cent compared to the 50-50 showing of Rockefeller and Reagan.

October 4, 1967

REC 51
62-109060-5783

[redacted]
Lufkin, Texas 75901

Dear Mr. Freeman:

Mr. Hoover received your letter of September 27th, together with its enclosure, and asked me to thank you for the interest which prompted you to furnish him your comments.

Sincerely yours,

Helen W. Gandy
Secretary

MAILED 19
OCT 4 1967
COMM-FBI

NOTE: Bufiles contain no record of [redacted] Mere acknowledgment of the receipt of [redacted] letter being forwarded over Miss Gandy's signature in view of [redacted] implications that President Johnson has had some responsibility in connection with President Kennedy's assassination. Copy of incoming and enclosure forwarded to Secret Service by form referral of same date.

HRH:mlb (3)

Tolson
DeLoach
Mohr
Bishop
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Nelson
Gandy

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

FBI

Date: 10/3/67

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____ (Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, DALLAS (89-43) (P)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEXAS, 11/22/63 MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION CONCERNING

OO: DALLAS

Re Dallas airtel to Bureau dated 9/14/67, Bureau airtel to Dallas dated 9/20/67, and Dallas airtel to Bureau dated 9/27/67.

Enclosed for the Bureau are ten (10) copies of an LHM reflecting interview with a [redacted] Dallas, Texas. One copy of this LHM is being furnished New Orleans for information and two copies are being furnished the Houston Division.

The Houston Office is requested to protect identity of [redacted] if possible, if [redacted] is interviewed in this matter.

The Dallas indices are negative regarding [redacted]

REC-64 62-109060-3784

ec LHM fm 3 pgs

9 OCT 6 1967

LEADS

HOUSTON

AT HOUSTON, TEXAS. 1. Will, through the Houston PD, SO, Credit Bureau, and Dr. Pepper Company, attempt

3 - Bureau (Enc. 10) (RM)
2 - Houston (Enc. 2)(62-2115) (RM)
1 - New Orleans (Enc. 1) (89-69) (INFO)(RM)
3 - Dallas
JAA:jmh
(9)

ENCLOSURE ec LHM 7

USSS 1 pg RJO 10/18/67

Approved: _____ Sent 12:18 M Per _____

Special Agent in Charge

9 OCT 6 1967

to locate and interview [redacted] regarding the handprinted note found in an address book in Houston, Texas.

2. Will attempt to locate handprinting specimens or handwriting samples of [redacted] and forward same to FBI Laboratory for comparison with the questioned note.

DALLAS

AT SAGINAW, TEXAS. Will, through [redacted] ascertain the present whereabouts of her son [redacted] It is not felt by the Dallas Office that the nature of the interview desired with [redacted] be divulged to [redacted]

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Dallas, Texas
October 3, 1967

RE: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
DALLAS, TEXAS,
NOVEMBER 22, 1963

On September 28, 1967, [redacted] was interviewed at the [redacted], Dallas, Texas, where he is employed. [redacted] stated he resides at 3337 Purdue Street, Dallas, Texas, but does not have a residence telephone.

At this point [redacted] was asked for any information in his possession concerning a note located in a small address book at Houston, Texas, which stated as follows:

"ORDE 1003468-DS

"Contact X-03 AT [redacted] Bockman Lake outpost. Return jet will leave at 8:05 AM Nov. 22 after the job is done. President will take same route as J.F.K. I am to be under viadockt at 12 noon with gun."

[redacted] stated emphatically that he had no information whatsoever concerning the above described note and he has never possessed a telephone address book as described above. He further stated that he has never known anyone by the name of Irick nor does he know anyone employed with the [redacted] then stated that approximately nine years ago he and [redacted] were divorced and she is presently living at [redacted] Dallas, Texas, and has for the past eight or nine years had telephone number [redacted]

He went on to state that after the divorce he and [redacted] remained on friendly terms and he from time to time has left the above telephone number with friends so that he can be contacted.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

EXCLUSIVE

COPIES DESTROYED
21 JAN 12 1973

[redacted] stated that in 1963 he married [redacted] but he was divorced from her during 1964 and does not know her present whereabouts except she has remarried and is living somewhere in the Dallas-Fort Worth area. [redacted] stated that while married to [redacted], her brother (by adoption), [redacted] also known to them as "[redacted]" frequently visited them in Dallas. [redacted] stated he feels that it is because of [redacted] that he and [redacted] were divorced inasmuch as [redacted] is a constant drinker and is continuously getting in fights in various bars usually in the Houston, Texas, area. He went on to state that Pelton, a man about 35 years of age, 5'8" in height, who weighs 185 pounds, is extremely belligerent when drunk and has gotten in trouble with the Houston Police Department on numerous occasions. [redacted] stated that he, on several occasions, was forced to order [redacted] out of his house and this in turn caused ill feelings with his wife [redacted] and they were later divorced. [redacted] stated he has not seen or heard from Pelton in about one year, but that the last time he heard any information regarding [redacted] was that he was working for the Dr. Pepper Company in Houston, Texas, but he did not have the address. [redacted] stated he did not wish to leave the impression that he was definitely stating that [redacted] could have printed the above described note. He did wish to state, however, that on several occasions he did furnish telephone number [redacted] to Pelton during the period 1963 - 1964. He surmised that inasmuch as [redacted] is allegedly extremely angry with [redacted] for divorcing his sister [redacted] he felt that [redacted] could possibly have written such a note in an attempt to get him [redacted] in trouble, although he did not know why [redacted] would do such a thing. He stated that in view of [redacted] physique, he in the past has worked for various moving companies and freight lines and could possibly have been employed by the Allied Van Lines of Houston. [redacted] then reiterated that he did not want to positively state that [redacted] wrote the above described note, but in an effort to assist the FBI in any way, he was furnishing [redacted] name as a possible suspect in the matter in view of [redacted] bad record and his excessive drinking.

On September 28, 1967, files of the Dallas Office of the FBI failed to reflect any record for [redacted]

On September 28, 1967, [redacted] Identification Bureau, Dallas Police Department, stated that under the name [redacted] she could only locate a chauffeur's fingerprint card dated September 6, 1963, which indicated an address at that time of [redacted], Texas, and a notation that [redacted] was arrested on that date by the Dallas Police Department on a charge of "Hold for Tarrant County Sheriff's Office - Contempt of Court." [redacted] further advised that this chauffeur's card also reflected [redacted], Texas, as the mother of [redacted]

On September 28, 1967, Operator No. 48, Credit Bureau Services, Dallas, Texas, could locate no record for [redacted]

THIS SERIAL HAS BEEN REFERRED TO ANOTHER AGENCY AND IS IN A PENDING STATUS:

FILE NO. 62-109060

SERIAL NO. 5785

PAGE NO. 1-5

NO. OF PAGES 5

SECTION NO.

144

CIA

REFERRAL

FOR PUBLIC AFFAIRS STAFF

PROGRAM Nine at Noon STATION WOR-TV

DATE September 22, 1967 - 12:00 Noon CITY New York

FULL TEXT

JOHN WINGATE: It's pretty lonesome here today. Good afternoon, everyone, this is John Wingate, without Mary McPhillips, who today is off on a special assignment. She'll be back sometime next week.

The program is Nine at Noon, or at least one-half of it. It's your complete television magazine of the air. There's hard news at the top of each program, theatre reviews of course, when they occur, on and off-Broadway, and starting Sunday evening the Broadway season really gets underway, and almost every day next week we'll have a theatre review for you.

Today is a special day. We've cut down the news as short as possible, just enough to keep you covered, because the guest is Jim Garrison. He's a district attorney of New Orleans, and he claims he knows who killed John Kennedy. He says the Warren Commission Report, as you know, is not only inaccurate, it's a phony.

Everybody has attacked Jim Garrison: NBC has attacked him, The New York Times has attacked him, Newsweek Magazine has attacked him, and in the current issue of Playboy Magazine Jim Garrison tells what really goes on, according to him.

We'll try to find out, if we can today, from him, who killed John Kennedy; I don't expect him to tell us that, but we can find out something about Jim Garrison at least if he comes up later -- the district attorney of New Orleans.

I'll have the news for you after this brief pause.

* * *

62-109060-5786

29 SEP 1967

FBI THEARC

WINGATE: (SEE CUT)....magazine in which Jim Garrison, the district attorney of New Orleans, tells his story. Here is Jim Garrison; there is nothing he hasn't been called. He's been called a phony; everybody's ripped him apart; they say he's a man who intimidates people, that he invades their privacy and does nothing ethical. That's what his critics say.

Jim Garrison says the Warren Commission Report on John Kennedy's assassination is a phony, that he knows who did it and he can and will prove it.

Now, the event Mr. Garrison is investigating is, of course, the assassination of John Fitzgerald Kennedy, and these are the United Press International films of the actual event. You'll see it in slow motion shortly, and then a close-up slow-motion version. We've looked at these films very carefully, and frankly can't really tell anything about them -- for example, which way the President's head moved when he was hit there.

Now, Jim Garrison, D.A., what can you tell from this picture? Go ahead. There's your slow motion.

JIM GARRISON: Well, actually I don't think you can tell anything from any motion picture except the Zipruda (?) film about the shooting of the President. This is an unusually interesting film but you don't have the right vantage point to be able to see the direction of the President's head, actually.

WINGATE: What do you think is happening there, based on your investigation?

GARRISON: Well, I can tell you what's happening....

WINGATE: Okay, you tell me.

GARRISON: cause they just passed the point where the Mary Moorman (?) still picture was taken. The President has just been hit in the head and he's been forced back to his left rear. The shock came from the right front, from the grassy knoll area, and the President was forced back hard -- sharply to his left rear by the force of the shot.

WINGATE: And then?

GARRISON: Well, this was the final shot, was the fatal one, and now the car is....

WINGATE: Where did it come from?

GARRISON: The fatal shot came from the grassy knoll vicinity, the stone wall area.

WINGATE: It did not come from the Book Depository?

GARRISON: No, there's no question about that, As a matter of fact....

WINGATE: Now, there's no question in your mind.

GARRISON: There's no question in the minds of any objective observer, I know there's no question in the mind of any serious student of the assassination that I know.

WINGATE: But Jim, a lot of people....

GARRISON: It's not even close -- let me finish my point, John. The great majority of the people in Dealey (?) Plaza heard the shots come from the grassy knoll. The individuals in the vicinity of the grassy knoll had to throw themselves down on the ground to keep from being hit by the fusillade of shots, and in at least one instance we've located one of the witnesses who saw the face of one of the men sitting behind the stone wall.

WINGATE: You have a great capacity, and I want to compliment you about it and challenge you -- you made this sound, and I read the Playboy article -- terribly convincing as though it's almost ABC right down the line. If this were true, why hasn't the United States Government bought your story; why do some people there obviously think you're a crackpot?

GARRISON: Well....

WINGATE: I mean, you've got good logic behind you. Why doesn't it work?

GARRISON: Well, they don't think I'm a crackpot, John; the problem is that they know we're right.

This is the problem. If I was a crackpot and we were way off track, they would not find it necessary to have this consistent counterattack. They would not find it necessary to have the Attorney General of the United States issue untrue statements, such as saying, back last spring, that Shaw was cleared by the FBI.

The problem....

WINGATE: Clay Shaw, the New Orleans businessman?

GARRISON: Yes.

WINGATE: Yeah, okay.

GARRISON: But the problem is we have found out what happened and these -- the United States government knows it. Now the problem that the Justice Department is in is that the Justice Department and the Central Intelligence Agency played a major role in concealing the facts of the assassination from the American people.

WINGATE: Did the CIA and the FBI play a major role in the assassination of John Kennedy?

GARRISON: No, not as organizations, and -- but there are individuals who were employed by the Central Intelligence Agency at the time of the assassination who are involved, Lee Harvey Oswald himself, who was not involved but was a patsy and a victim, was also employed by the CIA and....

WINGATE: What do you mean, he wasn't involved?

GARRISON: I mean he never shot anybody and I think -- I'm sure that the Federal Government knows this. But the Federal Government made the decision somewhere soon after the assassination that convenience was more important than truth and they've concealed this.

WINGATE: You know the D.A.'s business and I know something of the news business. On that Warren Commission Report, there was at least one buddy of Jack Kennedy's, Hale Boggs of Louisiana, right?

GARRISON: Um-hmm.

WINGATE: They were drinking buddies and other things from time to time. You couldn't conceivably fail a leak -- to prevent a leak from coming out, you know. You just couldn't do it. There's J. Lee Rankin, who's a corporation counsel here -- somebody is going to tip his hand if he faked the Report. Nobody's done that; these things get out.

GARRISON: Course they have, course they have....

WINGATE: To whom? You?

GARRISON: Will you let me finish...

WINGATE: Okay.

GARRISON: ....if I answer? You won't interrupt me?

WINGATE: No.

GARRISON: Okay. Here's what happened. This essentially was a CIA Commission. You have Allen Dulles, a former head of the Central Intelligence Agency, who attended more meetings than anybody except Chief Justice Warren; you have Senator Russell, who is on the CIA Watchdog Committee of the Senate; you have Gerald Ford, who's on the CIA Watchdog Committee of the House; and you have John J. McCloy who practically runs the O.S.S., which became the CIA.

This was a CIA-protected committee. Now Hale Boggs is a fine man, but he attended very few sessions. Richard Russell attended very few sessions. They never had one meeting, they never had one in which all the members of the Warren Commission were ever present at one time. These are very busy men.

Consequently, it fell into the hands of the investigators. Now, they never did call most of the critical witnesses. They just weren't called, so most of these men had nothing to evaluate. What did Hale Boggs have to evaluate? What did they have to look at?

When the Newmans were not called -- when the -- and asked about the -- all of the details of the shooting from the stone wall, when most of the witnesses in the vicinity of the grassy knoll were not called, there was nothing to go into.

WINGATE: Well, are you suggesting that the people who did the investigation lied to them and they accepted it?

GARRISON: No, this was -- there was a systematic exclusion of major witnesses and when a witness was called who had information of value, he was not asked in that area.

It was a systematic matter of exclusion. Consequently, when you read the Warren Commission studies, you end up putting the testimony part to the side and going into the FBI exhibits and the Commission exhibits because they're much more valuable.

WINGATE: Let me tell you how you -- I'm not taking the part of your critics, 'cause I dislike a couple of them as much as you do -- how you baffled the news business.

First, we hear of the investigation; then comes a rumor that you're engaged in an anti-homosexual purge down there; then suddenly the CIA is involved and something is always coming




[illegible] field from you..

That's the impression an objective newsman, or a subjective one, let's face it, can get. Now, why didn't you consolidate and present one story at one time? You -- it gets sort of thick.

GARRISON: Well, the reason it gets thick is because you people in the news business respond so quickly to rumors and you have failed in your obligation as a profession to dig into the assassination....

WINGATE: Well, are you talking about the New York Times, NBC, and Newsweek, not here?

GARRISON: Yes, that's right.

WINGATE: Right; let's get it straight.

GARRISON: All right. But I'm talking about the journalistic profession as a whole. It has failed in its obligation to dig below the surface in the Warren Commission, and in the assassination of President Kennedy. Consequently, a vagrant rumor may hit the lines coming up from New Orleans. I'm not responsible for the different rumors coming up; as a matter of fact, I didn't want anything to come out about the investigation. I had nothing to do with that. So when this part comes out, I'm not responsible for that. When a new rumor comes up, I don't control that; I don't control the wires nor the press.

WINGATE: But even in Playboy, when you talked to them -- I think NBC in its investigation -- and Playboy suggested that you more or less admitted that people do buy witnesses in investigations, that they do at times intimidate people, and do invade privacy....

GARRISON: Never, never....

WINGATE: Is this true?

GARRISON: .....never. We do not operate that way; I think that you have misunderstood my words. As a matter of fact, I have no....

WINGATE: Have you ever paid a cent to any witness?

GARRISON: No. No. I'm -- what we're trying to say is as a general policy law enforcement is traditionally -- has given rewards for people who come forth with information and consequently the practice is not bad. We....

WINGATE: But it does happen?

GARRISON: Sure.

WINGATE: It's a reward and not a payment?

GARRISON: That's right; but we don't have money to do that. Furthermore, I am strongly opposed to such things as wire-tapping, to invasions of privacy, to abusing witnesses. We just don't do it. We do not record statements of people in our office, for example, without their permission.

WINGATE: Does the CIA tap your telephone?

GARRISON: Oh, I don't think that -- the CIA and other government agencies no longer have to tap your phone, John, they monitor it through the courtesy of your friendly local telephone company.

WINGATE: ...(CROSSTALK)....do they monitor your phone?

GARRISON: Of course.

WINGATE: Is it still monitored?

GARRISON: Not -- everybody on the staff, yes.

WINGATE: All right. Could you take, and I shan't be -- interrupt you. You're a D.A. -- you're hard to interrupt anyway.

GARRISON: Thank you.

WINGATE: About a couple of minutes and synthesize, as quickly as you can so we can get some more questions, and tell me how John Kennedy was killed and why?

GARRISON: Yes, I can tell you. In general terms.

First of all, to put it simply, perhaps too simply, the assassination was caused by the same elements that most of us assumed caused it in the first four or five minutes after the assassination.

WINGATE: You mean right wing?

GARRISON: The extreme right wing. We have in this country particularly in the Southern areas, all the way from Florida to California, a subsurface Nazi Structure, which is not generally known, which is actually undergoing a Renaissance,

and I think there going to be a series of problems in that country. One of the reasons it has been successful is because of the encouragement it has received from some government intelligence agencies, particularly the Central Intelligence Agency, which was working with the Minute Men organization in connection with the Cuban invasion.

In other words, the motto of the CIA is that the end justifies the means, and the CIA had literally married Minute Men in order to be successful in the Cuban investigation.

WINGATE: Now it was this group that formed a conspiracy, you say, that killed him.

GARRISON: Not as a group, but there were Minute Men individuals on the Dallas POLICE Force and involved otherwise in the Dallas and New Orleans operation who achieved the assassination purpose.

WINGATE: Do you know who they are?

GARRISON: We know the names of some of them. We know the names of some of their sponsors.

WINGATE: Lee Harvey Oswald had nothing to do with it?

GARRISON: Lee Harvey Oswald did not shoot anybody on that day, and that's completely demonstrable and it isn't even close.

WINGATE: Who did it?

GARRISON: Well, I'm not going to give the name of anybody who did it today; I just....

WINGATE: Can you give the names at the proper time?

GARRISON: I can give the names of some of them but not all of them. That we -- there are many things that we don't know, John. We don't know more than we do know, that's why we're still working at it.

WINGATE: Let me read you a dispatch which I've got in my coat pocket that I find frankly inconceivable. This is something -- apparently a reporter got you on the street this morning, right?

GARRISON: Go ahead.

WINGATE: You say that Senator Robert F. Kennedy, our junior senator, Democrat from New York....

GARRISON: [illegible]m.

WINGATE: ...has done everything he could to obstruct the investigation into his brother's death. Now that sounds insance, frankly.

GARRISON: Well, I -- it's a question of semantics, and I rephrase it in the way I think it -- essentially I think....

WINGATE: Are you going to say you were misquoted or what?

GARRISON: ....the reporter -- no, I probably used the wrong phraseology and now I'd like the opportunity to put it more precisely. The -- I said that the major opposition that we encountered so far in the investigation came from Senator Robert Kennedy. Now Senator Kennedy has a number of people around him and Walter Sheridan may be merely one, but he is close to Robert Kennedy, he did come down and make every effort to stop the investigation, and I would simply phrase it this way: That the -- that Walter Sheridan, a man close to Robert Kennedy, has done everything possible to stop the investigation. Now....

WINGATE: But why?

GARRISON: I don' t know. Your -- why don't you call Robert Knnedy in and ask him?

WINGATE: I think he'd deny it; don't you? I mean, here, the Kennedy family....

GARRISON: He might deny it...

WINGATE: ...has the money....

GARRISON: ...he might deny it but....

WINGATE: Yeah.

GARRISON: ...it wouldn't be true. The fact is...

WINGATE: You also say in this....

GARRISON: No, can I finish?

WINGATE: Okay.

GARRISON: The fact is that Robert Kennedy has without any question made a positive effort to stop the investigation and if he denies it here, he is a liar.

WINGATE: Are you saying in advance he's a liar?

GARRISON: If he denies it he has to be, because....

WINGATE: But....

GARRISON: ...there's no question about it.

WINGATE: The point is that for him to obstruct the investigation and to intimidate....

GARRISON: You're going....

WINGATE: ....the Kennedy has enough money to try -- I have no doubt the Kennedy family has done what it could to investigate.

GARRISON: John, I can't go into his brain. I presume there is some political aspect. All I know is that he is the only person who's made a major effort to obstruct our investigation.

WINGATE: Is he continuing it?

GARRISON: Not in recent weeks, but so far no individual has caused us as much trouble. All I can...

WINGATE: Specifically Robert Kennedy?

GARRISON: Yes. Yes, all I can do is give you the facts. Now, he should explain it. I can't speak for him.

WINGATE: All right. We'll make an invitation to Robert Kennedy to come on the program, make a tape of the show, and he can state whether he's obstructed the investigation....

GARRISON: And if he says he didn't, he's not telling you the truth.

WINGATE: It's a hard thing to believe that if there was a story there that could be opened up, he wouldn't want to get to it. If it were a right-wing story it couldn't very much hurt him. It doesn't make sense.

GARRISON: Who was Attorney General of the United States when this great fraud was perpetrated and the people of the United States were told that it was a lone assassin?

WINGATE: Robert Kennedy.

GARRISON: Maybe there's some problem he has there. I don't know. He can tell you. Why don't you call him in and talk to him?

WINGATE: You're not just a loose charge now?

GARRISON: What do you mean, loose charge? I'm telling you what I know about, there's no question about that. I'm curious to see what he would say. Of course, he's made an effort to stop this investigation.

WINGATE: The guest has been Jim Garrison, District Attorney, of New Orleans. And I have a comment to make about you.

GARRISON: Go ahead.

WINGATE: I have some faith in it. I think probably you either are all wrong or all right.

GARRISON: Well you -- that's a good answer. And you're going to find we're all right, John, and it won't even be close.

WINGATE: IF you're all wrong, will you come back to the program.

GARRISON: You have my promise that I'll come back either way.

WINGATE: I really believe that. You've either got something or you've got nothing.

GARRISON: That's a good way to put it. It's not even close.

WINGATE: Come back to see us.

GARRISON: It's my pleasure.

FOR PUBLIC AFFAIRS STAFF

PROGRAM Radio New York STATION WOR

DATE September 22, 1967 - 3:15 P. M. CITY New York

GARRISON SAYS RFK HAS ATTEMPTED TO OBSTRUCT INVESTIGATION

JOHN WINGATE: Just a few minutes ago I talked with the provocative -- and he's challenging, controversial, and he may be bluffing, or he may not be -- the District Attorney of New Orleans, Jim Garrison, the man who's launched his own kind of wild way out investigation of the Kennedy assassination.

He's in New York today, and here's the way that interview went.

Jim Garrison, why do you make the charge today that the New York junior Senator, Robert Kennedy, has done everything possible to obstruct your investigation of the death of John Kennedy?

JIM GARRISON: First of all, I don't make a charge. I'm not charging Robert Kennedy with anything. I was simply asked a question to which I replied factually. The question was, "Is it true that Robert Kennedy seems to have made an effort to stop the investigation?" The answer is yes, it is true. I'm sorry that it is true, because we have a number of mutual friends. But the fact remains that Robert Kennedy, through Walter Sheridan, has made a very clear and obvious effort to stop the investigation.

In one instance, for example, Walter Sheridan offered money to an individual, a major witness of ours, if he would move to California before the trial, so that he would not be there as a State witness and they guaranteed he would not be extradited. So if I'm going to answer truthfully, I have to say that it's obvious that Bobby Kennedy has made an effort to stop the investigation.

Now I assume, frankly, that this might in this instance be bad advice he's received from some of the men around them.

WINGATE: Well, you say it's a statement. It sounds like a charge to me, but let's don't quibble over semantics. Why would he want to? Why wouldn't he be the most interested person in the world in finding out what really happened, if your story is true?

MARY FERRELL FOR AARC

62-109060-5786 62-109060

29 SEP

ENCLOSURE

7-2515

GARRISON: John, you're going to have to ask Senator Kennedy. All I can say is that he was Attorney General of the United States at the time this great fraud was perpetrated on the people of this country, the Warren Commission, the conclusions of which are totally fraudulent, and he must have something which concerns him.

On the other hand, he may have a perfectly good explanation. I suggest that you ask him.

WINGATE: We'll ask him, and suppose he says no?

GARRISON: If Senator Kennedy says that he did not authorize an effort to stop our investigation, torpedo our investigation, then he is a liar.

WINGATE: You refer to the great fraud perpetrated on the American people. By that you mean, I guess, the Warren Commission Report in which one version of the assassination was given. Jim Garrison, DA of New Orleans, take your time and tell me what you think happened.

GARRISON: John, if you don't mind, I'll tell you what we know happened.

WINGATE: You know it, but we don't.

GARRISON: You will in time, if I can break through the communication blockade. Now here's what happened:

Essentially, this was a paramilitary, right wing operation. We have down in the South -- and you might have come up here -- but we have many Minute Men, from Florida to California, and while the organization itself was not involved as a whole, a number of individuals who were Minute Men, especially some of the Minute Men on the Dallas police force and especially some extremely right wing oriented psychotic -- psychotic, patriotic Dallas oil millionaires, are involved in sponsoring this assassination.

The entire group, without any exceptions, either turns out to be a Minute Man individual, a member of the John Birch Society, or an extremely right wing militant Nazi.

Now again, when I mention John Birch Society, I have to add that there are members of the John Birch Society who have helped us, because they don't believe in the President being shot down on the street. But all of the individuals involved in the assassination, from those in New Orleans to those at Dealey Plaza, to those on the Dallas police force, to those in Oakcliff later on, are individuals of militant extremely right wing persuasion.

WINGATE: And Lee Harvey Oswald was a victim who had nothing to do with it, you say?

GARRISON: Lee Harvey Oswald never fired a shot, either at Tippett in Oakcliff or at the President. He'd been set up for many months as a patsy, he was killed by Ruby to get rid of him and close the matter. He was at the time of the assassination an employee of the United States government, literally the Central Intelligence Agency.

WINGATE: Jim Garrison, you make it sound plausible and logical. Why are a lot of people not buying the story?

GARRISON: Well, because the -- the tremendous power of the United States government and the Eastern establishment has been thrown in against the truth coming out. They don't want the embarrassment of it being brought out. The Central Intelligence Agency was supplying arms to Minute Men, was working with the Minute Men in anti-Castro Activities. Oswald himself was an employee of the Central Intelligence Agency. They don't want it brought out that the Warren Commission conclusion was really a hoax. So they're doing everything they can to maintain the status quo.

WINGATE: O. K. When are you going to prove that what you say you know.

GARRISON: Whenever I get the opportunity. As I get the opportunity. Some parts of it will be proved during the course of the Shaw trial and other parts will be proved later on whenever I have an audience, when I feel that I can communicate points and they will understand them.

But, I will say this: We will not lost this. We are going to win this fight, and when we finish there will be no question about it at all. It won't even be close.

WINGATE: OK. You've got an audience now and a good-sized one. Who killed John Kennedy?

GARRISON: The number of individuals that killed John Kennedy would have to add up to well over 100. I'm not going to name any names now because it would accomplish no purpose at all. After the Shaw trial there will be other charges in Louisiana, and in the course of time every individual involved will be named.

WINGATE: That's Jim Garrison, and he's something. He says it as though he knows it, and he says it as though he means it. I had a chance to meet him today for, of course, that interview and on my noon television program, and I have one opinion of Jim Garrison, for what it's worth to you. He's either got something, he's all right, or he is totally wrong.

I guess time will tell us.

RADIO TV REPORTS, INC.
41 EAST 42ND STREET, NEW YORK, N. Y. 10017, 697-5100

FOR PUBLIC AFFAIRS STAFF

PROGRAM Newsradio 88 STATION WCBS

DATE September 22, 1967 - 3:10 P.M. CITY New York

INTERVIEW WITH JIM GARRISON

NEWSCASTER: A controversial lawyer is in New York City, and Dick Reeves talks with him.

DICK REEVES: New entries in the complex and confusing allegations about the alledged widespread conspiracy in the assassination of President Kennedy. The source a familiar one, Jim Garrison, District Attorney, New Orleans. Garrison in New York on the occasion of a published interview in Playboy.

Yesterday, and again today on WCBS, Garrison expanded the scope of his conspiracy story to include what he calls Nazi-oriented individuals, including some wealthy Texas oil men, according to him. He would not name names, but said he will eventually reveal the names of people he says are involved. He also said members of the Minutemen right wing group and a few men with the Dallas police department are implicated, but are protected by powerful forces.

Garrison is waiting for the beginning of the trial of Clay Shaw, retired New Orleans businessman, accused of conspiring in the killing of President Kennedy. Garrison also has taken note of the high death rate among those connected with the case. I asked the District Attorney if he is concerned about his own safety.

JIM GARRISON: I don't think about that, because I think it's foolish. You can't be effective if you think about that. But there've been a number of -- most -- let me say this. I think most of the people that have died in the long list of deaths connected with the assassination are normal deaths, heart attacks, automobile accidents, and so forth. But there are a few that quite obviously are murders after the assassination for practical reasons, from their point of view.

62-109060-5786 62-109060

2 ENCLOSURES

REC-91

16 OCT 6 1967

Again, I'm not afraid of these bums. I think they're cowards. I'm just being practical about the thing. We know that certain murders have occurred; we know that there's a consistent to prevent the facts from coming out. We know that there's billions of dollars of oil money available to keep the status quo like it is. So I'm just being practical when I say that it'd be kind of foolish for me to wait until I have a big nice package and present it. Every now and then, as the opportunity presents itself, such as my chance of being here and having an outlet -- access to the people for a while, I will take advantage of it and bring out an additional factor that I didn't feel free to do before.

REEVES: Have you been threatened?

GARRISON: Not in any way that I regard as serious. I have a silent number at home that's changed repeatedly. We have had at least one call, but I don't take it seriously. My wife does, but I don't.

REEVES: Do you take any precautions? Do you carry a gun, or...?

GARRISON: I carry a gun, and I usually have one of my investigators around as a bodyguard, and after that I don't think about it. I think there's more of a possibility that key witnesses may be killed, or that Shaw will. I don't think that these people intend to let the trial go its normal course, because they -- I think they know enough about, from what we've said, that we're not going to have any losses in our trials. There won't be any losses.

REEVES: I asked Garrison why he develops his story piece by piece and doesn't make it public all at once. He said it was reporters ask, and because he feels the public should know what he alledgedly is finding out as it develops.

This is Dick Reeves.

FBI

Date: 10/6/67

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL (Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, LOS ANGELES (89-75)(RUC)

RE: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
DALLAS, TEXAS, 11/22/63
INFORMATION CONCERNING

OO: Dallas

Re Dallas airtel 7/28/67 and Los Angeles airtel 9/7/67.

[redacted] Los Angeles, California, advised SA RICHARD M. WOOLF on 10/5/67 that he formerly was in the public relations business in Dallas, Texas, and was acquainted with many people in the public relations field. He said, however, that he had never heard of [redacted] aka [redacted], and could furnish no information concerning this individual.

REC-48 62-109060-5787

16 OCT 9 1967

3 - Bureau
2 - Dallas (89-43)
1 - Los Angeles

RMW:elc
(6)

C.C. - Bishop

66 OCT 11 1967

70-[illegible]

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____

Special Agent in Charge

FBI

Date: 10/5/67

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, NEW ORLEANS (89-69)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
DALLAS, TEXAS, 11/22/67
MISC - INFO CONCERNING
(OO: DALLAS)

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are newspaper articles appearing in New Orleans newspapers concerning the above captioned matter.

Enclosed also for Dallas and Miami is one copy each of these newspaper articles.

(3) - Bureau (Encs. 4) ENCLOSURE
1 - Dallas (Encs. 4) (89-43) EX 109
1 - Miami (Encs. 4)
1 - New Orleans
ECW:cmh
(6)

E. C. Bishop

62-109060-5788

13 OCT 6 1967

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

FAVORS LIMITED SHAW DELAY--DA

But Office Against Any Change of Venue

The District Attorney's office Tuesday acquiesced to a limited continuance but opposed a change of venue in the Clay L. Shaw case when it filed its answer to a previously filed defense motion.

Attorneys last week filed a motion requesting a six-month continuance or, alternatively, a change of venue, arguing that District Attorney Jim Garrison's actions have made a fair trial in New Orleans impossible.

The state's answer, signed by assistant attorneys James L. Alcock and Richard V. Burnes, maintains that the remedies of continuance and change of venue are mutually exclusive in this case, and that if Shaw were granted a "reasonable and unarbitrary continuance," he would not be entitled to a change of venue.

The answer asked that the unreasonable and capricious" six-month continuance be denied. However, it went on to say that "if a continuance be granted to the defendant, that it be for a reasonable time."

Finally, it asked that the motion for a change of venue be denied because the continuance request "constitutes an election of remedies by the defendant."

SEEMS UNLIKELY

Shaw is charged with having conspired with the late David W. Ferrie, and Lee Harvey Oswald, also deceased, and others in a plot to assassinate President John F. Kennedy.

Garrison's office has been working on the case since the latter part of last year. Some sources believe a continuance is preferable to a change of venue because in the latter case it is likely that prosecution would be taken over by the district attorney's office of the new jurisdiction.

A trial for Shaw seems unlikely, even though what the state means by a "reasonable" continuance was not explained.

Alcock and Burnes argued in their answer that if, as Shaw argues, a prejudicial atmosphere exists, then "he is the author of his own misfortune."

They accused Aaron M. Kohn, managing director of the Metropolitan Crime Commission of New Orleans, of arranging to release a letter to the state attorney general which would prejudice local jurors.

The answer said Kohn consulted with Shaw's attorneys before a June National Broadcasting Co. program and planned to release a letter asking the attorney general to look into NBC's charges to the local press.

"The crux of the plan was for Aaron Kohn to release to the news media this letter to the attorney general in order that it might have widespread local publicity and thereby prejudice local jurors," the assistants said.

The state's arguments began by stating that any possible prejudicial atmosphere was created by:

1. The notoriety and magnitude of the crime with which Shaw is charged.

2. The natural enthusiasm of members of the press and news media to report to the public each day each and every item they considered newsworthy.

3. The conduct of Shaw, including public statements at a news conference soon after his arrest, and that of his attorneys in allegedly meeting with NBC representatives and Kohn before the critical program.

"He and his counsel have embarked upon a deliberate course of conduct which affects potential jurors' ability to view this trial with pristine eyes and he cannot be heard to complain of a situation he created," Alcock and Burnes said.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE 1

SECTION 1

TIMES PICAYUNE

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Date: 10-4-67

Editions

Author:

Editor:

Title: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEX. 11-22-63

Character: AFO

or

Classification: 89

Submitting Office: N.O., LA.

☐ Being Investigated

1:2 17 40 7

ENCLOSURE

6

(Mount Clipping In Space Below)

Baton Rouge DA in Ohio to Quiz Novel

District Attorney Jim Garrison said today that he is "inviting" Gov. John J. McKeithen to appear before the Orleans Parish Grand Jury Thursday at the request of the jury, which is probing charges of organized crime in the parish.

By BILL LYNCH
(States-Item Bureau)

BATON ROUGE—The district attorney of East Baton Rouge Parish was in Columbus, Ohio, today in a move to meet with mystery figure Gordon Novel, the States-Item learned.

District Attorney Sargent Pitcher wants Novel to "put up or shut up" on what he claims to know about organized crime in Louisiana.

The spotlight on a probe of organized crime in the state shifted to Baton Rouge last week when the East Baton Rouge Grand Jury indicted a former New Orleans contractor for public bribery.

NOVEL, WHO has been living in Columbus since he fled New Orleans where he is wanted in connection with the President Kennedy assassination probe, claimed last week he had information on criminal activities in the state.

The former New Orleans bartender once sold bugging devices to the state for use in the governor's office and now claims he has tape recordings that would prove damaging to a number of people.

Pitcher's office in Baton Rouge declined to confirm the district attorney had gone to Ohio.

MEANWHILE, the sheriff's office in East Baton Rouge Parish said that it is still awaiting word on the surrender of Dalton Smith, the former New Orleans contractor indicted by the local grand jury.

Smith was accused of offering $25,000 to Aubrey Young, former aide to Gov. John J. McKeithen, to arrange a meeting between him and Edward Partin, Baton Rouge Teamster leader. The meeting, according to a charge in Life magazine, was to get Partin to change his testimony about James Hoffa, which sent the international Teamster boss to a federal prison.

MAJ. G. W. LeBlanc of the East Baton Rouge sheriff's office said that he is awaiting word from Los Angeles.

He said that bond on Smith, whose brother, A. D. Smith, is a member of the state board of education and a candidate for the state Senate in New Orleans, has been set at $65,000.

A sheriff's plane will be sent to Los Angeles to bring Smith back to Louisiana to face the charge provided he waives extradition, Maj. LeBlanc said.

IF SMITH declines to waive extradition, it will take several weeks to get him back to Louisiana, the deputy said.

Smith is an electrical contractor with political and business connections both in Louisiana and California. He is believed to be residing in California now.

Novel claims that the investigation of organized crime and the Kennedy assassination probe by District Attorney Jim Garrison of Orleans are interwined.

HE HAS called the Kennedy probe a hoax and said his tapes will reveal information on organized crime and also about the site selection for the domed stadium in New Orleans.

Novel is charged in New Orleans with conspiracy to burglarize a munitions dump in Terrebonne Parish. He is actually wanted for questioning in the assassination probe.

Novel frequently has been on the verge of revealing "hot information" but has yet to produce.

PITCHER IS expected to ask Novel to come across with whatever evidence he might have.

It is also possible that Pitcher might offer Novel immunity from prosecution on any other charge so long as he is in Louisiana to testify about organized crime. Louisiana and Ohio have a reciprocal witness act which Garrison has declined to use in his efforts to have Novel brought back to the state.

Garrison has been thwarted in his extradition efforts by Gov. James Rhodes of Ohio.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE 1

STATES-ITEM

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Date: 10-3-67
Edition: RED FLASH
Author:
Editor:
Title: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEX. 11-22-63
Character: AFO
or
Classification: 89-
Submitting Office: N.O., LA.

☐ Being Investigated

57

ENCLOSURE

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

'PUT-UP OR SHUT UP' MOVE

Baton Rouge DA in Ohio To Quiz Gordon Novel

By BILL LYNCH
(States-Item Bureau)

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ENCLOSURE

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE 1
STATES-ITEM
NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Date: 10-3-67
Edition: FINAL
Author:
Editor:
Title: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEX. 11-22-63
Character: AFO
or
Classification: 89-
Submitting Office: N.O., LA.

☐ Being Investigated

1 - 2788

(Mount Clipping In Space Below)

1967 Shaw Trial Believed Unlikely

DA Hints Approval of Case Delay

By JACK DEMPSEY

The district attorney's office today partially acquiesced in a request by Clay L. Shaw for a delay in his conspiracy trial, making it unlikely that Shaw will go to trial this year.

Attorneys for Shaw, who is charged with criminal conspiracy in the slaying of President John F. Kennedy, had asked for a six-month delay in the trial, which Criminal District Judge Edward A. Haggerty Jr. had hoped to start next month.

Assistant DA's James L. Alcock and Richard Burnes today filed answers to the defense request and indicated they would acquiesce in a "reasonable delay" of less than six months.

ALCOCK WOULD not specify what he considered a reasonable delay, but told a States-Item reporter privately he believed the trial would not begin until after the Christmas season.

Shaw's attorneys last week filed a three-part pleading asking for a six-month delay or, alternatively, a change of venue. They also asked for a supplemental bill of particulars on the charge against Shaw.

Judge Haggerty gave the state until today to answer the motions. He was not present when the answers were filed this morning, but will study them and is expected to either rule on the motions or set a hearing shortly.

THE STATE'S answer blasted the six-month request as "arbitrary, capricious and unreasonable." It continued:

"Although the state is anxious to preclude any error which might justify a reversal of the conviction on appeal, if any continuance is granted, it should be for a reasonable period of time, bearing relations to the conduct complained of by the defendant."

The defense had charged the delay or change in trial site was necessary because actions by District Attorney Jim Garrison have made selection of an impartial jury impossible at this time.

The state countered that if is not possible to get a fair trial, it is because of actions by Shaw and his attorneys, not the state.

The state also opposed both the change of venue and the request for a supplemental bill of particulars.

Alcock said that if the atmosphere is such that a fair trial is impossible, it is because of:

1. The magnitude of the crime with which the defendant is charged.

2. The natural enthusiasm of members of the press to report news, however obtained.

3. The conduct of Shaw and his attorneys.

Expanding on the third point, Alcock said Shaw made a public statement after his arrest "calculated to influence prospective jurors."

He said defense attorney Edward Wegmann entertained newsmen at his home and gave them favorable and selective background material on Shaw.

The state further charged that Shaw's attorneys met and consulted with producers of a National Broadcasting Co. telecast critical of Garrison and the charges against Shaw.

ATTACHED TO the answer was a transcript of the NBC telecast.

The state also claimed that Aaron Kohn, manag[illegible] direc-

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE 1

STATES-ITEM

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Date: 10-3-67

Edition: FINAL

Author:

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Title: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEX. 11-22-63

Character: AFO

or

Classification: 89-

Submitting Office: N.O., LA.

☐ Being Investigated

62-109060-1

5738

ENCLOSURE

tor of the Metropolitan Crime Commission, consulted with Shaw's attorneys and NBC personnel before the telecast to assemble member officials of the MCC to watch the telecast and afterwards write a letter to Attorney General Jack P. F. Gremillion alleging illegal actions by the DA's office.

The crux of the plan, said Alcock, was for Kohn to release the letter to Gremillion to news media in order that it might have widespread publicity, thereby prejudicing prospective local jurors.

"If a prejudiced atmosphere exists," said Alcock, "he (Shaw) is the author of his own misfortune and to that extent he cannot be heard to complain."

FOR PUBLIC AFFAIRS STAFF

PROGRAM Mike Wallace at Large STATION WCBS

DATE September 26, 1967 - 11:05 P.M. CITY New York

JIM HARRISON INTERVIEW

MIKE WALLACE: This is 'Mike Wallace at Large.'

Time will either prove Jim Garrison the greatest champion to win out against impossible odds since David took on Goliath, or one of history's biggest fools. The verdict is not yet in on the embattled District Attorney of New Orleans.

Ever since last February 18th when in a hastily assembled press conference announced, 'We have been investigating the role of the City of New Orleans in the assassination of President Kennedy, and we have made progress, I think substantial progress; what's more, there will be arrests,' ever since then Jim Garrison has been a thorn in the side of a nation which had buried its dead President, and placed the blame for the murder on a man named Lee Harvey Oswald.

According to public opinion polls, in the months following Garrison's charges, there were many who believed in the existence of some assassination plot.

Jim Garrison has made good on one aspect of his promise - there have been arrests, most notably that of Clay Shaw, a prominent New Orleans businessman and real estate developer, charged with conspiring to kill the President of the United States. Shaw's trial is now pending, following preliminary hearings by a panel of three judges and a board of twelve New Orleans citizens, both of which found that there was indeed sufficient evidence to warrant a trial.

The national press has, on the other hand, by and large, been skeptical of his claims. CBS News, for example, after months of investigation concluded in a four hour television documentary that the Warren Commission was accurate in finding that Lee Harvey Oswald acted alone in the murder of John Kennedy. But Jim Garrison won't go away, nor will he be quieted. He keeps coming up with expanding charges.

REC-48 62-109060-5789 62-109061
RECORDED
OCT 10 1967
OFFICES IN NEW YORK • DETROIT • LOS ANGELES • WASHINGTON, D. C. • SAN FRANCISCO • NEW ENGLAND • CHICAGO
66 OCT 18 1967

The most extensive presentation of Jim Garrison's claims to date appears in the current issue of Playboy Magazine. It was in a follow up to that article that we invited Jim Garrison to an interview, in the course of which DA Garrison revealed for the first time that some members of the Dallas police force were involved in the assassination.

CBS News producer, Joe Worschpa (?), who has long followed these developments and who, unlike some observers of this tangled web, does not believe that Jim Garrison is merely a publicity seeker, CBS News producer Joe Worschpa questioned Jim Garrison.

WORSCHPA: Mr. Garrison, I think there is something in the Bible, in Job, which says, 'Oh, that mine enemy had written a book so that I can know what he is, what it is he's pounding me with.' You've written a book. This Playboy Magazine, by all odds, the article, your interview in it, is the most far reaching assessment of your general case as to what happened in Dallas that has appeared anywhere, and I think that your critics are going to hold you to that interview.

I want to ask you a few things before we get into the whole substance of the case.

I would put this to you: suppose your name, or my name, is Bobby Kennedy, and I was the Attorney General of the United States. My brother was assassinated. I had all the facilities of the government to find out why.

Jim Garrison, a reputable District Attorney in New Orleans says there was a conspiracy to murder Kennedy, and that was how it happened. Now, I ask you: why hasn't Bobby Kennedy asked you? Have you offered to show him what you have? And why have all the engines of government, practically, been opposed to you?

GARRISON: Well, actually, Joe, you finished up with several questions, so, if I may, I'll answer them in this order - why the engines of government, as you say, have opposed this? And why Bobby Kennedy has -- at least through Walter Sheridan, and other indirect methods, opposed this?

The government -- elements of government have no alternative, because the United States government is a party to major fraud. The Warren Commission inquiry is, in actuality, a coverup of conspiracy, and a rather apparent conspiracy, which I think elements -- major officials of the US government have to be aware of by now. But the Warren Commission inquiry is a concealment, and nothing more. The United States government is a party to the fraud, has participated in

effect, in the biggest fix in the human race. It apparently is in a position now where it has to -- it's stuck with it, it has to defend the line regardless of what the facts were.

We have had a -- a terrible problem moving forward because of the interference and complications caused by the United States government. But the US government, while it certainly was not a party to the plans of the assassination, is a party, is an accessory after the fact, to the concealment of the real truth from the people. So this is why we have a problem here.

Now, with regard to Kennedy -- Senator Kennedy, I cannot go into his mind, and I cannot say with certitude what motivates this man. I can only say that if my brother were killed, I would be interested in getting the individuals involved, no matter who they were, and I wouldn't be interested in any way in the political aspect. But it may be that probably Kennedy is more interested in politics than I am.

I happen to think that the only thing that's important is finding out the truth. If our government had tremendous complications as a result of it, then let -- let the government have complications. If the Central Intelligence Agency, and its mode of operating under the motto, 'the end justifieds the means,' becomes embarrassed as a result of the truth, then let the CIA be embarrassed, let the chips fall where they may.

But this is not the attitude of the government, nor is it the attitude of Senator Kennedy, as far as I can see. But, again, I must say in all fairness with regard to Senator Kennedy, I do not know the man, and I have to speculate there.

WORSCHPA: Marina Oswald is the only witness before the Warren Commission who testified that her husband, Lee Harvey Oswald, tried to kill General Walker, and this was used by the Warren Commission as a sign that Oswald was homicidal, that he could murder.

Do you believe that?

GARRISON: Lee Oswald had about as much connection, Joe, with the so-called attempt to kill General Walker as you did. The role of Marina Oswald, and her testimony, have to be viewed in a different light from the more objective witnesses. 'Marina Oswald had long since been taken over and controlled, literally, by elements of the white Russian community in Dallas.' And there are individuals in the white Russian community in Dallas who are involved in the assassination. As a matter of fact, this is the sort of thing that I was not able to say in the Playboy interview because we still had people in Dallas, so I

was really just talking about a corner of the entire conspiracy.

But there are elements of the Dallas establishment that are deeply involved, and some of the members of the white Russian communi are part of it. Now, they had total control of Marina. And Marina said, in many cases, what she was supposed to say, and instructed to say.

WORSCHPA: Will you subpoena Marina Oswald?

GARRISON: I can't answer that, Joe.

WORSCHPA: What about the Dallas police?

GARRISON: Elements of the Dallas police are deeply involved in the assassination, and provably involved in the assassination. Again, a statement that I could not make at the time because I had a man in Dallas for months and I wanted him to be able to come back to New Orl with his head still attached to his body.

But when I say that I have to add this, that I don't like -- one of the reasons I dislike being compared to McCarthy, besides the fact that I think that he was a dangerous man, is that he had a tendency to use guilt by association, and to indict an entire group with a sweep of a hand. I'm convinced that the majority of the Dallas police force is made up of honest, capable police officers. But the fact remains that you had a small hard core, which is unlike most police forces in the rest of the country, essentially a Minutema controlled element. The Minuteman -- Minutemen, as individuals, are involved in the assassination. I might add that the central structur the control down to the anti-Castro Latins who operated the operation -- worked at the operational level in Dealy Plaza, from the insanely patriotic oil millionaires sponsoring this, the connecting link, real the machinery which is making it work are the Minutemen elements of the Dallas police force.

And Jack Ruby -- Jack Ruby should be regarded as a -- as a functionary of the Dallas police force. Now, I'm not saying a word here that we can't prove. I don't think it'll come up necessarily in the Shaw case, but in time we will prove it, and in some cases it can be proved by the records themselves. But just to make one more point, Jack Ruby -- to appreciate Jack Ruby's role, all you have to do is -- well, let me give you an example.

I don't want to indict the John Birch Society as an entire society, because there are many individuals who are members of the John Birch Society for idealistic reasons, and a few of them have helped us. I don't like the concept of the Minutemen, because I don' like violence. I think it's really -- although it's in the name of

patriotism, I think it is really quite the opposite. But there are Minutemen involved, so I must say so. The fact remains that there a other individuals who were members of the Minutemen that we have per suaded to help us. And some even in Dallas.

Now that I've made that saving point, you might say, I must point out that there are individuals very much involved with the John Birch Society, and the Minutemen of Dallas, who are active in this thing. And the point about -- the point about Ruby is, that if you want to get a picture of Jack Ruby's orientation, all you have to do is get his address book. And if you go through his address book you will find -- among the addresses, you will find the name Tom Hill. And if you look behind Tom Hill you will see an address in Massachusetts, and that address actually is the address of Robert Welsh, the president of the John Birch Society.

Now, again, that doesn't mean that the Society is in any way itself involved, but it gives you an idea of Jack Ruby's orientation

WORSCHPA: Mr. Garrison, on page 158 of the Playboy interview you say very specifically that not one of the conspirators has confe their guilt. In other words, what we have here - we have your simpl statement, 'that these are my charges,' but until this moment where the corroborating evidence? None of the people whom you've charged has said, 'Yeah, look at me, I did it.'

GARRISON: Well, the corroborating evidence is in our files, Joe. But I don't quite know what I'm going to do with it before trial. If we can get the Shaw people to trial -- they make periodi announcements they're ready to go to trial, then they file new pleadings. And now they've filed new pleadings. We can't set the case for trial.

WORSCHPA: This is normal, isn't it ...

GARRISON: Oh, yes. Yeah, it's normal.

WORSCHPA: It's also normal to believe and to accept the pre- sumption of innocence ...

GARRISON: Why, of course.

WORSCHPA: ... that Troy Laverne Shaw is innocent until proved guilty?

GARRISON: Shaw has to be presumed innocent until he's proven guilty, and because of that I'm not going to bring anything out reg ing Mr. Shaw, and I haven't mentioned his name yet.

WORSCHPA: What happened in Dealy Plaza?

GARRISON: Joe, this is a question I would rather avoid in detail because in the last six weeks we've begun preparing our case in detai and this is now an opening part of our case.

WORSCHPA: What I was referring to, in your Playboy interview you refer to an assassination team of seven. If you can give it to us in summary form.

GARRISON: I don't want to get into anything about precise details about Dealy Plaza, because we've now made a decision that the first week or so of trial is going to go into Dealy Plaza.

WORSCHPA: But you're not retracting what you said in the Playboy about this team of two men behind the picket fence ...

GARRISON: The only thing I have to say about that is, there are actually considerably more than seven men at Dealy Plaza. Seven is a inadequate description.

WORSCHPA: And this will come up in the trial?

GARRISON: Dealy Plaza, yes. Not necessarily everything you have in mind, but the fact that there were a number of men at Dealy Plaza, including radio communications, use of transistor radios, to tell when the parade was coming, at what point it was turning, the -- to signal when the guns were to pick -- be picked up, to indicate that the coast was clear. The Dealy Plaza operation will now be brought into the trial.

WORSCHPA: The Lou Harris Poll, he says that there was a time last May when forty-five percent of the American public thought that your investigation would shed some light on Kennedy's death, but now that's slipped. Only -- only thirty-two percent think that you've got something, and that sixty percent now think that not much will come of it.

What is your re -- finding as you go around the country ...

GARRISON: Well, let me say first that it was not too long ago, Joe, that a great many people would have fought you if you said the world was round, and they were convinced that if you sailed far enough west your boat would fall off the edge of the earth. So, I'm not greatly impressed by opinion as a device for determining the truth. The truth in this case depends on the evidence that objective inquiring individuals develop, and has no logical relation at all to the opinions of individuals at large.

But this poll is a significant thing, nevertheless. What this

poll means is that the establishment press, in their pounding away, i their hammering away at the fictions which have been contrived to try and discredit our investigation, has been successful to some extent. Again, it doesn't bother me, because it will be the establishment press' problem to try and readjust after we have convictions, and aft we continue to move forward.

It's interesting --- to show you the impact of the image making machinery once it appreciates how the Washington establishment feels, how the eastern New York establishment feels about something, to appreciate the impact you have to understand that we have not failed to clear a single hurdle in this case.

WORSCHPA: Well, then, it would seem that you have a great difficulty lying in front of you, that many in the press do not believe your story, and this is why they've gone after you, and -- can we put it this way, as Mr. Lincoln used to say, that - 'Now, if I am proved right in what I do, then all the critics who rip into me won't mean a thing, and if I'm proved wrong, then a thousand angels dancing on the head of a pin saying that I was right, that won't mean anything either.'

In other words, you've got to produce.

GARRISON: That's a most accurate observation, and there's no way to improve on Lincoln's words, except to add the phrase - that we will be proved right, and it won't even be close. And I just wonder what they're going to say about it then.

WALLACE: New Orleans District Attorney Jim Garrison interview by CBS Newsman Joe Worschpa.

MARY FERRELL FOUNDATION

ROBERT F. KENNEDY
NEW YORK

United States Senate

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20510

September [illegible], 1967

Congressional Liaison
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D.C.

Gentlemen:

Enclosed is a letter which was sent to [illegible] together with [illegible] of our correspondence.

[illegible]

[illegible]

Sincerely yours,

[illegible]
Administrative Assistant

REC 7 62-109060-5790

15 OCT 4 1967

EX-109

34 OCT 4 1967

FBI - CONGRESSIONAL

2

10-6-67
RCH:mlb

CORRECTION: 8pp

SENATOR ROBERT F. KENNEDY
OFFICE OF ORIGIN
☐ NEW YORK CITY
☐ SYRACUSE

September 28, 1967

[redacted]
London S.W. 1, England

Dear [redacted]

Thank you for your letter of some time ago.

We have given the information to the appropriate authorities.

Sincerely,

Joseph F. Dolan
Administrative Assistant to
Senator Robert F. Kennedy

JD/pb

62-109060-5740

XEROX
FEB 28 968

ENCLOSURE

May 9, 1961

Dear Mr. Kennedy,

I wrote to Mrs. Jacqueline Kennedy twice within the past two months with hopes that she could help me with a problem I felt she had some interest in. I have called leaving word for her, but have had no response. I am very anxious to solve this problem for my own interest and for those of others.

It concerns an actor by the name of Robert Stack or Langford who was a friend or acquaintance I believe of the late president. I wrote Mrs. Kennedy that it was my belief that this man shot the President, and I beseached her to help me track down his trail of the past years which has so closely followed mine in hopes of beginning to solve the mystery and to deal with him, as he is a dangerous human being.

I met this man over six years ago on the lot of the Untouchables and there commenced an unbelievable obsession with my life. He slandered me in Los Angeles so that it was impossible for me to remain. He went into my background, "investigating" me through former friends, employers and relatives. Unfortunately they kept it a well guarded secret and I was unable to prove this when the time came. As I went to New York and he followed me. This was the time of the assassination. He has made it very difficult for me to work or live decently, as he seems to barely allow me to survive.

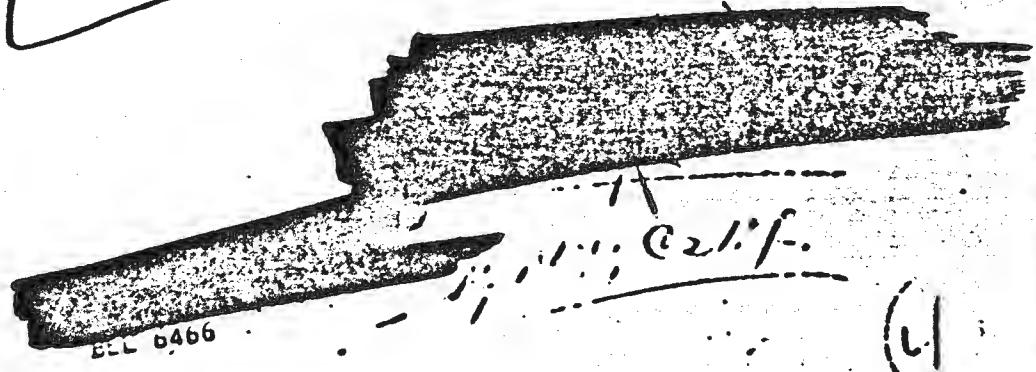
I did not when I left New York to return home realize that he was responsible for the President's death. These suspicions were only realized later on when I again returned to New York. I left because attempts had been made upon my life, and I feared for that of Albert Finney, as I think we became interested in one another when he was on the stage playing in Luther. I came to England to see him, as I wanted this mah dealt with. Unfortunately, the whole story has became a drama which is not easy to unravel in a letter. I asked Mrs. Kennedy to have Albert Finney questioned on the matter, as I felt that before this man was dealt with there were many people not safe. Robert Stack is a murderer, and I am unable to prove this on my own. His power and influence over people in the past has proven to work against me before. A former employer of mine, a Mr. Donald June of 360 N. Michigan Avenue, Chicago, did admit to me that Robert Stack had met him and slandered me to him. Another actor, Richard Chamberlain, whom I met in New York tried to help me when I went to California to seek help, but I didn't receive his letters. Albert Finney followed me to California after a short trip to Puerto Rico, before he went on his world tour, meeting my family. My mother was called for, and since I (at the time I only suspected him of trying to harm me and I knew I could not prove this) wanted to sue him and was under much distress advised me to go to a hospital, where I spent three months. Richard Chamberlain upon my request sent a letter to my doctor to verify my story, but again I could not deal with the matter alone.

(3)

A matter such as the murder of the President, when his assassins are supposed to be known already, is a big matter for a simple citizen to deal with. The man is homicidal. There have been two deaths in my family since I have been home two years ago, which I hold in high suspect, since they happened to very healthy people. I fear for my family more than I do myself. I beg of you to track this man's path and help me in dealing with him, as anyone who might give suspicion of helping me is unsafe. Without their help I put myself up for suspect of being unwell, but I know of nothing else to do but try to get help for left free, he is a danger to society. I am sure my family and friends will co-operate with someone of high authority now. And if you will please give me a response I will do everything I can to help you.

If you could call me, I shall be in London for the rest of the month. Otherwise I shall try to call you, and if need be I'd be glad to come to New York. Otherwise I shall leave Loddon.

Sincerely,



XEROX
11B 28 68

REC. 2 FEB 23.

62-109060-5790

October 6, 1967

Mr. Joseph F. Dolan
Administrative Assistant to
Senator Robert F. Kennedy
United States Senate
Washington, D. C. 20510

Dear Mr. Dolan:

I have received your letter of September 28th and want to thank you for sending me the letter Senator Kennedy received from [redacted] of London, England, and your reply to her. Your thoughtfulness is appreciated.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

MAILED 29
COMM-FBI

NOTE: Bufiles disclos[redacted] met the Director in April, 1961, and a special inquiry investigation conducted regarding him in that same year was favorable. [redacted] relates in her letter to Senator Kennedy that she believes Robert Stack was responsible for President Kennedy's assassination. Stack is the well known TV and movie actor. Following approval, this letter will be routed to the General Investigative Division and the Domestic Intelligence Division for review and any appropriate action. Bufiles contain no information identifiable with [redacted].

HRH:mlb (4)

XEROX
FEB 28 1968

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

DECLASSIFIED CON FBI

FBI

Date: 10/6/67

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____ (Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, CHICAGO [redacted]

SUBJECT: [redacted]
EXTORTION

On 10/5/67, victim, attorney for First National Bank, Chicago, appeared Chicago office and advised as follows:

He resides at [redacted] Lake Bluff, Illinois. On 10/4/67, at his employment, he received two collect calls from a [redacted] from St. Louis, Missouri. Inasmuch as he did not recognize these names, he told his secretary he would not accept the calls.

On 10/5/67, at his office, he received the following described postcard:

Postmarked "SAINT LOUIS, MO/1A 4 OCT 1967" with hand printed address "First National Bank Monroe & Clark Chicago Ill". The reverse of the card had the following hand printed message: [redacted] You know you were behind the Spocksman that gave the order to kill President Kenedy in 63 Send 6½ to Southwest Bank as it was understood [redacted].

He believed the word "Spocksman" was meant to be "spokesman". He had no knowledge of a [redacted] or what the message on the card meant. He noted he was instructed to "send 6½ to Southwest Bank as it was understood" and said this sentence had absolutely no meaning to him. He has never received similar cards. He was

62-109060

NOT RECORDED
199 OCT 11 1967

OCT 9 1967

(3) - Bureau
1 - Chicago

JAP/tfk
(4)

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

ORIGINAL FILED IN 7-1-5260

[redacted]

advised that if he desired protection, he should notify the Chicago and Lake Bluff Police Departments of the card and said he would do so. He made the card available to the FBI. He said if he received any other communications from [redacted] he would immediately advised the FBI.

On 10/5/67, the above facts were presented to Assistant United States Attorney THOMAS N. TODD by SA JAMES A. POND and Mr. TODD stated the card did not contain a threat within the purview of the Extortion Statute and declined prosecution. He requested he be immediately informed if victim receives similar communications.

In view of AUSA's opinion, no further investigation contemplated. AUSA opinion confirmed separately.

Victim was advised of AUSA opinion 10/5/67. Victims description maintained in Chicago file.

Domestic Intelligence Division

INFORMATIVE NOTE

Date 10/9/67

Clay L. Shaw's attorneys have filed a motion with the Criminal Court, parish of Orleans, Louisiana, that trial of Shaw be delayed six months or that trial be moved to another jurisdiction. Shaw's attorneys feel that New Orleans District Attorney Garrison's continual releases to the news media have made it impossible for Shaw to receive a fair trial in New Orleans at this time.

In view of fact information in attached is from news media, no dissemination being made.

[redacted]:chs

62-109060-5791

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

OCT 9 1967

TELETYPE

REC-21

Mr. Bishop
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

FBI WASH DC

FBI NEW ORLS

538 PM URGENT 10/9/67 RDC

TO DIRECTOR (62-109060) DALLAS (89-43)

FROM NEW ORLEANS (89-69)

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEXAS, NOV. TWENTYTWO, SIXTYTHREE; MISC. - INFO CONCERNING. (OO: DALLAS)

NEW ORLEANS "STATES-ITEM," RED FLASH EDITION, OCT. NINE INSTANT, REPORTED THAT CRIMINAL DIST. COURT JUDGE EDWARD A. HAGGERTY, JR., FOLLOWING A CONFERENCE BETWEEN DEFENSE AND STATE ATTORNEYS, SET A HEARING ON THE MOTION TO DELAY THE TRIAL OF CLAY L. SHAW FOR NEXT MONDAY, OCT. SIXTEEN, AT TEN AM. THE ARTICLE REPORTED THAT ALSO TO BE HEARD ARE AN ALTERNATIVE MOTION FOR A CHANGE OF VENUE IF THE DELAY IS NOT GRANTED AND A SUPPLEMENTAL APPLICATION FOR A BILL OF PARTICULARS.

END

RCH

FBI WASH DC

62-109060-5791

12 OCT 11 1967

62 OCT 19 1967

CC MR. SULLIVAN

MR. DELOACH FOR THE DIRECTOR

FBI

Date: 10/9/67

Transmit the following in PLAIN TEXT
(Type in plain text or code)

Via TELETYPE URGENT
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

Mr. Tolson
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, WFO

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, NOVEMBER TWENTYTWO, NINETEEN SIXTYTHREE, DALLAS, TEXAS; MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION CONCERNING.

ON OCTOBER NINE, INSTANT GORDON NOVEL TELEPHONICALLY CONTACTED SA J. PETER CHASE OF THE WFO OF THE FBI. NOVEL STATED HE HAD MORE INFORMATION REGARDING THE INVESTIGATION OF THE KENNEDY ASSASSINATION BEING CONDUCTED BY DISTRICT ATTORNEY JAMES GARRISON OF NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA AND WISHED TO SPEAK WITH SA CHASE SOMETIME DURING THE WEEK OF OCTOBER NINE INSTANT WHEN HE, NOVEL, WOULD BE IN WASHINGTON, D.C. NOVEL ALSO STATED HE PLANNED TO CONTACT MIKE EPSTEIN (PH) AT THE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE REGARDING THIS MATTER.

ADMINISTRATIVE

WFO WILL MAKE NO EFFORTS TO CONTACT NOVEL; HOWEVER, SHOULD HE CONTACT SA CHASE UPON ARRIVAL IN WASHINGTON, D.C.,

(2) - Bureau (62-10960)
2 - Teletype Unit
1 - Dallas (Info) (AM)
1 - New Orleans (Info) (AM)
1 - WFO
WRS:wjm
(7)

62-109060-5792

13 OCT 12 1967

MR. DELOACH-FOR THE DIRECTOR

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

530CT19 1967

FBI

Date:

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via _____
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

WFO
PAGE TWO

WFO WILL INVITE NOVEL TO THE OFFICE AND ACCEPT ANY INFORMATION VOLUNTEERED BY HIM UACB. NO LHM BEING SUBMITTED.

INFORMATION COPIES TO DALLAS AND NEW ORLEANS VIA AIR MAIL.

CC- MR. SULLIVAN
Xerox

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

FBI

Date: 10/11/67

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____ (Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, HOUSTON (62-2115) (RUC)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEXAS, 11/22/63
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING

Re Dallas airtel, 10/3/67.

The following investigation was conducted by SA DONALD C. STEINMEYER:

Records of the Houston PD checked, 10/9/67, failed to disclose a record identifiable with [redacted].

Harris County SO records checked, 10/10/67, disclosed no record identifiable with [redacted].

[redacted] Houston Credit Bureau, advised on 10/7/67 that her records contained a file on one [redacted] who listed an address of [redacted] Houston, Texas, and who was employed by [redacted], Houston, Texas. [redacted] advised the latest information in her files was dated 5/66 and no further identifying data was contained in the file.

On 10/11/67, [redacted], Houston, Texas, advised that [redacted] was employed by her company in the past; however, left the company approximately one and one half years ago to go into the swimming pool service business on his own. She advised that [redacted] was unsuccessful in his swimming pool service business and she had learned that he had thereafter

62-109060-5793

3 - Bureau
2 - Dallas (89-43)
1 - New Orleans (Info)
1 - Houston

REC 13

11 OCT 13 1967

DCS:clm
(7)

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

66 OCT 18 1967

returned to Dallas. [redacted] advised that [redacted] was known as [redacted] and was an athletic type individual who kept himself in good physical condition except that he drank considerably. [redacted] stated she had heard that [redacted] had gotten into some kind of trouble after he returned to Dallas and may have been sent to jail. [redacted] could furnish no information as to the current whereabouts of [redacted]

[redacted] Houston, Texas, [redacted] on 10/11/67 that [redacted] resided in the [redacted] complex from 4/65 to 1/1/66, when he left. [redacted] advised that her records contained no other identifying information concerning [redacted]

[redacted] Houston, Texas, advised that he had no record that [redacted] was ever employed by his company in Houston, Texas.

FBI

Date: 10/10/67

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL (Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, NEW ORLEANS (89-69)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
DALLAS, TEXAS, 11/22/63
MISC - INFO CONCERNING
(OO: DALLAS)

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are newspaper articles appearing in New Orleans newspapers concerning the above captioned matter.

Enclosed also for Dallas and Miami is one copy each of these newspaper articles.

REC-50 62-109060-5794

ENCL

15 OCT 11

3 - Bureau (Encs. 2)
1 - Dallas (89-43) (Encs. 2)
1 - Miami (Encs. 2)
1 - New Orleans
ECW:emb
(6)

62 OCT 19 1967

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

(Clipping in Space Below)

Hearing on Bid To Delay Shaw Trial Monday

A hearing on a motion to delay the trial of Clay L. Shaw, accused by District Attorney Jim Garrison of participating in a conspiracy to murder the late President Kennedy, was set today for next Monday at 10 a.m.

The hearing was scheduled by Criminal District Court Judge Edward A. Haggerty Jr. following a conference between defense and state attorneys.

JUDGE Haggerty said that both sides agreed to the hearing.

Also to be heard are an alternative motion for a change of venue if the delay is not granted and a supplemental application for a bill of particulars.

The judge Monday will hear oral arguments only.

Shaw's attorneys have asked the court for a six-month delay of the trial, charging that publicity and actions by Garrison and his staff made a fair trial for Shaw impossible here now or in the near future.

If the court denies the delay, the defense asks that the trial be moved to another jurisdiction.

The DA's office has partially acquiesced in the request for a delay, indicating it would go along with a "reasonable delay" but not a six-month delay.

ASSISTANT DA James L. Alcock has said he does not believe the trial can begin until after the Christmas season. The DA's office has not otherwise specified what it means "reasonable delay."

The state is opposing both the change of venue and the request for a supplemental bill of particulars.

Alcock has said that if a fair trial is impossible it is because of actions by Shaw and his attorneys and not because of actions by the state.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE 1

STATES-ITEM

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Date: 10-9-67

Edition: RED FLASH

Author:

Editor:

Title: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEX. 11-22-63

Character: AFO

or

Classification: 89-

Submitting Office: N.O., LA.

☐ Being Investigated

6

5194-11

FBI - N.O.

(Do Not Clipping In Space Below)

SHAW FRIEND'S TRIAL STARTED

Charged with Striking TV News Cameraman

A friend of the man indicted on a charge of criminal conspiracy in the death of President John F. Kennedy, went on trial Wednesday on a charge of assaulting a television cameraman on the night of Clay L. Shaw's March 1 arrest.

Owen Wright, 45, 4919 Canal, Apt. 10, a friend of Shaw, the man awaiting trial on the conspiracy count, was charged with simple battery on the complaint of WVUE-TV newsman Erby Aucoin.

Criminal District Court Judge Bernard J. Bagert took a defense motion for a directed verdict under advisement after testimony by Aucoin and another newsman.

Phil Johnson, of WWL-TV, testified that Wright struck Aucoin after he told Aucoin not to take any pictures of him.

Aucoin said he was sent to Shaw's' residence, 1313 Dauphine, because it was expected that investigators from the district attorney's office were going to seize evidence under warrant.

Aucoin said Wright approached a group of newsmen and asked where Shaw was. He said that when the man faced him he began shooting pictures of him.

"He asked me if I was taking his picture. And then he struck me on my shoulder. I tore my shirt," Aucoin said.

The photographer said Wright neither gave him permission for the pictures nor told him not to take them.

However, Wright testified that he told Aucoin not to take his photograph.

Defense attorney Walter Kelly argued that the defendant had a right to protect himself from a forcible invasion of his privacy.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE 9
SECTION 1
TIMES PICAYUNE
NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Date: 10-5-67
Edition:
Author:
Editor:
Title: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEX. 11-22-63
Character: AFO
or
Classification: 89-69
Submitting Office: N.O., LA.

☐ Being Investigated

-5794-

FBI

Date: 10/10/67

REC-63

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL (Priority)

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Bishop
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, NEW ORLEANS (89-69)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
DALLAS, TEXAS, 11/22/63
MISC - INFO CONCERNING
(OO: DALLAS)

Re New Orleans teletype to Bureau and Dallas, 10/10/67.

Enclosed for the Bureau are six copies and for Dallas two copies of an LHM containing information furnished by [redacted] who has furnished reliable information in the past and who has requested that his identity be protected.

It is to be noted that [redacted] requested the assistance of [redacted], in obtaining information either through official channels or by anonymous means which could be used to discredit District Attorney GARRISON and GARRISON's assassination probe. [redacted] specifically requested [redacted] to endeavor to obtain information from the FBI or from the Department of Justice through the FBI.

[redacted] was advised of the confidential nature of the files of the FBI, his request was denied and he was told that the FBI would accept any information he desired to furnish in connection with this matter. [redacted] had no further information.

REC-63 62-109060-5295

(3) - Bureau (Enc. 6)
2 - Dallas (Enc. 2)
1 - New Orleans

ENCLOSURE

EX-108

OCT 12 1967

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

New Orleans, Louisiana
October 10, 1967

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
DALLAS, TEXAS
NOVEMBER 22, 1963

A confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, and who specifically requested that his identity be protected, volunteered the following information to a Special Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) on October 10, 1967, while being contacted in connection with another matter.

Source advised that a New Orleans businessman had informed that [redacted] purchased a $2700 diamond ring from this businessman prior to leaving the New Orleans area. Since [redacted] departure from New Orleans, this businessman has been in contact with [redacted] on a weekly or biweekly basis in an effort to obtain payment for the diamond ring. The source advised that according to this businessman, several weeks ago [redacted] informed that he would not return to the State of Louisiana under any circumstances regardless of what assurance of immunity he received from Louisiana State authorities. [redacted] also said he had received information that he, [redacted] would not live to reach Louisiana.

The source advised that according to this businessman, during recent contact [redacted] advised that he had traveled to Washington and that the people in Washington, not further identified, wanted [redacted] to discredit District Attorney James Garrison and Garrison's assassination probe. [redacted] requested the assistance of this businessman in obtaining information either through official channels or by anonymous means which could be used to discredit Garrison and Garrison's assassination probe.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

[redacted] - 5795

ENCLOSURE

The confidential source also informed that this businessman had been contacted by [redacted] Volkswagen distributor in the New Orleans area and financial backer of District Attorney Garrison, sometime in the past, exact period not indicated, and that [redacted] requested this businessman to file theft charges or fraud charges against [redacted] in connection with the $2700 owed on the purchase of the diamond ring in the event [redacted] returned to the State of Louisiana. [redacted] reportedly said the purpose was to get [redacted] in jail and "under the floor." According to the information available to this source, this businessman did not desire to file charges against [redacted] and subsequently informed [redacted] that [redacted] had paid off the $2700 owed on the ring to get [redacted] off of his back.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : The Director

DATE:

FROM : N. P. Callahan

SUBJECT : The Congressional Record

Pages H11459-H11464. Congressman Ford, (R) Michigan, placed in the Record the final installments (seven and eight) of the transcript from the CBS television documentary entitled "CBS News Inquiry: The Warren Report." This material appeared in earlier issues of the Congressional Record and was set forth in the memorandum on the particular Record inasmuch as references to the FBI are contained in the material.

Original filed in:

REC-64 62-109060 - 5796

NOT RECORDED
191 OCT 16 1967

In the original of a memorandum captioned and dated as above, the Congressional Record for was reviewed and pertinent items were marked for the Director's attention. This form has been prepared in order that portions of a copy of the original memorandum may be clipped, mounted, and placed in appropriate Bureau case or subject matter files.

54 OCT 19 1967

FBI

Date: 10/11/67

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL (Priority)

REC-28

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, NEW ORLEANS (89-69)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
DALLAS, TEXAS, 11/22/63
MISC - INFO CONCERNING
(OO: DALLAS)

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are newspaper articles appearing in New Orleans newspapers concerning the above captioned matter.

Enclosed also for Dallas and Miami is one copy each of these newspaper articles.

3 - Bureau (Encs. 2)
1 - Dallas (89-43) (Encs. 2)
1 - Miami (Encs. 2)
1 - New Orleans
ECW:emh
(6)

62-109060-5797

REC-28 OCT 13 1967

5 C. Direct

2 ENCLOSURE

Approved: _____ Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

70 OCT 23

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Hearing on Bid To Delay Shaw Trial Monday

A hearing on a motion to delay the trial of Clay L. Shaw, accused by District Attorney Jim Garrison of participating in a conspiracy to murder the late President Kennedy, was set today for next Monday at 10 a.m.

The hearing was scheduled by Criminal District Court Judge Edward A. Haggerty Jr. following a conference between defense and state attorneys.

JUDGE Haggerty said that both sides agreed to the hearing.

Also to be heard are an alternative motion for a change of venue if the delay is not granted and a supplemental application for a bill of particulars.

The judge Monday will hear oral arguments only.

Shaw's attorneys have asked the court for a six-month delay of the trial charging that publicity and actions by Garrison and his staff made a fair trial for Shaw impossible here now or in the near future.

If the court denies the delay, the defense asks that the trial be moved to another jurisdiction.

The DA's office has partially acquiesced in the request for a delay, indicating it would go along with a "reasonable delay" but not a six-month delay.

ASSISTANT DA James L. Alcock has said he does not believe the trial can begin until after the Christmas season. The DA's office has not otherwise specified what it means "reasonable delay."

The state is opposing both the change of venue and the request for a supplemental bill of particulars.

Alcock has said that if a fair trial is impossible it is because of actions by Shaw and his attorneys and not because of actions by the state

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE 1

STATES-ITEM

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Date: 10-9-67

Edition: FINAL

Author:

Editor:

Title: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEX. 11-22-63

Character: AFO

or

Classification: 89

Submitting Office: N.O., LA.

☐ Being Investigated

62-109060-5777

ENCLOSURE

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

SHAW HEARING TO BE MONDAY

Motion for Continuance Will Be Argued

Criminal District Court Judge Edward A. Haggerty Jr. has set a hearing on a continuance motion in the conspiracy case of Clay L. Shaw for Monday at 10 a.m.

The date resulted from a conference between attorneys for Shaw, members of the district attorney's office and the judge on a defense motion which requests a six-month delay or a change of venue.

Oral arguments only will be presented on this motion and a supplemental application for a bill of particulars.

Defense attorneys claimed that actions by Dist. Atty. Jim Garrison, who has accused Shaw of conspiring to murder President Kennedy, have made a fair trial impossible.

If a continuance is not granted, then a change of venue should be, they have argued.

The state countered that Shaw himself is responsible if there is any prejudical atmosphere in New Orleans.

In answers to defense motions Asst. Dist. Atty. James L. Alcock and Richard V. Burnes said they would be agreeable to a "reasonable" delay of less than six months. However, they argued that if this is granted, it precludes the possibility of a change of venue, which would move the trial to another jurisdiction.

Alcock, one of the participants of the conference, which took place Monday, said later he does not believe a trial can begin until after the Christmas season.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE 1
SECTION 1
TIMES PICAYUNE
NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Date: 10-10-67
Edition:
Author:
Editor:
Title: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEX. 11-22-63
Character: AFO
or
Classification: 89-
Submitting Office: N.O., LA.

☐ Being Investigated

5117

Domestic Intelligence Division

INFORMATIVE NOTE

Date 10/10/67

[redacted] is the individual who left the State of Louisiana to avoid testifying before the grand jury in connection with New Orleans District Attorney Garrison's probe of the assassination. [redacted] has made numerous releases to the news media denouncing Garrison's investigation. He has contacted FBI offices to volunteer data he possesses concerning Garrison. We are accepting his information but are making absolutely no effort to direct him in his activities. Novel has also been in contact with Dopartmental officials.

Data in the attached will be disseminated to the Department.

RFL:cbs

62-109060-5798

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATION SECTION
OCT 20 1967

REC 5

Mr. Tolson
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Bishop
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

TELETYPE

FBI WASH DC

3:35PM URGENT 10-10-67 MMW

TO DIRECTOR, 62-109060 AND DALLAS 89-43

FROM NEW ORLEANS 89-69

ASSASSINATION OF PRES. JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEXAS, NOV. TWENTY TWO, SIXTY THREE; MISC - INFO CONCERNING. OO: DALLAS.

[redacted] WHO HAS FURNISHED RELIABLE INFORMATION IN THE PAST AND WHO HAS REQUESTED HIS IDENTITY BE PROTECTED, VOLUNTEERED THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION TO AN SA OF THIS OFFICE TODAY, WHILE BEING CONTACTED IN CONNECTION WITH ANOTHER MATTER.

HE ADVISED THAT [redacted] PURCHASED A TWENTY SEVEN HUNDRED DOLLAR DIAMOND RING FROM [redacted] PRIOR TO LEAVING NEW ORLEANS AREA. SINCE [redacted] DEPARTURE, [redacted] HAS BEEN IN CONTACT WITH [redacted] TELEPHONICALLY ON A WEEKLY OR BI-WEEKLY BASIS IN AN EFFORT TO OBTAIN PAYMENT FOR THE DIAMOND RING. [redacted] STATED SEVERAL WEEKS AGO [redacted] INFORMED HIM THAT HE, [redacted] WOULD NOT RETURN TO THE STATE OF LOUISIANA UNDER ANY CIRCUMSTANCES REGARDLESS OF WHAT ASSURANCE OF IMMUNITY HE RECEIVED FROM STATE AUTHORITIES. [redacted] ALSO INFORMED HE HAD RECEIVED INFORMATION THAT HE WOULD NOT LIVE TO REACH LOUISIANA.

END PAGE ONE

REC 5 62-109060-5798

OCT 17 1967

66 OCT 20 1967

MR. DELOACH FOR THE DIRECTOR

[redacted]

SOURCE STATED THAT DURING RECENT CONTACT [redacted] ADVISED THAT HE HAD TRAVELED TO WASHINGTON AND THAT THE PEOPLE IN WASHINGTON, NOT FURTHER IDENTIFIED, WANTED [redacted] TO DISCREDIT ~~DA~~ district attorney JAMES GARRISON AND GARRISON'S ASSASSINATION PROBE. [redacted] REQUESTED ASSISTANCE OF THE [redacted] IN OBTAINING INFORMATION EITHER THROUGH OFFICIAL CHANNELS OR BY ANONYMOUS MEANS WHICH COULD BE USED TO DISCREDIT GARRISON AND GARRISON'S ASSASSINATION PROBE. [redacted] SPECIFICALLY REQUESTED [redacted] TO ENDEAVOR TO OBTAIN INFORMATION FROM THE FBI OR FROM THE DEPT OF JUSTICE THROUGH THE FBI.

[redacted] WAS ADVISED OF CONFIDENTIAL NATURE OF FILES OF THE FBI, HIS REQUEST WAS DENIED AND HE WAS TOLD THAT THE FBI WOULD ACCEPT ANY INFORMATION HE DESIRED TO FURNISH IN CONNECTION WITH THIS MATTER. HE HAD NONE.

[redacted] ALSO INFORMED THAT [redacted] VOLKSWAGEN DISTRIBUTOR IN THE NEW ORLEANS AREA AND FINANCIAL BACKER OF DA GARRISON, CONTACTED THE SOURCE SOME TIME IN THE PAST, EXACT PERIOD NOT INDICATED, AND REQUESTED SOURCE TO FILE THEFT CHARGES OR FRAUD CHARGES AGAINST [redacted] IN CONNECTION

WITH THE TWENTYSEVEN HUNDRED DOLLARS OWED ON THE PURCHASE OF THE DIAMOND RING IN THE EVENT NOVEL RETURNED TO THE STATE OF LOUISIANA. [redacted] SAID THE PURPOSE WAS TO GET [redacted] IN JAIL AND "UNDER THE FLOOR." [redacted] HE DID NOT DESIRE TO FILE CHARGES AGAINST [redacted] AND ON SUBSEQUENT CONTACT BY [redacted] E INFORMED [redacted] THAT [redacted] HAD PAID OFF THE TWENTYSEVEN HUNDRED DOLLARS OWED ON THE RING.

SOURCE HAD NO FURTHER INFORMATION IN CONNECTION WITH THIS MATTER.

LHM FOLLOWS.

END

LRK

FBI WASH DC

CC MR. SULLIVAN

[redacted]

United States Senate

October 9, 1967

Respectfully referred to

Federal Bureau of Investigation

for such consideration as the communication herewith submitted may warrant, and for a report thereon, in duplicate to accompany return of inclosure.

By direction of

B. Everett Jordan

B. Everett Jordan, U. S. S.

(abh)

62-109060-

NOT RECORDED
190 OCT 16 1967

EX-102

30 OCT 10 1967

ENCLOSURE

9 OCT 13 1967

CORRESPONDENCE

[redacted]

Sept 21, 1967

Dear [redacted]

I not only think your letter of Sept. 19 was interesting, it was also factual as to the close attention given my presentation of the "Kennedy Hoax" at Shirley Alloway's house in New London, Conn.

For all citizens of the U.S. who are afflicted with the same turmoil which has been visited recently upon the Governor of Michigan (Brainwashing).

Let me word this in the briefest way possible.

(1) The body at Washington had a bullet in the back and all wounds were from the rear.

(2) The body at Dallas had NO back wound and ALL wounds were from the front.

Q.E.D. Two bodies, neither of them Kennedy. Conspiracy, murder, concealment, fraud and you name it.

As to the identity of the gunman, as early as 1965, I personally asked two agents of the FBI (LA office) for his identity. This was refused so I set upon the task of determining his identity myself. It was not until after three years of work that I satisfied myself that the insane lunatic who shot and killed at least six people on that day was LBJ himself.

A similar request to Katsenbach's office was disregarded.

Now, Esther, the Warren Commission identified the man at the Gunman's right and the little girl at the gunman's left. Not to be outdone, I personally identified the gunman. All evidence points to LBJ.

Let the Department of Justice state publicly that I am wrong.

To bad, They do not dare to because they cannot.

They have the power, but I have the truth.

The reason the Kennedy's returned the Xrays to the government was because they were not their property since the body was not JFK.

62-109060-

CC: Pres. of U.S. (whoever he may be)

ENCL

ENCLOSURE

Yours truly

[redacted]

DUNLAP DISTIL

Taconic Road, RFD #1, Greenwich, Connecticut — September 26, 1967

To the Honorable
Senator Clifford P. Case
Senate Office Building
Washington, D. C.

Dear Senator Case:

On every newscast this morning the speech you are to deliver this afternoon has been referred to in the most glowing terms. WINS, WNEW, WNBC, and I believe WOR, could not praise it more. Would your secretary be good enough to mail me a copy? I certainly would appreciate it.

Nobody wants to be called a liar or a murderer, but when such phrases as "a crisis in confidence" and "he is not telling us the truth about Vietnam" are hurled at our President, it makes one think that [redacted] of Glendale, California, cannot be far wrong. (I will send you his phrases regarding our President when I can get them xeroxed.)

But should we not take into considerttion, when berating the President, that perhaps he is not to blame? That he might be following orders he is receiving from his Superiors?

There are too many appointive jobs in high echelon circles being filled today by Lord Rothschild's stooges to believe that they were put in these key posts, by any American.

It is who is controlling our President, who is his governing influence, that is important in assessing the guilt of The White House. I remember so well the NBC Televised 2 1/2 hour Foreign Policy "White Paper" show in which the President's close foreign policy advisor sat on the corner of a flat top desk and said to the American public, "We go into other countries for their natural resources, for their raw materials, for their minerals and oil."

This was something I had never been taught in school. Walt Rostow gave me quite a jolt! Then I remembered how those Rostow boys were linked up with Ed Beinecke in New Haven, who, to all intents and purposes, is a Rothschild flunkey.

We must not be too hard on LBJ if he is only a tool of Rothschild.

It is Rothschild we must wipe out of existence.

Faithfully yours,

[redacted]

P.S. I would be glad to enroll you as a Subscriber to my little newsletter. It is $100 a year only. But one gets so much, that is true! (an unusual newspaper.)

E. D.

C.C. to Gov. George Romney
Senator Charles H. Percy
Gov. Nelson Rockefeller

62-109061-

[redacted]

Taconic Road RFD [redacted] Greenwich, Connecticut [redacted]ber 27, 1967

The Honorable
Senator Thruston Morton
Washington, D. C.

Dear Thruston:

It isn't that I want to scold you, but to prove to you how far ahead of you Senators, the people are, don't you remember what Marie Russell of Cincinnati wrote to you over a year ago? I told Marie that I heard you say with my own ears, "I go all the way with LBJ" at that classified Khazar Rothschild Bankers meeting at The Plaza Hotel, Gordon Reed took me to. (It's official name was (I often wondered who thought it up) (Sidney Weinberg I suppose) "Republican National Finance Committee Associates and Boosters, 1966.") (I have the pen here, I am copying from, which the boys passed out.) (I picked up a couple.) (I took home with me Spyros Skouras's who was sitting beside me.)

So, at that time, (only a year ago,) you were rooting for Lord Rothschild's War. We're over-populated, so it was only natural for him to use our boys. We are not over-populated with Americans. It is these foreigners we let in which shrinks our country at the seams. So our boys have to be killed off. It amazes me that our American girls will stand for it. You take Stubbie Geibel Crowe, for instance. Why does a girl like Stubbie say nothing, when Rothschild takes her son and sends him to Vietnam? I know what I would have done in Stubbie's place. But what point was there in my starting a revolution over other girls' kids, if they showed no feeling about it? What perturbs me, is Rothschild grabbing Conyers Farm, our best real estate in the whole of Connecticut, for his 1980 purposes. Our girls aren't properly educated or they would know the Illuminati works 50 years ahead of time. Sometimes they plan 100 years in advance. (I wasn't taught Illuminism by Alfred Swayne, for nothing, you know, Thruston.) So Rothschild has to keep his babies happy if he expects to hold them together, and not walk out on him. They hate living in New York City, and didn't he promise them a country home in the very beginning? He certainly did tell them they would live in Greenwich, Connecticut. Just because Ray Baldwin goofed so terribly in 1945 is no reason for His Nibs not to make another try at it, after this generation dies off who knows all about it. This is the way the Illuminati works. Will I ever forget the day Ray drove that U.N. Site Committee of Lord Rothschild's into my driveway! No. I never will. He said to Anton Gavrilovic who was stooging as Chairman of the Site Committee, "On these two acres will be U.N. Office Building". The two Englishmen, and the Chink nodded in smiling, pleased agreement. (Dr. Angel of Colombia, S. A. didn't come out from N. Y. with the rest of the Committee.) This was the first we knew of it, except for the passionate articles in Rothschild's Rhodes Trust Christian Science Monitor, plugging Greenwich as "The Capital of The World." If you look up those Monitor articles of 1945 you will see, Thruston, this is what the boys called Greenwich. Rothschild won't like it, and will do everything he can to stop Rev. M. L. Wilson from putting his Convalescent Home on my 2 acres. But it makes one proud to know that we have one Senator who admits he was wrong, as you did today.

Faithfully yours,

[redacted]

P.S. Why don't you let George C. Thomson address a joint session of the Senate and the House? Everybody knows JFK is alive. Let's be honest and make it official.

E. D.

THE BILDERBERG MEETINGS

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. President, the 13th in a series of Bilderberg meetings on international affairs, in which I participated, was held in Williamsburg, Va., on March 20, 21, and 22. These meetings are designed to bring together leading figures in the United States, Canada, and Western Europe for informal round-table discussions of international problems, particularly those affecting the Atlantic community. In keeping with the basic objectives of increasing mutual understanding on both sides of the Atlantic through a free and relaxed exchange of ideas, the meetings do not attempt to reach formal conclusions or adopt resolutions. Representatives of governments as well as authorities in the fields under discussion attend in a personal capacity, not official. The meetings are private and off the record, and attendance is confined to those who are actually participating.

I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD a background paper entitled "The Bilderberg Meetings," explaining the origin and purpose of the Bilderberg meetings, a list of the persons who attended the Williamsburg series, and a list of the 12 meetings which had preceded this one.

There being no objection, the material was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

THE BILDERBERG MEETINGS

The idea of the Bilderberg meetings originated in the early fifties. Changes had taken place on the international political and economic scene after World War II. The countries of the Western World felt the need for closer collaboration to protect their moral and ethical values, their democratic institutions, and their independence against the growing Communist threat. The Marshall plan and NATO were examples of collective efforts of Western countries to join hands in economic and military matters after World War II.

In the early 1950's a number of people on both sides of the Atlantic sought a means of bringing together leading citizens, not necessarily connected with government, for informal discussions of problems facing the Atlantic community. Such meetings, they felt, would create a better understanding of the forces and trends affecting Western nations; in particular, they believed that direct exchanges could help to clear up differences and misunderstandings that might weaken the West.

One of the men who saw the need for such discussions was the late Joseph Retinger. In 1952 he approached H.R.H. Prince Bernhard of the Netherlands with the suggestion of informal and unofficial meetings to discuss the problems facing the Atlantic community. Others in Europe wholeheartedly supported the idea, and proposals were submitted to American friends to join in the undertaking. A number of Americans, including C. D. Jackson, the late General Walter Bedell Smith, and the late John Coleman, agreed to cooperate.

The first meeting that brought Americans and Europeans together took place under the chairmanship of Prince Bernhard at the Bilderberg Hotel in Oosterbeek, Holland, from May 29 to May 31, 1954. Ever since, the meetings have been called Bilderberg meetings.

NO STRICT RULES OF PROCEDURE

From the outset it was the intention of the Bilderberg founders and participants that no strict rules of procedure govern the meetings. Every effort was made to create a relaxed, informal atmosphere conducive to free and frank discussions.

Bilderberg is in no sense a policymaking body. No conclusions are reached. There is no voting and no resolutions are passed.

The meetings are off the record. Only the participants themselves may attend the meetings.

PARTICIPANTS

It was obvious from the first that the success of the meetings would depend primarily on the level of the participants. Leading figures from many fields—industry, labor, education, government, etc.—are invited, who, through their special knowledge or experience, can help to further Bilderberg objectives. Representatives of government attend in a personal and not an official capacity. An attempt is made to include participants representing many political parties and points of view. American participation has included Members of Congress of both parties.

Over the years, Bilderberg participants have come from the NATO countries, Switzerland, Sweden, Austria, and Finland, and have included prominent individuals such as Dean Rusk, Christian A. Herter, Maurice Faure, Franz-Josef Strauss, Amintore Fanfani, Panayotis Pipinelis, Reginald Maudling, the late Hugh Gaitskell, Omer Becu, Guy Mollet, the late Michael Ross, Herman Abs, C. L. Sulzberger, Joseph Harsch, and T. M. Terkelsen. Individuals with international responsibilities have also participated, among them being Gen. Alfred Gruenther, Lord Ismay, Eugene Black, Gen Lyman Lemnitzer, Paul-Henri Spaak, and the late Per Jacobsson.

THE MEETINGS

Bilderberg meetings are held at irregular intervals but have taken place once or twice a year since 1954. All the early conferences were held in Europe, but a meeting is now held on this side of the Atlantic every few years to provide a convenient opportunity for American and Canadian participants to attend.

The Bilderberg meeting at Williamsburg, Va., on March 20, 21, and 22, is the 13th to take place since 1954. The 12 preceding meetings were held at:

1. Oosterbeek, The Netherlands, May 29-31, 1954.
2. Barbizon, France, March 18-20, 1955.
3. Garmisch-Partenkirchen, Germany, September 23-25, 1955.
4. Fredensborg, Denmark, May 11-13, 1956.
5. St. Simon's Island, Georgia, United States, February 15-17, 1957.
6. Fiuggi, Italy, October 4-6, 1957.
7. Buxton, United Kingdom, September 13-15, 1958.
8. Yesilkoy, Turkey, September 18-20, 1959.
9. Burgenstock, Switzerland, May 28-29, 1960.
10. St. Castin, Canada, April 21-23, 1961.
11. Saltsjobaden, Sweden, May 18-20, 1962.
12. Cannes, France, March 29-31, 1963.

BILDERBERG MEETINGS

(Williamsburg Conference, March 20, 21, and 22, 1964)

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

H.R.H. the Prince of the Netherlands, Chairman

Ernst H. van der Beugel, Honorary Secretary General for Europe.

Joseph E. Johnson, president, Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, Honorary Secretary General for the United States.

Paul [illegible], Honorary Treasurer.

Arm[illegible] Lamping, former ambassador, Dep[illegible]ry General for Europe.

A[illegible]n, former Secretary of State, United States.

Agnelli, Giovanni, vice-chairman of the board and managing director, Fiat Co., Italy.

Ball, George W., Under Secretary of State, United States.

Baumel, Jacques, Senator, Secretary General, "Union pour la Nouvelle Republique," France.

Baumgartner, Wilfred S., former Minister of Finance, France.

Beer, Henrik, secretary, General League of Red Cross Societies, International.

Bennett, Frederic, Member of Parliament, United Kingdom.

Berg, Fritz, president, Federation of German Industries, Germany.

Birgi, M. Nuri, Ambassador to NATO, Turkey.

Birrenbach, Kurt, Member of Parliament, Germany.

Brauer, Max, former burgomaster of Hamburg, Member of Parliament, Germany.

Buchan, the Honourable Alastair, director, Institute for Strategic Studies, United Kingdom.

Bundy, McGeorge, Special Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs, United States.

Cabot, Louis W., president, Cabot Corp., United States.

Cisler, Walker L., industrialist, United States.

Collado, Emilio G., vice president, Standard Oil Co. (New Jersey), United States.

Dean, Arthur H., international lawyer and diplomat, United States.

Defferre, Gaston, Departement of National Assembly, mayor of Marseille, France.

Duncan, James S., company director, Canada.

Dundee, Lord, Minister of State for Foreign Affairs United Kingdom.

Erler, Fritz, Member of Parliament, floor leader Social-Democratic Party, Germany.

Ford, Gerald R., Congressman, United States.

Frelinghuysen, Peter H. B., Congressman, United States.

Fulbright, J. William, Senator, United States.

Gallois, Pierre, general, specialist in nuclear problems, France.

Griffin, Anthony G. S., banker, Canada.

Gubbins, Sir Colin, industrialist, United Kingdom.

Hackkerup, Per, Minister of Foreign Affairs, Denmark.

Hague, Gabriel, president, Manufacturers Hanover Trust Co., United States.

Healey, Denis, member of Parliament, Labour Party spokesman on defense, United Kingdom.

Heeney, Arnold D. P., former Ambassador to the United States, chairman, International Joint Commission on Water Resources, Canada.

Heinz II, Henry J., chairman of the board, Heinz Co., United States.

Herter, Christian A., former Secretary of State, Special Representative for Trade Negotiations, United States.

Hoegh, Leif, shipowner, Norway.

Holifield, Chet, Congressman, United States.

Jackson, Charles D., senior vice president, Time, Inc., United States.

Jackson, Henry M., Senator, United States.

Javits, Jacob K., Senator, United States

Jellicoe, Lord, First Lord of the Admiralty, United Kingdom.

Kerchove d'Ousseighem, Nicolas W. de, assistant "Ecole des Sciences politiques et sociales," Belgium.

Kissinger, Henry A., professor, associate, Harvard University Center for International Affairs, United States.

This is the old 18th century Illuminati Nesta Helen Webster discovered for us. The boys have collected and destroyed most of her books but occasionally you can find a copy. [redacted] Aug. 10, 1967
(Never say I didn't tell you.) BB

October 12, 1967

62-109060

Honorable B. Everett Jordan
United States Senate
Washington, D. C. 20510

My dear Senator:

I have received your communication of October 9th, with enclosures, relating to the correspondence of [redacted] of Greenwich, Connecticut, and [redacted] of Glendale, California.

For your information, [redacted] has previously written rambling, nonsensical letters to this Bureau, the receipt of which has not been acknowledged. Further, [redacted] has sent letters to me regarding the assassination of President Kennedy. Interviews with him by personnel of the FBI reveal that he may be suffering from some kind of mental difficulty. I trust this information will be of assistance to you.

As you requested, the enclosures you forwarded are being returned.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosures (4)
1 - Los Angeles - Enclosures (5)
1 - New Haven - Enclosures (5)

NOTE: Our relations have been limited but cordial with Senator Jordan, Democrat from North Carolina. Bufiles reveal [redacted] has written to the Director on numerous occasions and all of her correspondence is nonsensical, rambling and irrational. Communications

JRP:acm (6)

Continued - Over

MAILED 32
OCT 12 1967
COMM-FBI

HAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

Honorable B. Everett Jordan

received from her have not been acknowledged. [redacted] is known in Bufiles as a civil engineer obsessed with the idea Oswald did not assassinate President Kennedy. He is a prolific letter writer especially to high Government officials, and past interviews with him by Bureau personnel raise a question as to his mental health. Communications received from him have not been acknowledged. Chronic cards are maintained both for [redacted] and [redacted] in the Correspondence and Tours Section. The enclosures forwarded by Senator Jordan represent copies of communications sent by [redacted] to Senators Clifford P. Case and Thruston Morton. In addition, one enclosure is a copy of a letter sent by [redacted] to [redacted] comments are nonsensical and [redacted] comments deal with the assassination of President Kennedy.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
OCT 12 1967

REC-40

TELETYPE

Mr. Bishop
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

FBI WASH DC*

930 AM URGENT 10/12/67 BXS

TO DIRECTOR (62-109060), DALLAS (89-43), AND WFO

FROM NEW ORLEANS (89-69) (1P)

ASSASSINATION OF PRES. JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEXAS, NOV. TWENTY TWO, SIXTY THREE; MISC - INFO CONCERNING.

OO: DALLAS.

RE NEW ORLEANS TELETYPE, AIRTEL AND LHM TO BUREAU AND DALLAS OCT. TEN LAST.

ON LATE PM OF OCT. ELEVEN LAST, [redacted] NEW ORLEANS OFFICE, WHO HAS FURNISHED RELIABLE INFO IN PAST AND WHO HAS REQUESTED HIS IDENTITY BE PROTECTED, FURNISHED FOLLOWING INFO:

[redacted] TELEPHONICALLY ADVISED HIM HE WAS PROCEEDING TO WASHINGTON, D. C., ON MORNING OF OCT. TWELVE INSTANT. [redacted] WILL ATTEMPT TO CONTACT SA J. PETER CHASE, WFO, TO FURNISH ADDITIONAL INFO RE DA JAMES GARRISON AND GARRISON'S ASSASSINATION PROBE ON EVENING OF OCT. TWELVE INSTANT OR AFTERNOON OF OCT. THIRTEEN NEXT.

NO LHM BEING SUBMITTED.

62-109060-5799

END

REC-40

18 OCT 17 1967

RCS

FBI WASH DC*

CC- MR. SULLIVAN

CALLED: 1:15

By L. Time 2:50

54 OCT 24 1967

MR. DELOACH FOR THE DIRECTOR

October 9, 1967

Office of the Director
The F.B.I.
Washington D.C.

Dear Sir:

It has come to my attention that while you investigated the assassination of President Kennedy for the Warren Commission, you failed to perform a series of echo experiments in the Dealey Plaza where the assassination took place.

It is a well known fact that two-thirds of the witnesses present at the assassination said that the shots were thought to have come from a grassy knoll located to the right and front of the motocade, while only one-third of those present stated that the shots came from the area near the Book Depository or the Dal-Tex Building. Thus, neglecting the majority of the people, you and the Warren Commission, for whom you were working, reported that all the shots fired came from the Texas School Book Depository. It strikes me very hard that an organization as complex as yours could over-look what effect a reverberating echo of the gunshots could have had on the witnesses ability to judge where the shots came from.

My question is: Why did you fail to perform the tests necessary to clear up the matter of where the gunshots originated from, and thus silence many of the critics of the Warren report.

Sincerely yours,

[redacted]

REC 54 62-109060-5800

15 OCT 11 1967

CORRESPONDENCE

REC 54 62-109060-5800

EX 13

October 13, 1967

[redacted]
Chicago, Illinois 60625

Dear [redacted]

Your letters of October 9th have been received.

With respect to your inquiry concerning the date when plans were made for President Kennedy's trip to Dallas, you may desire to contact the Director of the United States Secret Service, Washington, D. C. 20220, for any assistance he may be able to render regarding this question.

Insofar as this Bureau's investigation of the assassination of President Kennedy is concerned, the FBI conducted a prompt, intensive, objective and thorough investigation of this matter. As you have been advised previously, the results of our investigation were turned over to the Warren Commission for its consideration, and this Bureau has no authority to independently release any information in these reports. However, the Warren Commission concluded that the shots which killed President Kennedy and wounded Governor Connally were fired from the Texas School Book Depository Building.

Sincerely yours,
J. Edgar Hoover

NOTE: Bufiles disclose prior correspondence with [redacted] last outgoing 9-13-65 in response to his request for copies of the FBI reports submitted during the assassination investigation. He was advised at that time the FBI had no authority to independently release any information which had been made available to the Warren Commission.

HRH:mlb (3)

66 OCT 21 1967

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

October 9, 1967

Information
The FBI
Washington D.C.

Dear Sirs:

I would greatly appreciate any knowledge you may have regarding the date when plans were made for President Kennedy's trip to Dallas on November 22, 1963.

If you do not have this information, could you possibly refer to me the names of agencies where I may obtain it. Thank you.

Sincerely yours,

[redacted]

REC 54 62-109060-5801

OCT 17 1967

WILLIAM A. WARREN

5 OCT 24 1967

FBI

Date: 10/13/67

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL (Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, SEATTLE (89-47)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963
DALLAS TEXAS

For the information of the Bureau, New Orleans and Dallas, there is attached a copy of a memorandum dated 9/20/67 from the VANCOUVER SUN to Deputy Chief Constable [redacted] of the Vancouver City Police Department, Vancouver, B. C., Canada. The information in the enclosure is self-explanatory.

Deputy Chief Constable [redacted] has advised [redacted] Bellingham, Washington, that he has received an inquiry from GARRISON's office in New Orleans, requesting the results of investigation that the Vancouver, B.C. police have made in this matter. They have not furnished the information to GARRISON and are reluctant to do so because of his reputation.

There is no additional information available in this office concerning this matter, and it is being referred to the Bureau, Dallas and New Orleans for their information.

UACB no further action is being taken on it. Should any additional information be received, the Bureau will be advised at once.

62-109060-5802

1 ENCLOSURE REC-14 OCT 17 1967

2 - Bureau (Encl.-1)
1 - Dallas (Info.) (Encl.-1)
1 - New Orleans (Info.) (Encl.-1)
1 - Seattle
JEM:eon
(6)

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

55 OCT 23 1967

c/o The Vancouver Sun,
Sept. 20, 1967.

To: Deputy chief constable [redacted]
Vancouver City Police Department.

Re: Our conversation Sept. 20/67

Dear Sir:

Herewith are the particulars of the assault to Lou Reisig, presently resident at the Mayo Hotel, Room 27.

Mr. Reisig as you may recall from the Vancouver Sun story Aug. 5 accompanied a Donald P. Norton to ~~x~~ New Orleans in mid July where Norton was questioned by officers of Attorney Jim Garrison regarding links Norton alleged between Clay Shaw, Lee Harvey Oswald and David Ferrie. Reisig acted as Norton's bodyguard on this trip. On Sept. 20, 1967, Mr. Reisig related to me the following story regarding an assault.

"I was returning from the city police taxi detail, where I was ~~exchanging~~ my chauffer's class B licence, [redacted] and where I went to the B.C. Royal Cafe on Pender to have coffee. I returned coming back up Pender on the south side and went through the parking lot--the Allright Parking Lot on Pender just down from Main behind the bankx of commerce--heading toward Keefer,

ENCLOSURE

"As I was walking through the parking lot, three men stepped out of a car on the right-hand side of the prking lot, and one of them grabbed me and hit me in the stomach threw me up against the wall and all three began beating me, striking blows to the abdomen. During the beating, one of the men--the tallest of the three--said keep your nose out of anything that concerns the United States. Continued for about three or four minutes beating me and I almost passed out. I left the cafe about 2;45 and went through the parking lot only one or two minutes later. The beating occured in broad daylight and there were three or four Chinese men standing and watching it. I fell to the ground and the three men got in the car and took off. As they left I heard them say the name Horton. I could identify the men if I saw them. One was wearing a dark maroon suit of a shiny material, the other two were wearing tweedy sports jackets, one brownish and one grayish. All had white shirts and ties. The big one was about 32, and the other two of average height, but husky,, and one was about 38 and the other about 30.

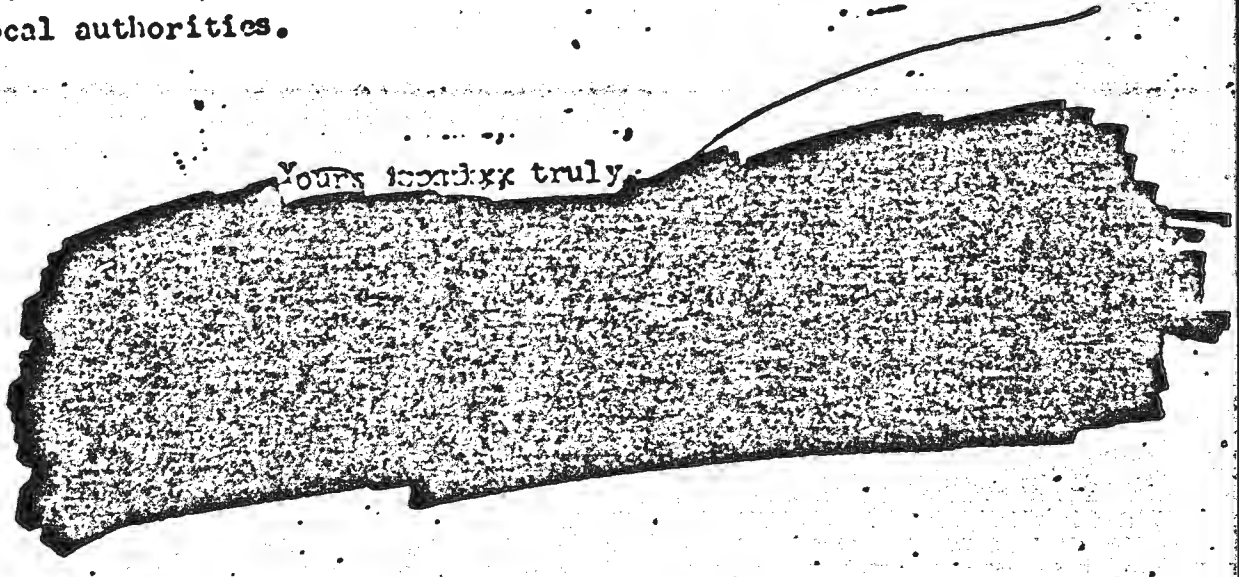
"I dont not believe there are persons who would have reason reason to beat me up of my acouaintance. I believe th t these men are CIA men who would have reason to beat because of my association with Horton."

more

I believe, deputy Fish, that Reisig's story has substance. If what he says is founded, then it is a case of a Canadian citizen being assaulted either by Americans or by others on the pay of the American government.

I trust you will use discretion in handling this information. As I mentioned in our conversation, the provincial attorney-general's department knows of this incident and suggested to me that I report it to the local authorities.

Yours truly,



Vancouver Sun.

GAITERS AS.
CITY HALL,
VANCOUVER, B.C.

Deputy Chief Constable John Fisk

[redacted]
San Francisco, Ca 94109
11 Oct 67 Wed

Federal Bureau of Investigation
DC

Sirs:

Re: Kennedy assassination

This may be a good time to reenact the murder of the previous President to see if anything can be learned that will explain more about it.

There is a Catholic assembly meeting in Rome; there is considerable public tension about the Vietnam war; pickets at hotels and auditoriums when VIPs speak; dissension in S. Vietnam over the government officials. The San Francisco lawyer, Mr. Belli, who represented Ruby may be a lead to that killer's attitude; and hippies here include dope addicts and psycho tendencies, with police attempting to control them. Politicians are anxious for power; with Birchers determined to save the country, I suspect, by getting a man of their choice for 1968 election. The attack upon the brother of a Philippine official Monday could represent the murder of the two S. Vietnam officials that preceded Pres. Kennedy's death. This city is about the size of Dallas, and seems rather tense at this time of unrest and hate: perhaps this is a good setting for the reenactment; and this you will recall is the time of year.

Very truly yours,

[redacted]

5 OCT 24 1967

ORIGINAL FILED IN

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATION SECTION

OCT 16 1967

TELETYPE

BI WASH DC

FBI NEW ORLS

531PM URGENT 10/16/67 RDC

TO DIRECTOR (62-109060) AND DALLAS (89-43)

FROM NEW ORLEANS (89-69)

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEXAS, NOV. TWENTYTWO, SIXTYTHREE, MISCELLANEOUS - INFO CONCERNING, OO: DALLAS.

NEW ORLEANS STATES-ITEM, RED FLASH EDITION, OCT. SIXTEEN INSTANT, REPORTED THAT CRIMINAL DISTRICT COURT JUDGE EDWARD A. HAGGERTY, JR. RULED TODAY THAT CLAY L. SHAW WILL GO ON TRIAL FOR CONSPIRACY IN THE ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY ON THE FIRST JURY DAY IN FEBRUARY. ACCORDING TO THE ARTICLE, THIS VARIES FROM MONTH TO MONTH BUT IS ALWAYS AFTER THE TENTH AND USUALLY ABOUT THE FIFTEENTH. JUDGES BEGIN SELECTING THE JURY ON THE FIRST DAY OF THE MONTH AND THE JURY DAY IS THE FIRST DAY THE JURY SITS AFTER THIS PROCESS IS COMPLETED. ACCORDING TO THE ARTICLE THIS DECISION WAS THE RESULT OF A COMPROMISE BETWEEN THE DEFENSE, WHICH HAD SOUGHT A SIX-MONTHS DELAY, AND THE OFFICE OF DISTRICT ATTORNEY JIM GARRISON, WHO HAD SOUGHT A SPEEDY TRIAL.

END PAGE ONE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Bishop
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

REC-57 62-109060-5803

15 OCT 19 1967

MR. DELOACH FOR MR. DIRECTOR

CC

590CT25 1967

PAGE TWO

THE ARTICLE REPORTED THAT JUDGE HAGGERTY DENIED A MOTION BY THE DEFENSE FOR A SUPPLIMENTAL BILL OF PARTICULARS OF THE CHARGES AGAINST SHAW.

THE ARTICLE FURTHER REPORTED THAT F. IRVIN DYMOND, CHIEF DEFENSE COUNSEL FOR SHAW, INDICATED TODAY HE PROBABLY WOULD SEEK A CHANGE OF VENUE TO MOVE THE SITE OF THE TRIAL OUT OF NEW ORLEANS ACCORDING TO THE ARTICLE, DYMOND HAS UNTIL TWO DAYS BEFORE THE TRIAL DATE TO FILE MOTION FOR A CHANGE OF VENUE.

NO LHM BEING SUBMITTED. memo

END

BGM

FBI WASH DC

P

TC DD SULLIVAN

FBI

Date: 10/16/67

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____ (Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, DALLAS (89-43) (P)

RE: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
11/22/63, DALLAS, TEXAS
MISCELLANEOUS -
INFORMATION CONCERNING

OO - DALLAS

Re Portland airtel to Bureau, 6/23/67; Dallas airtel to Bureau, 7/28/67; Dallas airtel to Bureau, 8/3/67; Bureau airtel to Legat, Mexico City, 8/3/67; Bureau airtel to Dallas, 8/10/67; Dallas airtel to Bureau, 8/12/67; Bureau airtel to Dallas, 8/15/67; and Dallas airtel to Bureau, 8/16/67.

It is noted that referenced airtel from Portland to Bureau, 6/23/67, sets out in detail extensive attempts to develop any information re [redacted] or [redacted]. It is also noted that in Bureau airtel to Dallas, 8/15/67, it was pointed out that [redacted] is now with "Ramparts" magazine which has been critical of the Bureau in the past.

It is noted from a thorough review of this file, with respect to this phase, that all logical leads have been covered in attempt to develop any information regarding [redacted] and [redacted]. Therefore, no further investigation is being conducted by Dallas in this phase, UACB.

62-109060-5804

(3) - Bureau
1 - Dallas
JWA:jeg
(4)

REC-21

OCT 17 1967

L. C. - Bishop

54 NOV 17 1967

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____

Special Agent in Charge

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-446775) DATE: 10/16/67

FROM : LEGAT, MANILA (105-623)(P)

SUBJECT: [redacted] aka
IS - CO
(OO: CHICAGO)

Copy to (Wash. C.F.
by [illegible]
[X] info [ ] [illegible]
date 10-30-67
by PLM/lg

Re Chicago letter, 9/29/67.

[redacted]

Legat will follow the foregoing accelerated developments in this matter and keep the Bureau and Chicago closely advised.

5- Bureau
(1- Foreign Liaison)
(2- Chicago)
1- Manila

62-109060

NOT RECORDED
199 OCT 30 1967

15 OCT 30 1967

55 NOV 1 1967
(6)

ORIGINAL FILED IN

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

OCT 10 1967

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: 10/6/67

FROM : SAC, NEW ORLEANS (66-2390)

SUBJECT: JAMES RONALD LEWALLEN
NAME CHECK REQUEST

This office is in receipt of a name check request on captioned individual from the 112th MI Group (MIG), New Orleans, La.

The 112th MI Group has advised that LEWALLEN now has a confidential clearance in connection with his employment at the Michoud Plant, NASA, and a secret clearance has been requested on him which is the reason for the name check request by MIG. MIG also advised that an allegation has been made that LEWALLEN is now or was a roommate of a homosexual.

The files of this office reveal that LEWALLAN is a former roommate of DAVID FERRIE, a central figure in District Attorney JIM GARRISON's probe into the assassination of Pres. JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, Dallas, Texas, 11/22/63. In addition, LEWALLEN has been involved in the District Attorney's assassination probe. In view of this, the name check request has not been answered by this office and the Bureau is requested to instruct New Orleans as to whether the information concerning LEWALLEN appearing in the files of this office should be disseminated to MIG in response to this name check request.

For the information of the Bureau, JAMES LEWALLEN was the complainant in two instances in which he reported picking up individuals as a cab driver whom he suspected of possible law violations. Both of these complaints were vague and non-specific and no investigation resulted from the information he furnished.

2 - Bureau
2 - New Orleans
ECW:emh
(4)

REC-51 62-109060-5805

OCT 9 1967

NAME CHECK

EX-PROC

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

The files further show that on page 14 in the report of SA WARREN C. DE BRUEYS, dated 12/2/63, in the case entitled, "LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka.; IS-R-CUBA," JAMES R. LEWALLEN, Apt. 9, 1309 Dauphine St., New Orleans, La., was interviewed. LEWALLAN informed that he had known DAVID FERRIE since the end of 1947, having met FERRIE in Cleveland, Ohio, when he was a member of the Civil Air Patrol where FERRIE served as an instructor. LEWALLEN advised that he served on active duty during the Korean War from 1950 until his discharge from service on 5/28/52; and during this period he did not see FERRIE, however, he again saw DAVID FERRIE during the Christmas Holidays in 1952 when FERRIE visited his mother in Cleveland, Ohio.

LEWALLEN said that in May, 1953, he telephonically contacted FERRIE inquiring about the possibilities of getting a job in New Orleans and thereafter he moved to Kenner, La., where he roomed with DAVID FERRIE from May, 1953, to May, 1955. LEWALLEN said he re-entered the Air Corps in May, 1955, and did not see FERRIE until he returned to New Orleans to live about the end of August, 1955. LEWALLEN said that he had seen DAVID FERRIE from time to time and on occasions had visited in FERRIE's home. He stated that he saw DAVID FERRIE at his residence, 3330 Louisiana Avenue Parkway on 11/20/63, but did not see him or have any contact with him on 11/21 & 22/63, and did not see him again until the evening of 11/26/63.

LEWALLEN further advised that he had never seen anyone by the name of LEE HARVEY OSWALD in FERRIE's company; had never been introduced to anyone by that name and had never heard FERRIE mention anyone by that name. LEWALLEN observed a photograph of OSWALD and advised that he does not know OSWALD.

The files further show that in New Orleans teletype to the Bureau, 3/1/67, in the case entitled, "ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEXAS, 11/22/63; MISC - INFO CONCERNING," an Assistant District Attorney of GARRISON's office announced on 2/28/67, that a subpoena had been issued for JAMES LEWALLEN to appear in the District Attorney's Office at 11:00 AM, Wednesday, 3/1/67. No further information was given concerning LEWALLEN.

The New Orleans "Times Picayune," a daily New Orleans newspaper, of 3/1/67, reported that a subpoena had been filed by Criminal District Court Judge BERNARD J. BAGERT for JAMES LEWALLEN ordering him to appear in the District Attorney's Office at 11:00 AM on Wednesday.

The New Orleans "States-Item," New Orleans daily newspaper, in its issue of 3/1/67, reported that JAMES LEWALLEN was subpoenaed to appear on that date in connection with the preliminary hearing for CLAY L. SHAW on a conspiracy charge in connection with the assassination of Pres. JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY. This article reported LEWALLEN was 38 years of age and resided at 4106 Paris Avenue and had roomed with DAVID FERRIE in Kenner, La.

The files further reflect that in New Orleans teletype to the Bureau dated 3/16/67, in the case entitled "ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEXAS, 11/22/63; MISC - INFO CONCERNING," a WDSU-TV report at 5:00 PM on that date reported that prior to the conclusion of the hearing for CLAY L. SHAW, attorneys for the prosecution identified a witness for the next day's hearing as JAMES R. LEWALLEN, an employee of the Michoud Plant and a former roommate of FERRIE.

The lead article in the "Times Picayune" newspaper dated 3/17/67, reported that JAMES R. LEWALLEN, who was subpoenaed on 3/16/67, by the prosecution, was not called as a witness. LEWALLEN was identified as a former roommate of DAVID FERRIE when the two lived in Kenner, La.

The Bureau is requested to furnish the instructions concerning the furnishing of the results of the name check request to NIG at the earliest possible date.

SAC, New Orleans (66-2390) October 17, 1967

REC-57
Director, FBI 62-109060-5805 - Name Check
1 - W. F. Woods

JAMES RONALD LEWALLEN
NAME CHECK REQUEST

Reurlet October 6, 1967.

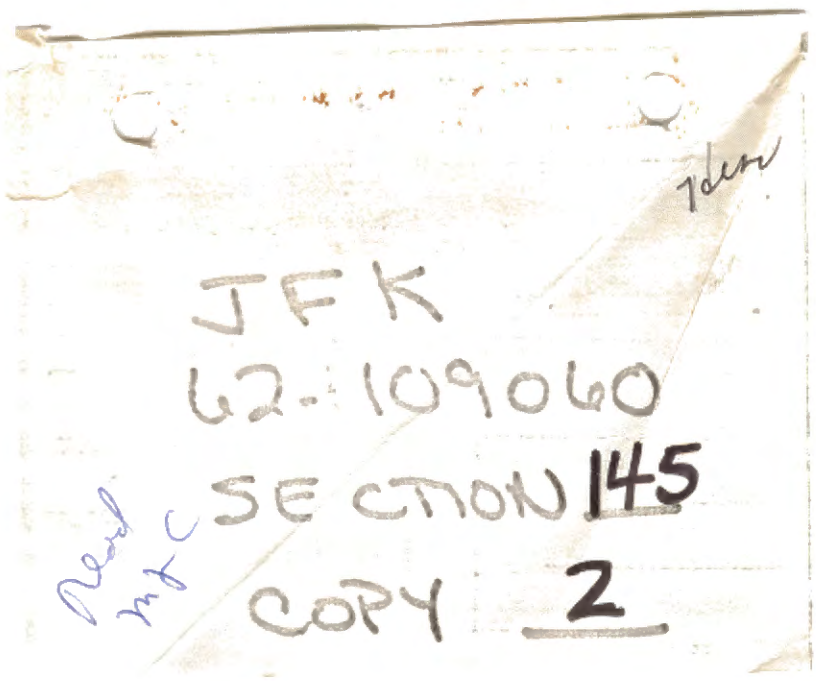
There is no objection to furnishing information regarding captioned individual and David Ferrie to the 112th MI Group (MIG), New Orleans, Louisiana.

Information relating to these individuals was furnished the Personnel Security Branch, National Aeronautics and Space Administration, Washington, D. C., by letter dated March 8, 1967. (62-109060-4714)

WFW:lcg
(5)

MAILED 4
OCT 18 1967
COMM-FBI

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT


JFK
62-109060
SECTION 145
COPY 2

FBI

Date: 10-18-67

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, BIRMINGHAM ~~(67-252)~~

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
DALLAS, TEXAS, NOVEMBER 22, 1963
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING
(OO: DALLAS)

Re Bureau telephone call to Birmingham 10-17-67 during which contents of Dallas teletype to Bureau 10-17-67 furnished Birmingham Office, and Birmingham teletype to Bureau and Dallas 10-17-67.

SA ROBERT M. BARRETT advised SAC, Birmingham, on 10-17-67 that during the period immediately following the assassination of President KENNEDY, SA BARRETT's principal assignment in the Dallas Office in connection with the assassination was to obtain and review all photographs and movie film, both private and commercial, which had been taken at Dealy Plaza and other areas in Dallas pertinent to the assassination on 11-22-63 and which could be located by the FBI. Public appeals were made for such photographs and movies and notices of the FBI's interest in such material were sent to all photographing developing companies in the area. The purpose in attempting to obtain such photographs and movies was, of course, to secure photographic evidence taken prior to the actual assassination, during the assassination, or so immediately thereafter as to be of evidentiary value in establishing the identity of the individual responsible. SA BARRETT worked with SA IVAN D. LEE on this assignment. SAs BARRETT and LEE also handled other

(3) Bureau (enc. 3) ENCLOSURE
2-Dallas (89-43) (enc. 2)
2-Birmingham
1 - 67-252
1 - 67-Barrett
GWH:rlg
(7)

62-109060-5806

16 OCT 20 1967

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

5 8 OCT 24 1967

FBI/DOJ

assignments in connection with the assassination during this period and received some assistance from other Agents in connection with their photographic assignment.

In view of the public appeals for pictures and the notices sent to developing companies, SAs BARRETT and LEE handled a very large number of leads to check and review photographs and film possibly pertinent to the investigation. It was a general practice, insofar as SA BARRETT's recollection is concerned, to pick up such pictures or film on a loan basis and examine any still pictures at the time of obtaining them, but to return any movie film to the Dallas Office where projectors and viewers were available for examination. Receipts were normally given the individuals making such material available if the material was removed from their possession. Due to the exigencies of the situation during the early stages of the investigation, movie film was not entered as an exhibit until it had been reviewed and a determination reached as to whether it was of value and should be retained as possible evidence or of no value and should be returned to the individual making it available. If such film was returned, the receipt previously given for it was normally picked up and entered as a 1-A Exhibit.

SA BARRETT advised that he recalls FRED BRUNER as an attorney in Dallas, Texas, with whom he came in contact during his assignment to the Dallas Office, but that he has no recollection of any contact with BRUNER in connection with any film connected with the Dallas assassination. SA BARRETT advised that the contacts alleged by BRUNER to the Dallas Office are entirely possible although he has no recollection of them at this time. SA BARRETT advised that he does not recall PATSY PASCHALL, also known as Mrs. CLYDE W. PASCHALL, JR., and has no recollection of ever having heard of or been in contact with this person.

SA BARRETT advised that he does recall going to the Dynacolor Corporation on Halifax Street in Dallas, Texas, a photographic processing company, to pick up some film in connection with the assassination, which he believes was movie film and may well have been the film referred to by BRUNER although SA BARRETT has no specific recollection of the exact content of the film picked up

at Dynacolor. SA BARRETT advised that all movie film, including this, was reviewed as quickly as possible, generally the same day. He recalls reviewing movie film taken in Dealy Plaza, which was determined to be of no value because it contains a sequence of pictures of SA BARRETT crossing Houston Street in Dealy Plaza and SA BARRETT did not arrive at that location until about 1:00 p.m. on 11-22-63. SA BARRETT considers that in view of BRUNER's comments that this must have been the film picked up at Dynacolor Corporation. This film was then returned either to Dynacolor Corporation, to the owner of the film, or to an agent of the owner, although SA BARRETT has no specific recollection of to whom the film was returned or whether the film was returned by him or another Agent. SA BARRETT stated that he did not believe this film was retained as long as three weeks as all film of no value was normally returned within about one week at the most. However, during this early stage of the investigation, film of no value could have been retained longer than it would have normally. SA BARRETT has no recollection as to whether the return of a receipt originally given for this film was obtained at the time the film was returned or not.

SA BARRETT advised that no copies were made or caused to be made by SA BARRETT of any private movie film obtained during the investigation except for the "ZAPRUDER" film, of which copies were obtained and forwarded to the Bureau on 11-24-63 at the instructions of the SAC, Dallas. Copies of commercial film and television tape in connection with the OSWALD killing were also obtained by SA BARRETT. Specifically, SA BARRETT advised that the movie film picked up for examination by him at the Dynacolor Corporation and the movie film which contained a sequence of SA BARRETT crossing the street at Dealy Plaza was not copied while in the possession of the FBI to the best of SA BARRETT's knowledge, and, as previously mentioned, there would have been no purpose served insofar as the FBI's investigation was concerned in copying this film. SA BARRETT also stated that this film would be valueless to him as a personal souvenir as it only shows the back of his head in the middle of a crowd of people crossing this street.

Three copies of an affidavit prepared by SA BARRETT are enclosed for the Bureau and two copies are enclosed for Dallas.

A decision as to whether SA LEE should be interviewed for his recollection concerning this film is being left to the Bureau.

For consideration by Dallas in any future discussions with Mr. BRUNER, it is pointed out that apparently the first thing "Life" magazine did in examining this film as a possible purchaser was to determine whether or not the film furnished was an original. This would appear to be the first logical step by any prospective purchaser in the publishing or news media fields. Mr. BRUNER indicated that negotiations have previously been had with other prospective purchasers of this film, specifically magazine publishers, and that the film was out of his possession for examination by them. It appears highly probable that had the film examined by these previous prospective purchasers been anything other than an original, this fact would have been called to BRUNER's attention by one or more of them.

Birmingham, Alabama
October 18, 1967

I, Robert M. Barrett, am employed as a Special Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and have been so employed since April 14, 1952.

On October 17, 1967, I was advised by Special Agent in Charge George W. Hall that Mr. Fred Bruner, an attorney in Dallas, Texas, contacted the Dallas Office of the FBI on October 16, 1967. Mr. Bruner stated that he represents a Mrs. Patsy Paschall who, on November 22, 1963, took some colored movie film of the Presidential Parade, including some film in Dealy Plaza in Dallas subsequent to the assassination. Mr. Bruner stated that based upon information from the Dynacolor Corporation, Halifax Street, Dallas, Texas, that the FBI should be called in connection with this film, he called the FBI Office in Dallas and talked to someone, possibly Special Agent Robert M. Barrett, which resulted in Special Agent Barrett coming to the Dynacolor Corporation and picking up this film for investigative purposes, giving Mr. Bruner a receipt. Mr. Bruner also advised that SA Barrett returned this film, according to his recollection, some three weeks later, stating it was of no value to the investigation and pointing out that one of the films had a picture of SA Barrett himself in Dealy Plaza and he did not arrive there until after the assassination.

COPIES DESTROYED
21 JAN 12 1973

1 - 5766

ENCLOSURE

Mr. Bruner stated that he and Mrs. Paschall had been negotiating with various people to try to sell this film and he recently delivered the film to a representative of "Life" magazine, who took the film to New York to look it over. He stated the film may have been out of his possession on other occasions in connection with sales negotiations. He stated that on October 16, 1967, he received a telephone call from "Life" magazine stating that the film he had given them was a duplicate and not the original. He stated that Mrs. Paschall had advised him that she had not had a copy of the film made. He inquired as to whether the FBI might have made a copy of this film and inadvertently returned the copy to him instead of the original.

I have known Fred Bruner as a practicing criminal attorney in Dallas for approximately ten years, and I have had numerous contacts with Mr. Bruner both officially and socially during the time I was assigned to the Dallas, Texas, office of the FBI. I do not recall ever having any contact with anyone by the name of Patsy Paschall. I do not have any recollection of having any contact or conversations with Mr. Bruner in connection with any film which was connected with the investigation of the assassination of John Fitzgerald Kennedy in any way although the contact, as stated by Mr. Bruner above, is entirely possible. I do recall in

connection with my investigation in this case going to Dynacolor Corporation, Dallas, to pick up a movie film which might possibly be of value in the investigation. I also recall reviewing a movie film which depicts a scene in Dealy Plaza some 30 minutes after the assassination. I am sure of this time because this film depicts myself, in one sequence, from the rear crossing Houston Street, and I arrived at this particular area at about 1:00 p.m., November 22, 1963. I cannot definitely state whether the film I reviewed containing this sequence is the film I picked up at Dynacolor, but this is entirely possible. I cannot state how long this film was kept in the possession of the FBI, Dallas, but it was normal procedure to return valueless film to the donor as soon as possible after such a determination was made. I do recall that in all instances where film was released to me personally, I would furnish the donor a receipt for same and in most instances when the film was returned this receipt was picked up. Although I have no specific recollection concerning the return of this particular film, I am positive that it was returned because it was valueless to the investigation.

I wish to state that I had no copy made of the film which depicts myself crossing Houston Street. I have no knowledge of any copy of this film ever being made.

The film which contained a sequence showing me in the Dealy Plaza area was the same film which was subsequently returned.

I swear that the above statements are true to the best of my belief.

Robert M. Barrett

ROBERT M. BARRETT
Special Agent
Federal Bureau of Investigation

Sworn to and subscribed before me on October 18, 1967.

George W. Hall

GEORGE W. HALL
Special Agent in Charge
Federal Bureau of Investigation.

FBI

Date: 10/17/67

Transmit the following in PLAIN TEXT
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, NEW ORLEANS (89-69)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
DALLAS, TEXAS, 11/22/63
MISCELLANEOUS - INFO CONCERNING
OO: DALLAS

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are newspaper articles appearing in New Orleans newspapers concerning above captioned matter.

Enclosed for Dallas and Miami are one copy each of these newspaper articles.

ENCLOSURE

3 - Bureau (Encl. 4)
1 - Dallas (89-43) (Encl. 4)
1 - Miami (Encl. 4)
1 - New Orleans

ECW:jab
(6)

REC-57 62-109060-5807
NOT RECORDED
18 OCT 18 1967

EX-113

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

66 OCT 25 1967

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Shaw Will Stand Trial In February—Haggerty Solution Okayed by Both Sides

Clay L. Shaw will go on trial for conspiracy in the assassination of President John F. Kennedy about the middle of February, Criminal District Court Judge Edward A. Haggerty Jr. ruled today.

This decision was the result of a compromise between the defense, which had sought a six-month delay, and the office of District Attorney Jim Garrison, who had sought a speedy trial.

The DA's office agreed to a "reasonable delay," and the judge today set the mid-February date, nearly a year after Shaw was first arrested.

JUDGE HAGGERTY officially set the trial for the first jury day in February. This varies from month to month, but is always after the 10th and usually about the 15th. Judges begin selecting the juries on the first of the month and the jury day is the first day the jury sits after this process is completed.

Garrison charges that Shaw, former managing director of the International Trade Mart, conspired with Lee Harvey Oswald and others here in 1963 to plot the President's death. Shaw denies it.

Also today, the judge denied a motion by the defense for a supplemental bill of particulars of the charges against Shaw. Judge Haggerty said he already had ruled on the points raised by the state. They concerned details of alleged meetings attended by Shaw in New Orleans and Baton Rouge in furtherance of the "conspiracy."

F. IRVIN DYMOND, chief defense counsel for Shaw, indicated today he probably would seek a change of venue to move the site of the trial out of New Orleans. The judges said the law gives him until two days before the trial date to do this.

As court opened today, Dymond said he was not satisfied with the state's answer to his motion for the supplemental bill of particulars. The judge ruled the answer was satisfactory, and Dymond reserved a bill of exceptions for a possible appeal.

Judge Haggerty then took up the motion for a trial delay.

THE JUDGE SAID that in view of the agreement by the state to permit a reasonable delay, "the only thing we've got to decide here is what constitutes reasonable time."

Assistant DA James L. Alcock said that since Shaw was arrested March 1, the case ought to go to trial within a year of that date.

"Would that satisfy you?" the judge asked Dymond.

DYMOND SAID NO. He said the amount of delay needed depended on the climate of opinion in New Orleans at the time. It was then that he said he probably would seek a change of venue.

"You will admit, Mr. Dymond," Judge Haggerty said, "that if you wait until two days before the trial begins, it will take at least a week of hearings" to settle the site issue.

Dymond said he did, but he had no way earlier of knowing what the state of public opinion would be.

JUDGE HAGGERTY said he intended to do something about people who violated his order not to make public statements about the case, but did not want to make any contempt citations before the trial because it would further prejudice the case.

Dymond charged that Garrison had made "a lot of prejudicial and inflammatory statements" about the case "that would certainly prejudice jurors." He cited a lengthy interview in Playboy magazine, television interviews in New York, and said he understood Garrison was to be interviewed in Chicago later this month.

Alcock said there were also public statements on the other side, and cited "the chief justice of the U.S. Supreme Court and the attorney general of the United States."

THE JUDGE SAID it was impossible for his court to control U.S. officials.

This exchange stemmed from a request by the judge

ENCLOSURE

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE 1

STATES-ITEM

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Date: 10-16-67
Edition: RED FLASH
Author:
Editor:
Title: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEX. 11-22-63
Character: AFO
or
Classification: 89
Submitting Office: N.O., LA.

☐ Being Investigated

(1)

89-1

that Dymond agree to make his change of venue motion at least two weeks in advance of the trial date.

Dymond refused, saying We're going to take every bit of time the law allows us."

JUDGE HAGGERTY asked Dymond if he didn't agree that a speedy trial was one way to stop the "barrage" of publicity on the case.

"It would be if we don't care what kind of jurors we get," Dymond replied.

After the hearing, defense attorney Edward Wegmann was asked if he were surprised at the rulings.

"We're not surprised at anything. We just take it as it comes," he said.

WEGMANN REFUSED to comment on the statement allegedly made, and later denied during the weekend, by U.S. Attorney General Ramsey Clark. It was to this statement that Alcock had referred.

The incident came in an appearance by Clark at the University of Virginia.

Reporter Roy Barry of the Charlottesville Daily Progress quoted remarks he said Clark made during a question and answer period after a legal forum at the school Friday night.

Barry's story quoted Clark as saying, "Much as I hate to do it, I may have to prosecute Jim Garrison. He took a perfectly fine man, Clay Shaw, and ruined him for personal aggrandizement."

THE JUSTICE Department denied that Clark had made the statement.

Yesterday, Barry backed up his report, saying, "Clark's statement struck me immediately. I had never heard Garrison threatened before. It was hardly the kind of statement a reporter would forget."

He added that he made careful notes of the attorney general's remarks and said that law students were present when he asked Clark a follow-up question. "I then asked Clark what personal aggrandizement Garrison would get from prosecuting Shaw and what Garrison would gain by losing a nationally publicized case," Barry said.

Clark answered, Barry said, "Perhaps he (Garrison) is not as logical as you are."

Student legal forum president Rosewell Page III also refuted Barry's report. Asked about this, Barry said, "Well, in his (Page's) position, he would have to say that."

(Mount Clipping In Space Below)

Remark on Garrison Denied

WASHINGTON (AP) — A spokesman for Atty. Gen. Ramsey Clark denied Saturday that Clarke made statements attributed to him concerning possible federal prosecution of New Orleans Dist. Atty. Jim Garrison.

Ray Barry, a reporter for the Charlottesville, Va., Daily Progress, quoted Clark as saying Friday night he "might have to prosecute Jim Garrison."

Barry's report to The Associated Press also quoted Clark as saying Garrison "took a perfectly fine man, Clay Shaw, and ruined him just for personal aggrandizement."

Shaw is under indictment in New Orleans on charges of conspiracy in the assassination of President John F. Kennedy.

The Justice Department spokesman said he spoke to Clark Friday night after the attorney general addressed the Student Legal Forum at the University of Virginia and participated in an informal question-and-answer period.

The spokesman said someone posed a hypothetical question asking whether there would be federal prosecution of a state district attorney who had brought unwarranted prosecution.

He said Clark replied, "Yes, if there were grounds for such a case."

But the spokesman said Clark denied specifically making statements that he "might have to prosecute" the New Orleans official or that Garrison "ruined" Shaw "just for personal aggrandizement."

The spokesman added there are no plans to bring a case against Garrison at this time.

Rosewell Page III, president of the Student Legal Forum, also denied Saturday that Clark made the statements. Page said he was standing next to Clark throughout the informal question period.

Barry, asked for comment on Page's statement, stood firm on his report. "The quotes were exactly word-for-word," he said Saturday.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE 1

SECTION 1

TIMES PICAYUNE

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Date: 10-15-67

Edition:

Author:

Editor:

Title: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEX. 11-22-63

Character: AFO

or

Classification: 89-

Submitting Office: N.O., LA.

☐ Being Investigated

3807

ENCLOSURE

(Paste Clipping in Space Below)

Shaw Trial Delay Argument Opens

A motion to delay the trial of Clay L. Shaw, accused by District Attorney Jim Garrison of conspiracy in the death of President John F. Kennedy, was to be argued today before Criminal District Court Judge Edward A. Haggerty Jr.

Shaw's attorneys have asked for a continuance in the trial of at least six months, claiming that a fair trial now or in the immediate future here is impossible because of actions by Garrison and publicity he has generated.

If a delay in the trial is denied, the defense is asking for a change of venue.

ORAL ARGUMENTS will be presented on this motion and a supplemental application for a bill of particulars.

In answers to defense motions, the DA's office has said it would be agreeable to a "reasonable" delay of less than six months. They argue that if this is granted, it precludes the possibility of moving the trial to a new location.

Asst. DA James L. Alcock has said he does not believe a trial can begin now until after the Christmas season.

The state has argued that any prejudicial atmosphere that might exist in New Orleans is the fault of Shaw and his attorneys.

MEANWHILE, on another front, an appearance by U.S. Atty. Gen. Ramsey Clark at the University of Virginia in Charlottesville has stirred up a controversy.

Reporter Roy Barry of the Charlottesville Daily Progress quoted remarks he said Clark made during a question and answer period after a legal forum at the school Friday night.

Barry's story quoted Clark as saying, "Much as I hate to do it, I may have to prosecute Jim Garrison. He took a perfectly fine man, Clay Shaw, and ruined him for personal aggrandizement."

THE JUSTICE Department denied that Clark had made the statement.

Yesterday, Barry backed up his report, saying, "Clark's statement struck me immediately. I had never heard Garrison threatened before. It was hardly the kind of statement a reporter would forget."

He added that he made careful notes of the attorney general's remarks and said that law students were present when he asked Clark a follow-up question. "I then asked Clark what personal aggrandizement Garrison would get from prosecuting Shaw and what Garrison would gain by losing a nationally publicized case," Barry said.

Clark answered, Barry said, "Perhaps he (Garrison) is not as logical as you are."

Student legal forum president Rosewell Page III also refuted Barry's report. Asked about this, Barry said, "Well, in his (Page's) position, he would have to say that."

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE 1

STATES-ITEM

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Date: 10-16-67
Edition: RED COMET
Author:
Editor:
Title: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEX. 11-22-63
Character: AFO
or
Classification: 89-
Submitting Office: N.O., LA.

☐ Being Investigated

6 [illegible] -580

ENCLOSURE

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

U.S. Atty. Gen. Clark Says He 'Might' Prosecute Jim Garrison

United States Attorney General Ramsey Clark said in Charlottesville, Va., Friday night that he "might have to prosecute" District Attorney Jim Garrison.

Following a speech and question and answer session before the University of Virginia's Student Legal Forum, Clark told several students and a newsman:

"Much as I may hate to do it, I just might have to prosecute Jim Garrison." Clark did not elaborate on the statement and did not say what federal charge he might use against Garrison.

During the question and answer period, Clark said that Garrison "took a perfectly fine man, Clay Shaw, and ruined him just for personal aggrandizement."

Shaw, a prominent, retired New Orleans businessman, has been charged by Garrison with conspiracy in the 1963 assassination of President John F. Kennedy. A firm date for his trial on the charge is still pending.

Attempts to contact Garrison for comment Friday night were unavailing.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE 1

SECTION 1

TIMES PICAYUNE

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Date: 10-14-67

Edition:

Author:

Editor:

Title: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEX. 11-22-63

Character: AFO

or

Classification: 89-

Submitting Office: N.O., LA.

☐ Being Investigated

1 - 5101

ENCLOSURE

FBI

Date: 10/16/67

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL (Priority)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM : SAC, NEW ORLEANS (89-69) (P)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
DALLAS, TEXAS, 11/22/63
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION
CONCERNING
(OO: DALLAS)

Enclosed for the Bureau are six copies of Letterhead Memorandum suitable for dissemination. Also enclosed for Dallas are two copies of instant memorandum.

In view of the mental condition of VALENTINE ASHWORTH and his representation by Counsel, UACB no further investigation is being conducted. The Bureau is requested to refer to matter entitled VALENTINE ASHWORTH (NO 26-37075) ITSMV, IMPERSONATION; Bufile 26-379470; OO,NEW ORLEANS.

SI-119 REC-62 62-109060-5808

8 OCT 18 1967

ENCLOSURE

(3) - Bureau (Enc.6) (RM)
2 - Dallas (89-43) (Enc. 2) (RM)
2 - New Orleans
JFW-mak
(7)

SIXTY

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent In Charge

57 OCT 27 1967

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
New Orleans, Louisiana
October 16, 1967

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
DALLAS, TEXAS, NOVEMBER 22,
1963

On October 12, 1967, the following letter was received at the Lake Charles, Louisiana, Federal Bureau of Investigation Resident Agency:

"Sunday Oct. 8, 1967
Calcasieu Hilton

"Dear George,

"As you know I have been here 70 days today. This letter is not in relation to my situation tho.

"A prisoner here calls himself Capt. Valentine Ashworth and has made the following remarks_

"1. Is a capt. in the Cuban Liberation Army.
2. Served as an officer in Castro's Army.
3. Left Castro when he turned Red.
4. Was illeagly extridited from Mo.
5. Was intorregated by the F.B.I. in Mo. for 48 hours.
6. Shared an apartment in Ohio with Lee Oswald.
7. Belonged to the same group Oswald did in N.O.
8. It was a group of Cubans that killed Kennedy.
9. They were supposed to kill Castro at the same time.
10. Oswald was used as a patsey and didn't fire a shot.
11. Oswald didn't find it out till it was too late.
12. Says he isn't a citizen; was born in Portsmouth, England.
13. Immigration have ruled twice on his citizenship, once affirmative, once negative.
14. Was shot at in Alexandria, La.
15. Killed someone in Leesville that tried to do him in.
16. Kennedy's assins were, as was Oswald, trained by the C.I.A.
17. He knows most of them.
18. Flew Ferri's plane before Ferri bought it.
19. Is checked out in all kinds of planes including jets.

62 10[illegible] - 5808

ENCLOSURE

20. Garrisons represenitives have questioned him about 4 times.
21. The last time they were here they asked him if he knew what a DZ (Drop Zone) was; also what would favorable wind conditions be for a drop.
22. Says Louisiana has him for car theft but that he rented the car in question and has a reciept to prove it. Also it is trumped up charge and he is really being held by the Govt. to keep him from leaving the country.
23. The Govt. told him if he got out on bond they would pick him up as an undesireable alien.
24. Garrisons Rep. the last time here asked him if he was a member of the C.I.A.
25. Has 7 writs pending in Court now.

"I did see a letter from the US Atty. Gen. Ramsey Clark but don't remember the contents except that it was in relation to some legal ruleing. He raises hell about the Jailor opening his mail all the time. Someone named Field came to see him, and he told him to get in touch with Dallas and find out if they were interested in the same things at the same price, but all I could get from the conversation was that it had to do with mail.

26. Is supposed to testify before the House Unamerican Affairs Committee in Dallas sometime this winter also for Garrison in New Orleans. He has been here for about 5 months as far as I know.

"Either what he says is true or he is a nut with a hell of an imagination but no matter which it is, lately he has become very touchie and the slightest noise or if things arn't to his likeing he blows up. Also all of a sudden he has taken a particular dislike to me and trys to start a fight. Frankly, with the wild look in his eye I consider him capable of anything.

"Another thing he claims from time to time a plant is put in with him. And I think at one time he figured I was.

"Because of the nature of the charges on me I decline to answer when I am asked and usually tell them they are looking up new ones. On my case I did find out that Mrs. Null your former neighbor was the party that built the fire under me; also the sheriff's dept. has an investigator that would make a hell of a good auther. I am supposed to go to trial Feb. 12th., if I live that long. I realize that you won't be able to confirm anything on the above subject if there is any foundation to his statements. But it sure would ease the tension if he was moved from the 2nd to the 4th floor.

"My main reason for the above is self presivation plus the fact that I don't trust him or like him, also in my opinion he is a bad influence on the A.W.O.L. Troops that pass through here. I can be anything anybody wants to call me, but I still back up the old rag that flies high in D.C.

"If by chance you should accidently come see me, don't on the 2nd floor as that guy has eyes in the back of his head, and claims he knows all of your office.

Hope your little girl comes out or came out alright.

"Regards,
Richard Phillips"

On October 13, 1967, Chief Deputy Sheriff Albert Manuel, Calcasieu Parish Sheriff's Office, advised that approximately one month ago, an Assistant District Attorney, Orleans Parish, traveled to Lake Charles, Louisiana, and interviewed Valentine Ashworth in the presence of the court appointed attorney for Ashworth, Attorney Parkinson. Manuel stated he advised the Assistant District Attorney of the mental instability of Ashworth. The Assistant District Attorney made no comment following the interview which lasted about one hour. This is the only interview conducted by Garrison's office since Ashworth has been confined in the

Calcasieu Parish Jail. He advised Ashworth is awaiting trial on auto theft charges.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency: it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

(Rev. 5-22-64)

FBI

Date: 10/19/67

Transmit the following in PLAIN TEXT
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, NEW ORLEANS (89-69)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
DALLAS, TEXAS, 11/22/63
MISCELLANEOUS - INFO CONCERNING
OO: DALLAS

Enclosed herewith is newspaper article appearing in New Orleans newspaper concerning the assassination of President JOHN F. KENNEDY.

Enclosed for Dallas and Miami is one copy of this newspaper article.

ENCLOSURE

3 - Bureau (Encl. 1)
1 - Dallas (89-43) (Encl. 1)
1 - Miami (Encl. 1)
1 - New Orleans

REC-42 62-109060-5809

ECW:jab
(6)

12 OCT 20 1967

C. C. - Bishop

5 30 OCT 27 1967

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

(Mail Clipping in Space Below)

Shaw Motion Could Mean Extra Delay

The trial of accused presidential assassination conspirator Clay L. Shaw has been scheduled in mid-February, but defense attorneys indicated it may be closer to March, if they decide to file motions to change the site of the trial.

Criminal District Judge Edward A. Haggerty Jr. selected the first jury day in February, usually between the 10th and 15th, as a compromise yesterday with the defense, which had asked for a six-month delay, and the state, which had sought a speedy trial.

If Shaw, who has denied any connection with the assassination, goes to trial in February, it will be nearly one year after he was arrested and charged by Dist. Atty. Jim Garrison of conspiring with Lee Harvey Oswald and others to assassinate President John F. Kennedy.

Yesterday F. Irvin Dymond, Shaw's chief defense counsel, said he has until two days prior to the trial to file motions for a change of venue. Hearings on such a motion could delay the trial about two weeks, Judge Haggerty said.

The judge also denied a defense motion for a supplemental bill of particulars which would have outlined the state's charges against Shaw. The defense sought more information about alleged meetings attended by Shaw in New Orleans and Baton Rouge in furtherance of what Garrison calls a conspiracy to murder the president.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE 55

STATES-ITEM

NEW ORLEANS, L

Date: 10-17-67
Edition: RED COMET
Author:
Editor:
Title: ASSASSINATIO PRESIDENT JOHN KENNEDY, DALLAS, 11-22-63
Character: AFO
or
Classification: 89-
Submitting Office: N. O.

☐ Being Investigated

3709

ENCLOSURE

FBI

Date: 10/17/67

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL (Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, SALT LAKE CITY (89-44)(RUC)

RE: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
NOVEMBER 22, 1963,
DALLAS, TEXAS;
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING

REC 30

Transmitted herewith to Bureau are four copies of an LHM entitled "MANUEL MARTINEZ, aka, Manuel M. Rivera"; two copies each are also furnished Dallas and Denver. One copy of the LHM is being furnished U. S. Secret Service, Salt Lake City, Utah.

It is noted that although JAMES M. ATWOOD, in contacting the Salt Lake City Office, stated he wanted to furnish information about communism, he at no time stated he considered that the information furnished pertained to communism.

Denver is being furnished the two copies in view of the fact the plane on which the unidentified Puerto Rican allegedly died was enroute from Denver to Salt Lake City.

Salt Lake City indices contain nothing identifiable with ATWOOD or any of the persons to whom he referred.

No further action is being taken by Salt Lake City UACB.

ENCLOSURE

1 cc of LHM to USSS + Dept 10-20-67 KMR:das

62-109060 — 5810

3 - Bureau (Enc. 4)(REG. AM)
2 - Dallas (Enc. 2)(REG. AM)
2 - Denver (Enc. 2)(REG. AM)
1 - Salt Lake City

WRP:mhe
(8)

REC 30

13 OCT 19 1967

EX-110

C. C. - Bishop

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

57 OCT 26 1967

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Salt Lake City, Utah
October 17, 1967

MANUEL MARTINEZ,
also known as
Manuel M. Rivera

On October 16, 1967, Mr. James M. Atwood, 3500 West 9000 South, West Jordan, Utah, telephone number 255-3070, telephonically requested that he be contacted by an Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. He was contacted on the same date by phone and arrangements were made to contact him at his residence on October 17, 1967. He advised on the phone that he wanted to furnish some information pertaining to communism in the United States.

On October 17, 1967, he was contacted at his residence and furnished the following information:

Manuel Martinez has resided in West Jordan, Utah, for many years and is considered by Atwood to be a good friend of his. Atwood is of the opinion that Manuel is law-abiding but may have been, without his knowledge, involved with a man, whose name Atwood does not know, in a manner which resulted in the assassination of President Kennedy.

Shortly before the assassination of President Kennedy, Manuel told Mr. Atwood that a neighbor of his, who was a Puerto Rican, had borrowed $750 from him and had purchased a fifth of whiskey and left the area. Atwood thought nothing of this at the time but on the day of Kennedy's assassination Atwood was at Manuel's residence in West Jordan. A group of Puerto Ricans were also present. While there Atwood received word with the others via radio to the effect that Kennedy had been killed. Manuel and his wife

62-109060-5810

ENCLOSURE

seemed to react in a way that they regretted this, but the Puerto Ricans appeared to be happy. Atwood does not understand Spanish and is of the opinion that most of the Puerto Ricans present did not understand English. The possibility exists that they were not fully aware of what had happened. Mr. Atwood and his wife discussed the lack of sadness on the part of the Puerto Ricans but at the time dismissed it.

Some weeks thereafter Atwood read in the newspaper that two high-ranking army officers were enroute by plane from Denver to Salt Lake City and that this plane, including an unidentified man, had crashed between Denver and Salt Lake City, with all aboard being killed. Atwood mentioned this to Manuel, and Manuel said that the unidentified man on the plane was the man who had borrowed money from him and that the man's people were afraid to claim his body. A few days later Atwood learned, however, that the body had been claimed and a funeral held. It seemed strange to Atwood that an unimportant Puerto Rican from West Jordan would be on a plane with two high-ranking army officers. After thinking of this for some time, Atwood decided the possibility existed that there was a second rifleman involved in the shooting of President Kennedy and that this Puerto Rican could have been that man. Atwood stated he has always been personally convinced that there was more than one person involved in the shooting of President Kennedy.

Atwood repeatedly stated he doubts that Manuel is personally implicated with knowledge in the assassination of Kennedy but believes that the money he loaned to the Puerto Rican was used to purchase transportation by the Puerto Rican to Texas for the purpose of becoming involved in the assassination of President Kennedy. Atwood states he realizes this is based on his own reasoning and that he has heard nothing otherwise which would indicate such implication.

Manuel is employed by Kennecott Copper Corporation and is described as follows:

MANUEL MARTINEZ,
also known as
Manuel M. Rivera

Age	45
Height	6 feet
Eyes	Blue
Hair	Gray
Build	Large frame
Complexion	Light
Posture	Erect
Scars and marks	None

Mrs. Martinez is described as follows:

Age	35
Height	5 feet 7 inches
Build	Medium
Eyes	Blue
Hair	Dark
Complexion	Light
Teeth	Some back teeth missing.

Atwood was unable to locate a telephone listing for Manuel. He pointed out the house of Manuel and stated that the car in the driveway was Manuel's car. The address was 8101 South 2200 West, West Jordan, Utah.

The 1967 Salt Lake City, Utah, Suburban Directory lists Manuel Rivera at this address. His wife's name is listed as Iris Rivera and his employment as Kennecott Copper Corporation.

Published records of the Motor Vehicle Bureau of the State of Utah list the license number FC 3187, which was on the automobile in the driveway, as being issued to Manuel M. Rivera at the same address, on a 1965 Chevrolet Station Wagon.

Atwood said that insofar as he knows, he has never seen, nor has he heard, the name of the Puerto Rican to whom Manuel loaned the money.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

GENERAL INVESTIGATIVE DIVISION

Mr. Fred Bruner, Attorney, Dallas, Texas, contacted the Dallas Office and represents Mrs. Clyde W. Paschall, Jr. Mrs. Paschall took a color movie film of the Presidential parade on 11/22/63 and Dealy Plaza after the assassination. This film was alleged to have been turned over to SA Robert M. Barrett at Dallas and was returned. Mr. Bruner has attempted to sell this film to Life Magazine who after reviewing it said the film was a duplicate. He thought the FBI may have had a copy made which was returned instead of the original.

[redacted] He has since received an incentive award and letter of commendation. SA Barrett will be interviewed to determine the circumstances involved so Dallas may answer Mr. Bruner. Dallas and Bureau files contain no references to this matter.

KMR:ctj

62-109060-5811

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATION SECTION

OCT 17 1967

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

FBI WASH DC

FBI DALLAS

1027AM URGENT 10-16-67 KJH

TO DIRECTOR (62-109060)

ATTENTION ASST. DIRECTOR A. ROSEN

FROM DALLAS (89-43) 4P

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEXAS NOV. TWENTYTWO, NINETEEN SIXTYTHREE, ~~MISC. INFO~~ MISCELLANEOUS-INFORMATION CONCERNING. OO DALLAS.

ON LATE AFTERNOON OF OCT. SIXTEEN LAST, MR. FRED BRUNER, ~~ATTY.~~ ATTORNEY AND MEMBER OF THE LAW FIRM OF DAUGHERTY, BRUNER AND LASTELICK, DALLAS, TEXAS, PERSONALLY APPEARED AT DALLAS OFFICE OF FBI AND STATED HE REPRESENTS MRS. PATSY PASCHALL, AKA MRS. CLYDE W. PASCHALL, JR. ACCORDING TO BRUNER, MRS. PASCHALL ON NOV. TWENTYTWO, SIXTYTHREE, TOOK SOME COLOR MOVIE FILM OF THE PRESIDENTIAL PARADE, INCLUDING SOME FILM IN DEALY PLAZA SUBSEQUENT TO THE ASSASSINATION. HE STATED THAT ON ABOUT NOV. TWENTYEIGHT OR TWENTYNINE, SIXTYTHREE, AT NIGHT, HE WENT TO DYNACOLOR CORP., HALIFAX ST., DALLAS, TEXAS TO HAVE SAID FILM DEVELOPED. SOMEONE THERE STATED THAT SINCE THIS MIGHT HAVE SOMETHING TO DO WITH THE ASSASSINATION, THE FBI SHOULD BE CALLED. MR. BRUNER STATED HE READILY AGREED, AND CALLED THE FBI HIMSELF IN DALLAS, AND AS HE RECALLS, HE TALKED TO SA ROBERT M. BARRETT, OR AT

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EX-119

OCT 31 1967

END PAGE ONE

550CT 31 1967

PERS. REC. UNIT

LEAST HE KNOWS THAT AGENT BARRETT SHOWED UP AT DYNACOLOR A SHORT TIME THEREAFTER. THE FILM WAS DEVELOPED AND AGENT BARRETT TOLD HIM HE WOULD NEED TO LOOK IT OVER AND SEE IF IT WAS OF ANY PERTINENCE TO THE ASSASSINATION. MR. BRUNER STATED HE READILY AGREED AND LOANED THE FILM TO BARRETT, TAKING A RECEIPT, AND AS HE RECALLS, POINTING OUT THAT HE WAS RELEASING THE FILM TO BARRETT FOR CRIMINAL INVESTIGATIVE PURPOSES. HE STATES THAT SOME THREE WEEKS LATER, AS HE RECALLS, AGENT BARRETT SAID THAT THE FILM WAS OF NO VALUE TO HIM. HE THEN RETURNED THE FILM TO BRUNER.

BRUNER STATES THAT HE AND HIS CLIENT HAVE HAD THE FILM SINCE THAT TIME AND INDICATED THAT THEY HAVE BEEN NEGOTIATING WITH VARIOUS PEOPLE TO TRY TO SELL SAME. HE STATED THAT VERY RECENTLY, HE DELIVERED THE FILM TO A REPRESENTATIVE OF LIFE MAGAZINE, WHO PAID HIM ONLY A HOLDING FEE, TOOK THE FILM TO NEW YORK TO LOOK IT OVER TO SEE WHAT THEY WOULD OFFER OR WHETHER THEY WOULD USE ANY OF IT OR NOT. HE STATED THAT ON THE AFTERNOON OF OCT. SIXTEEN LAST, HE HAD RECEIVED A CALL FROM LIFE MAGAZINE IN NEW YORK AND THAT THEY HAD MENTIONED TO HIM THAT THE FILM HE HAD GIVEN THEM WAS A DUPLICATE AND NOT THE ORIGINAL. HE STATED HE HAD CALLED HIS CLIENT, AND SHE PURPORTED ~~THAT THE FBI MAY HAVE HAD A COPY MADE AND INADVERTENTLY~~ NOT TO HAVE HAD ANY COPY OF THE FILM MADE. HE THOUGHT IT WAS POSSIBLE THAT THE FBI MAY HAVE HAD A COPY MADE AND INADVERTENTLY

END PAGE TWO

RETURNED THE COPY TO HIM INSTEAD OF THE ORIGINAL. HE DID INDICATE THAT HE HAD TRIED TO PEDDLE THIS FILM TO OTHER MAGAZINES, AND IT IS POSSIBLE THAT IT MAY HAVE BEEN OUT OF HIS POSSESSION ON OTHER OCCASIONS.

[redacted]

IN VIEW OF ABOVE, BUREAU MAY DESIRE TO GIVE CONSIDERATION AS TO WHETHER SA BARRETT, NOW ASSIGNED TO BIRMINGHAM, SHOULD BE INTERVIEWED THOROUGHLY CONCERNING THIS INCIDENT IN ORDER THAT THE DALLAS OFFICE WILL HAVE FULL FACTS AVAILABLE TO ASSIST IN FURNISHING AN ANSWER TO ~~ATTY~~ ATTORNEY. BRUNER.

BRUNER STATED THAT WHEN THE FILM WAS RETURNED, SA BARRETT NOTED THAT ONE OF THE FILMS HAD A PICTURE OF HIM IN IT AT DEALY PLAZA, AND BARRETT OBSERVED THAT HE WAS NOT THERE UNTIL AFTER THE ASSASSINATION. IT IS NOTED THAT BARRETT, IN A MEMO DATED DEC. TWENTYTWO, SIXTYSIX,

END PAGE THREE

STATED THAT HE HAD CONDUCTED A POLICE SCHOOL AT RICHARDSON, TEXAS UNTIL ABOUT NOON NOV. TWENTYTWO, SIXTYTHREE AFTER WHICH HE HAD HAD LUNCH AND WAS EN ROUTE TO DOWNTOWN DALLAS WHEN HE WAS NOTIFIED BY THE DALLAS OFFICE OF THE SHOTS BEING FIRED AT THE PRESIDENT IN DEALY PLAZA. HE PROCEEDED TO DEALY PLAZA, ARRIVING THERE AT APPROXIMATLEY ONE PM.

A COMPLETE SEARCH HAS BEEN MADE OF DALLAS SPECIAL INDICES OF THE ASSASSINATION AND RELATED FILES, AS WELL AS THE GENERAL INDICES, AND NO RECORD WHATSOEVER CAN BE LOCATED OF ANY MENTION OF THE DALLAS OFFICE EVER HAVING POSSESSION OF THIS FILM. THERE IS NO RECORD OF PATSY PASCHALL OR MRS. CLYDE W. PASCHALL, JR. AND NO PERTINENT RECORD OF FRED BRUNER.

~~CORR. PAGE TWO NEXT TO LAST LINE SHOULD BE~~

~~PURPORTED NOT TO HAVE HAD ANY COPY OF THE FILM MADE. HE THOUGHT~~

END

~~NEED A CORRECTION PAGE TWO~~

~~THERE SEEMS TO BE A REPEAT OF IXX SOME WORDS IN THE LAST TWO LINES~~

~~THIS CORR ABO E SEE~~

~~SORRY TU SAA~~

END

D SAA

FBI WASH DC

P

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

OCT 17 1967

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. DeLoach	
Mr. Mohr	
Mr. Bishop	
Mr. Casper	
Mr. Callahan	
Mr. Conrad	
Mr. Felt	
Mr. Gale	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Sullivan	
Mr. Tavel	
Mr. Trotter	
Tele. Room	
Miss Holmes	
Miss Gandy	

FBI WASH DC

FBI BIRMGHAM

806 PM 10-17-67 URGENT GDM

TO DIRECTOR (62-109060) AND DALLAS (89-43)

FROM BIRMINGHAM

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEXAS, NOVEMBER TWENTYTWO, SIXTYTHREE, MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING. OO: DALLAS.

Office of Origin

REFERENCE

RE BUREAU TELEPHONE CALL TO BIRMINGHAM OCTOBER SEVENTEENTH INSTANT.

SA ROBERT M. BARRETT ADVISED THIS DATE THAT DURING PERIOD IMMEDIATELY FOLLOWING ASSASSINATION HIS ASSIGNMENT IN DALLAS OFFICE WAS TO OBTAIN AND REVIEW ALL PHOTOGRAPH AND MOVIE FILM, BOTH PRIVATE AND COMMERCIAL, WHICH HAD BEEN TAKEN AT DEALY PLAZA NOVEMBER TWENTYSECOND, NINETEEN SIXTYTHREE. PUBLIC APPEALS WERE MADE FOR SUCH PICTURES AND NOTICES OF FBI INTEREST SENT TO ALL DEVELOPING COMPANIES. AS A RESULT, SA BARRETT AND ANOTHER AGENT ALSO WORKING ON THIS ASSIGNMENT HANDLED INNUMERABLE LEADS TO CHECK AND REVIEW SUCH FILM.

REC-40 62-109060-5812 Oct 24 1967

SA BARRETT RECALLS FRED BRUNER AS ATTORNEY IN DALLAS WITH WHOM

END PAGE ONE

MR. DELOACH FOR THE DIRECTOR

See Dallas Teletype 10/21/67 - notification

6 - Rat Hole

DEC 6 OCT 26 1967

HE CAME IN CONTACT DURING ASSIGNMENT THAT OFFICE BUT DOES NOT RECALL PATSY PASCHALL OR THAT HE EVER CAME IN CONTACT WITH HER. HE HAS NO RECOLLECTION OF BRUNER IN CONNECTION WITH ANY FILM CONNECTED WITH ASSASSINATION ALTHOUGH CONTACT AS CLAIMED BY BRUNER ENTIRELY POSSIBLE.

SA BARRETT DOES RECALL GOING TO DYNACOLOR CORPORATION TO PICK UP A MOVIE FILM TAKEN IN DEALY PLAZA ON DAY OF ASSASSINATION. HE ALSO RECALLS LATER REVIEWING THIS FILM, PROBABLY SAME DAY, AND DETERMINING IT WAS OF NO VALUE IN CONNECTION WITH FBI INVESTIGATION BECAUSE IT CONTAINED PICTURES OF SA BARRETT HIMSELF IN DEALY PLAZA AND HE DID NOT ARRIVE THERE UNTIL ABOUT ONE P.M. ON NOVEMBER TWENTYSECOND, NINETEEN SIXTYTHREE. BECAUSE OF THIS TIME FACTOR, SA BARRETT KNEW THIS FILM WAS OF NO VALUE TO INVESTIGATION AND FILM WAS THEN RETURNED EITHER TO DYNACOLOR, OWNER OF FILM, OR OWNER'S AGENT. SA BARRETT HAS NO SPECIFIC RECOLLECTION OF TO WHOM THIS FILM WAS RETURNED. HE DOES NOT BELIEVE FILM WAS RETAINED AS LONG AS THREE WEEKS, AS ALL FILM OF NO VALUE RETURNED NORMALLY WITHIN ONE WEEK AT MOST.

NORMAL PRACTICE DURING THIS PHASE OF INVESTIGATION WAS TO

END PAGE TWO

FURNISH RECEIPT TO DONOR OF ANY FILM AND PICK UP RECEIPT WHEN FILM RETURNED. RECEIPTS THEN FILED IN ONE-A SECTION OF FILE. SA BARRETT HAS NO SPECIFIC RECOLLECTION OF OBTAINING RETURN OF RECEIPT IN THIS INSTANCE.

NO COPIES WERE MADE OR CAUSE TO BE MADE BY SA BARRETT OF ANY MOVIE FILM OBTAINED DURING INVESTIGATION EXCEPT FOR "ZAPRUDER" FILM, OF WHICH COPIES WERE OBTAINED AND FORWARDED TO BUREAU NOVEMBER TWENTYFOUR, NINETEEN SIXTYTHREE, AT INSTRUCTIONS OF SAC, DALLAS. SPECIFICALLY, MOVIE FILM PICKED UP FOR EXAMINATION AT DYNACOLOR WAS NOT COPIED WHILE IN POSSESSION OF FBI TO BEST OF SA BARRETT'S KNOWLEDGE AND, AS INDICATED BY TIME FACTORS ABOVE, THIS FILM VALUELESS IN CONNECTION WITH INVESTIGATION OF ASSASSINATION.

SA BARRETT PREPARING AFFIDAVIT CONCERNING THESE FACTS, WHICH WILL BE FURNISHED BUREAU AND DALLAS.

END

BAP

FBI WASH DC

CC. MR. SULLIVAN

FBI WASH DC

FBI DALLAS

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

OCT 18 1967

TELETYPE

916AM IMMEDIATE 10-18-67 KJH

TO DIRECTOR (62-109060)

ATTENTION - A. ROSEN, ASST. DIRECTOR

FROM DALLAS (89-43) 1P

Mr. Tolson
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Bishop
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEXAS NOV. TWENTY TWO, SIXTY THREE, MISC.- INFORMATION CONCERNING. OO DALLAS.

RE BIRMINGHAM TELETYPE OCT. SEVENTEEN LAST.

BASED UPON SA BARRETT'S RECOLLECTION OF WHAT HAPPENED IN CONNECTION WITH THE FILM ALLEGEDLY GIVEN HIM BY ~~ATTY.~~ ATTORNEY FRED BRUNER, THE DALLAS FILES, INCLUDING EXHIBIT FILES, HAVE BEEN METICULOUSLY CHECKED AND DALLAS IS STILL UNABLE TO FIND ANY RECORD OF THIS FILM BEING RECEIVED OR ANY RECEIPT FILED IN EXHIBITS. IT IS NOTED SA BARRETT STATES THAT THE FILM SHOWS ONE PHOTO AT DEALY PLAZA WHERE HE, BARRETT, WAS PHOTOGRAPHED. BASED ON THIS, HE IS POSITIVE NO COPY OF THIS FILM WAS MADE FOR BUREAU USE, AND UPON COMPLETION OF THE EXAMINATION OF FILM, HE IS CERTAIN IT WAS IMMEDIATELY RETURNED TO BRUNER. UNDER THE CIRCUMSTANCES WHERE WE ARE UNABLE TO LOCATE ANY RECEIPT IN THE FILE OR ANY RECORD, IT IS RECOMMENDED THAT ATTY. BRUNER BE ADVISED THAT THIS MATTER HAS BEEN CHECKED INTO THOROUGHLY, AND THERE IS NO INDICATION THAT THE FBI MADE ANY COPY OF THE FILM IN QUESTION.

REC-40 62-109060-5813

OCT 24 1967

END

MXS

FBI WASH DC

P

Teletype Unit 10/20/67 KHR/cfg

Mrs. Rosen 10/20/67 KHR/cfg

6-R

10/20/67

PLAINTEXT

TELETYPE

URGENT

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Shroder
1 - Mr. Raupach
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Bishop

TO SAC, DALLAS (89-43)

FROM DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060) 5813

REC-40

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, NOVEMBER TWENTY-TWO, NINETEEN SIXTY-THREE, DALLAS, TEXAS, MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING..

RE DALLAS TELETYPE OCTOBER EIGHTEEN LAST.

MR. BRUNER SHOULD BE CONTACTED AND ADVISED AS FOLLOWS:

SA BARRETT RECALLS OBTAINING A FILM FROM DYNACOLOR AND REVIEWING IT. HE RECALLS THAT HE OBSERVED HIMSELF IN THE SCENES MADE AT DEALEY PLAZA AND SINCE SA BARRETT DID NOT ARRIVE THERE UNTIL AFTER THE ASSASSINATION, THIS FILM WAS OF NO VALUE TO OUR INVESTIGATION AND, ACCORDINGLY, THE BUREAU DID NOT RETAIN OR MAKE A COPY OF IT, AND THEREFORE, IT WAS RETURNED.

FBI
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

OCT 20 1967

TELETYPE UNIT

KMR:dcs
(9)

NOTE: See Memo Rosen to DeLoach dated 10/20/67, captioned "ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, NOVEMBER 22, 1963, DALLAS TEXAS" KMR:ctj.

INITIALED
DIRECTOR'S OFFICE

6 OCT 26 1967

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

Tolson
DeLoach
Mohr
Bishop
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO Mr. DeLoach

DATE: 10/20/67

FROM A. Rosen

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
NOVEMBER 22, 1963,
DALLAS, TEXAS

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Shroder
1 - Mr. Raupach
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Bishop

PURPOSE: To recommend the Dallas Office advise Mr. Fred Bruner, Attorney, that a film taken of the Presidential parade and the Dealey Plaza subsequent to the assassination was not copied by the FBI.

BACKGROUND: On 10/16/67, Mr. Fred Bruner, Attorney, Dallas, Texas, appeared at the Dallas Office and stated he represents Mrs. Clyde W. Paschall, Jr. Bruner said Mrs. Paschall took some colored movie film of the Presidential parade on 11/22/63, including some film in the Dealey Plaza subsequent to the assassination. He indicated that on or about 11/28-29/63 he took the film to the Dynacolor Corp., in Dallas to have it developed. He was informed this film might have some bearing on the assassination and should be referred to the FBI.

Bruner indicated he called the Dallas Office and recalled he talked to SA Robert M. Barrett or he at least knows that SA Barrett appeared at Dynacolor Corp., and subsequently obtained the film. The purpose of obtaining the film was to determine whether it had any investigative significance in connection with the assassination. Mr. Bruner said the film was returned to him "some three weeks later, as he recalls" at which time he was informed the film was of no value.

This film has been in the possession of his client since that time and he and his client have been negotiating with various magazines to sell it. He recently delivered the film to Life Magazine who informed him that the film was a duplicate and not the original and he thought it was possible that the FBI had a copy made and inadvertently returned a copy to him instead of the original. Bruner did indicate that he had tried to "peddle" this film to other magazines and it is possible that it may have been out of his possession on other occasions.

At Bureau instructions, SA Robert M. Barrett, now assigned to the Birmingham Division, was interviewed by the SAC regarding this

62-109060-5814

Enclosure - Dnt 10-20-67

REC-40

KMR:ctj
(8)

CONTINUED - OVER

OCT 1967

54 OCT 26 1967

matter. Barrett advised following the assassination, an appeal was made to the public to produce pictures taken on the day of the assassination and notices of FBI interest were also sent to all photo processing companies. Barrett's responsibility was to obtain and review all photographs and movie film both private and commercial. Barrett recalled Attorney Bruner in connection with his assignment in the Dallas Office but had no recollection of Bruner in connection with any film concerning the assassination although such a contact was entirely possible.

SA Barrett does recall going to Dynacolor Corp., and picking up a film taken on the day of the assassination. He recalls reviewing this film and determined that it was of no value in connection with the FBI investigation as it contained pictures of SA Barrett in the Dealey Plaza. In this respect it is noted the assassination occurred at 12:30 P.M., in the Dealey Plaza. SA Barrett on 11/22/63, conducted a police school at Richardson, Texas, and upon his return to Dallas following lunch he was notified by the Dallas Office the President had been fired upon in the Dealey Plaza and he proceeded there arriving at 1:00 P.M. In view of this time factor, the film was of no value to the investigation since it was taken prior to or subsequent to the assassination and SA Barrett recalls returning the film to Dynacolor, owner of the film or owner's agent. SA Barrett stated no copies of the film were made or caused to be made by him which he received from Dynacolor.

SAC, Dallas has advised that a thorough review of Dallas investigative and Exhibit files failed to indicate any records of this film nor is the original or a copy thereof in Dallas files. Bureau files contain no reference to this matter.

As indicated previously, Bruner admitted that this film had been out of his possession on other occasions and it is, therefore, quite possible that if the film he possesses is a copy, it was reproduced subsequent to the time SA Barrett returned it.

ACTION TO BE TAKEN: The only issue here is whether the FBI has the original of the film or made a copy of it. SA Barrett states the film he reviewed was of no value; consequently, there was absolutely no reason to retain it or to make a copy. There is no record in the Dallas Office or the Bureau that this film was retained or a copy made. Bruner acknowledges that when SA Barrett returned this film to him, he (SA Barrett) told him it was of no value. We are, therefore, able to emphatically advise Bruner that we do not have the film obtained by SA Barrett from Dynacolor nor did we make a copy. Attached for approval therefore is a teletype to the Dallas Office instructing that Bruner be contacted and so advised.

FBI

Date: 10/13/67

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL (Priority)

Mr. Tolson
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Bishop
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, WFO (89-75)

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, 11/22/63,
DALLAS, TEXAS
MISCELLANEOUS - INFO CONCERNING
(OO:DL)

ReNOtel to Director, 10/12/67.

Enclosed for the Bureau are six (6) copies of an LHM dated and captioned as above. Enclosed for Dallas and New Orleans is one copy each of aforementioned LHM.

GORDON DWAYNE NOVEL was interviewed by SA's J. PETER CHASE and LLOYD BRUCE this date.

In addition to information furnished by NOVEL as set forth in LHM, NOVEL stated he intended to contact Departmental Attorney MIKE EPSTEIN in the near future, date of contact not stated. He did not divulge his exact purpose for contacting Mr. EPSTEIN; however, he hinted he would attempt to obtain any information the Dept. of Justice might have concerning dealings between District Attorney JIM GARRISON and CARLOS MARCELLO

2 - Bureau (Enc. 6) REC-48 62-109060-5815
2 - Dallas (89-43) (Enc. 1) (AM)
2 - New Orleans (89-69) (Enc. 1) (AM)
2 - WFO
(1- 105-37111)

OCT 23 1967

LB:pag
(9)

C. C. Bishop

AIRTEL

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
(Special Agent in Charge)

1cc of AT + LHM retained in 89-43 Rel/1.1

For the further information of the Bureau, it appears the reason for NOVEL's contact with WFO was for the express purpose of attempting to obtain any available information in WFO files that would in any way discredit GARRISON. NOVEL was outspoken in this respect and stated his express purpose for contacting the FBI at this time was to "make a deal." In explanation of this deal, he stated he wanted this information in order that it could be made available through DAVID CHANDLER (ph), associated with "Life" magazine, to the East Baton Rouge Parish Grand Jury. He stated in return for such information, he would furnish information to connect GARRISON to MARCELLO in connection with a bribe.

NOVEL was advised that the files of the FBI are confidential in nature and that no information could be furnished to him and that he was not to infer from such a refusal that such information was or was not available. NOVEL stated he would not further elaborate on any information since no "deal" would be made.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
Washington, D. C. 20535
October 13, 1967

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, NOVEMBER 22, 1963
DALLAS, TEXAS

On October 13, 1967, Gordon Dwayne Novel, 3680 East Livingston Street, Apartment H, Columbus, Ohio, appeared at the Washington Field Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), and furnished the following information to Special Agents of the FBI:

Novel advised that on October 19, 1967, he is planning to testify before the East Baton Rouge Parish, Louisiana, Grand Jury and furnish information regarding the alleged connection between District Attorney Jim Garrison, Orleans Parish, Louisiana, and Carlos Marcello, purported head of La Costra Nostra in Louisiana. Novel stated that his purpose in testifying before the grand jury was to discredit District Attorney Jim Garrison concerning the Kennedy assassination investigation because Novel stated that he believed the entire assassination probe was a fraud. Novel advised that he has a statement which grants him immunity from local arrests through Louisiana and identified the signors of this immunity statement as follows:

John McKeithen, Governor, State of Louisiana

Sargent Pitcher, Jr., District Attorney, East Baton Rouge Parish, La.

Jim Garrison, District Attorney, Orleans Parish, La.

62 [illegible] - 5815

ENCLOSURE

Frank H. Langridge, District Attorney, 24th Judicial District, La.

Wilmore J. Broussard, Jr., District Attorney, 17th Judicial District, La.

Wade O. Marlen, Jr., Secretary of State, La.

Fred S. Le Blanc, Judge, 19th Judicial District, la.

Novel further advised that he has information available regarding bribes paid to Louisiana State officials (including District Attorney Jim Garrison and State judges) paid by Carlos Marcello. He stated these bribes were in connection with establishing the site of the new Louisiana Super Dome and various toll road projects in the State of Louisiana.

Novel stated that some of the information regarding the aforementioned bribes he would release to the news media on Monday, October 16, 1967 prior to his testimony before the East Baton Rouge Parish Grand Jury.

Novel added that he is out to "get" District Attorney Garrison in one way or the other.

This document contains neither
recommendations nor conclusions of
the FBI. It is the property of
the FBI and is loaned to your agency;
it and its contents are not to be
distributed outside your agency.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
OFFICE OF SECURITY

DATE: October 19, 1967

TO : Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.
Attention: Mr. Orrin H. Bartlett

FROM : Chief, Division of Protective Security

SUBJECT: Transmittal Notice

The attached material, which is described below, is transmitted for your information and retention.

ATTACHMENT: Copy of Reuter's report from Sydney, Australia, dated October 17, 1967, concerning the death of President Kennedy.

REC 23 62-109060-5816

11 OCT 24 1967

62-109060

3 ENCLOSURES

57 OCT 31 1967

5 NOV 1

REPORT

SYDNEY, AUSTRALIA, OCT. 17 (THURSDAY) (REUTERS)--THE NEW YORK CORRESPONDENT OF THE SYDNEY DAILY MIRROR REPORTED TODAY THAT THE U.S. EMBASSY IN CANBERRA RECEIVED TELEPHONE CALLS FROM THE U.S. ABOUT AN ASSASSINATION PLOT BEFORE THE MURDER OF THE LATE PRESIDENT KENNEDY.

CORRESPONDENT RAY KERRISON SAID DETAILS OF THE CALLS WERE CONTAINED IN A TOP SECRET DOCUMENT IN WASHINGTON.

"THE EXISTENCE OF THE FILE CAME TO LIGHT IN AN INTERVIEW WITH MR. JIM GARRISON, THE NEW ORLEANS DISTRICT ATTORNEY, WHO IS CONDUCTING HIS OWN INVESTIGATION INTO THE ASSASSINATION," KERRISON SAID.

HE SAID THE DOCUMENT WAS ONE OF 51 CLASSIFIED BY THE CENTRAL

INTELLIGENCE AGENCY (C.I.A.) AND HELD IN THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES. THE FILE WAS LABLED "CD 971," HE ADDED.

"NO ONE OUTSIDE THE HIGHEST ECHELONS OF THE U.S. GOVERNMENT HAS ACCESS TO THE FILE LINKING CANBERRA (THE AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL) WITH MR. KENNEDY'S ASSASSINATION," KERRISON SAID.

HE ADDED THAT THE TITLE OF THE FILE--"TELEPHONE CALLS TO THE U.S. EMBASSY, CANBERRA, RE PLANNED ASSASSINATION"--AND ITS FILE NUMBER WERE OPEN TO THE PUBLIC, ALTHOUGH THE DOCUMENT WAS NOT.

THE GARRISON INVESTIGATION "HAS BEEN HARSHLY CRITICIZED IN AMERICA" KERRISON SAID.

"BUT THERE IS NO QUESTION THAT THIS DOCUMENT SUGGESTING THAT THE U.S. EMBASSY IN CANBERRA WAS ALERTED TO A PLOT TO ASSASSINATE THE PRESIDENT DOES EXIST," HE ADDED.

INV PM 12:00A

Ray Kerrison

EHCLOSURE

FBI

Date: 10/20/67 REC-10

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL (Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, NEW ORLEANS (89-69)

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
11/22/63, DALLAS, TEXAS
MISC - INFORMATION CONCERNING

OO: Dallas

Enclosed for the Bureau are six copies of a LHM in which Mrs. DIONE TURNER related that she believes her telephone, which is used frequently by individuals involved in the JIM GARRISON probe of the assassination of President KENNEDY, is being tapped. Also enclosed for Dallas are two copies of the same LHM.

At 1:30 p.m., 10/19/67, [redacted] Southern Bell Telephone and Telegraph Company, Security Office, 1530 Clio St., New Orleans, was advised that TURNER believed her telephone to be tapped at which time [redacted] stated that TURNER had contacted the telephone company earlier the same date and was referred to the respective business office.

[redacted]

(3) - Bureau (Enc. 6)
2 - Dallas (89-43) (Enc. 2)
1 - New Orleans
CM/bnk
(6)

REC-10 62-109060-5817

9 OCT 23 1967

Bishop

ENCLOSURE

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

55 OCT 30 1967

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

New Orleans, Louisiana
October 20, 1967

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
NOVEMBER 22, 1963, DALLAS, TEXAS

At 1:10 p.m., October 19, 1967, Miss Dione Turner telephonically contacted the New Orleans Office of the FBI. She advised that she resides at 320 Ridgeway Drive, Metairie, Louisiana, and has telephone number 833-8579.

Miss Turner related that she has reason to believe her telephone is being tapped. She stated that she believes this because of the "funny noises" she hears when listening into the telephone receiver. She described these noises as clicks and scratchy interference. She further stated she feels that Jim Garrison, District Attorney, Orleans Parish, is responsible for tapping her telephone. When queried as to why she believed Jim Garrison to be responsible for tapping her telephone, she stated that her friends Richard Townley, Perry Raymond Russo, and Layton Martens, all of whom are involved in the Garrison probe of the assassination of President Kennedy, have used her telephone often to call one another. She also stated that these men have often spoken over the telephone about their involvement in the Garrison investigation. Miss Turner was unable to furnish any information indicating that any conversations had over her telephone were ever intercepted and used.

According to the "New Orleans States-Item," dated March 15, 1967, page one, Perry Raymond Russo was District Attorney Jim Garrison's key witness who named

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ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
NOVEMBER 22, 1963, DALLAS, TEXAS

Clay L. Shaw, as one of the men who allegedly conspired to kill President Kennedy.

"New Orleans States-Item," Red Flash Edition, July 18, 1967, reported that Richard Townley, WDSU-TV reporter, was charged with attempting to bribe Perry Russo and other witnesses in connection with the Clay L. Shaw conspiracy trial.

"New Orleans States-Item", Final Edition, April 5, 1967, reported that the Orleans Parish Grand Jury indicted Layton Martens for perjury in connection with the investigation of the murder of President Kennedy. According to the newspaper, Martens was a roommate of David Ferrie at the time of the assassination and was arrested with Ferrie two days later.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

Domestic Intelligence Division

INFORMATIVE NOTE

Date 10/19/67

Layton Patrick Martens, source of the information set out in the attached memorandum, was a former roommate of David William Ferrie at the time of the assassination of President Kennedy. Garrison claims that Ferrie, a homosexual former airline pilot, was involved with Lee Harvey Oswald, Clay Shaw and others in the assassination of President Kennedy.

Alvin Beauboeuf, mentioned in the attached memorandum, is a friend of Martens and a former friend of Ferrie's. Beauboeuf has publicly stated that New Orleans District Attorney Garrison and his staff attempted to bribe Beauboeuf to furnish false information.

Former Special Agent in Charge W. Guy Bannister, ran a private detective agency in New Orleans following his retirement from the FBI and was active in anti-Castro Cuban activities in the New Orleans area. In the attachment, Martens states that a psychiatrist advised James C. Garrison was paranoid and that it would not take much to push Garrison to suicide.

ACTION:

This data is being furnished to the Department, Central Intelligence Agency and Secret Service.

REL:as

Rel Info. NW 62-109060-5818

FBI

Date: 10/13/67

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL (Priority)

Mr. [illegible]
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
[illegible]
[illegible]
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, NEW ORLEANS (89-69)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
DALLAS, TEXAS, 11/22/63
MISC - INFO CONCERNING
(OO: DALLAS)

Enclosed for the Bureau are six copies and for Dallas two copies of an LHM re captioned matter, setting forth information furnished by LAYTON PATRICK MARTENS on 10/10/67.

MARTENS presently resides at 1205 Bourbon St., New Orleans, La. He is unemployed and spends most of his time making inquiries into the JAMES GARRISON investigation of the above captioned matter. MARTENS commented that it is difficult finding employment since his indictment by the Orleans Parish Grand Jury for perjury in March, 1967.

MARTENS advised that he plans to talk with ALVIN BEAUBOEUF and encourage him to identify the person who allegedly has GUY BANNISTER's files in the hope that this person will turn them over to the FBI.

No investigation is being conducted by New Orleans on the information furnished by MARTENS.

REC 18 62-109060-5818

(3) - Bureau (Encs. 6) (RM)
2 - Dallas (89-43) (Encs. 2) (RM)
2 - New Orleans
PDF:emh
(7)

15 OCT 25 1967

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

67 OCT 31 1967

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

New Orleans, Louisiana
October 13, 1967

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Bishop
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
DALLAS, TEXAS
NOVEMBER 22, 1967

Layton Patrick Martens, former roommate of David Ferrie, who has been indicted by the Orleans Parish Grand Jury for perjury appeared at the New Orleans Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation on October 10, 1967, and volunteered the following information:

Martens stated that Jim Garrison, District Attorney for Orleans Parish, claimed to have Guy Bannister's files. Bannister, who operated a private detective agency in New Orleans, died around 1963. Martens commented that Garrison actually has only about 20 percent of Bannister's files and the other 80 percent are in the hands of a former employee of Bannister. Martens does not know the identity of this person, but stated that Alvin Beauboeuf, an acquaintance of Martens and an associate of Ferrie, knows this person. Martens believes there may be valuable information contained in these files and commented that Garrison only obtained what was left behind when the files were removed from Bannister's residence.

Martens stated that Ferrie once worked for G. Wray Gill. Gill is Carlos Marcello's attorney. Bannister, an acquaintance of Ferrie, did some investigative work for Marcello. Marcello reportedly did not like Ferrie. When Ferrie left Gill's employ he went into the gas station business which was allegedly financed by Marcello. Martens believes Marcello was coerced into financing this business because Ferrie had obtained incriminating information from Gill's files against Marcello. Martens advised that Ferrie had shown him birth certificates smuggled out of Guatemala for Carlos Marcello when Ferrie was a pilot.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

ENCLOSURE

Ferrie introduced one Morris Brownlee to Gill. Brownlee, an associate of Ferrie and also an investigator for Gill, went through Gills' files for the purpose of gathering information regarding Marcello which would help keep Ferrie in Gill's employ.

Martens commented that due to the above, he believes that Ferrie and Brownlee were pressuring Marcello; however, he added that this was supposition on his part.

Martens believes Brownlee has furnished information to Garrison in connection with Garrison's investigation of the assassination of President Kennedy, and for this reason Brownlee has not been subpoenaed. Martens also commented that Garrison has a "trumped-up" narcotics charge which he is holding over Brownlee's head so that Brownlee will not furnish any information to other interested agencies. Brownlee is believed to be living in Middletown, Ohio, and is employed there as a pipe fitter. Martens described him as a white male, about 28 years of age, slender boney build, balding, dark hair and eyes and intelligent.

Martens observed that the people involved in the Garrison investigation of the assassination of President Kennedy, fear Garrison and do not trust him. He added that a noted psychiatrist in the South, whom he did not identify, had commented that it would not take much to push Garrison to suicide. The psychiatrist mentioned that Garrison was paranoid. Martens advised that Garrison was presently seeing a psychiatrist, but does not know the identity of this person or the length of time he has been seeing him.

Quoted by Historian

De Gaulle Viewed Death Of JFK as a Conspiracy

A1

International Herald Tribune

PARIS, Oct. 19 — To the large body of Frenchmen who believe President Kennedy was the victim of a deep conspiracy, the chief Frenchman himself has now been added—President de Gaulle.

A new book by historian Raymond Tournoux, France's leading and respected de Gaulle authority, quotes the General as saying:

"The police were in on the job. Either they ordered it to be done, or else they allowed it to be done. In any case, they are in on the job."

According to Tournoux, this was de Gaulle's considered conclusion upon his return from Kennedy's Washington funeral in late 1963.

The General's views are reported in Tournoux's new study "La Tragedie du General" (The General's Tragedy). It will be published here in a few days, although the magazine Paris-Match has already published extracts.

[Asked in Washington if the White House was aware of the sentiments attributed to de Gaulle, President Johnson's press secretary, George Christian, said, "I have never heard of it until this moment."]

Tournoux, who gathered his material from exhaustive research among the persons with whom the General talks freely, reports the following:

In his refusal to believe that the Kennedy assassination could have been the work of a lone fanatic, de Gaulle compared it to assassination attempts against himself here in France.

"His story is my story. What happened to Kennedy almost happened to me. The assassination of the President of the United States in Dallas is the assassination which could have struck down the French Chief of State in 1960, 1961, 1962 [illegible] signed.

De Gaulle also saw a parallel between the already mounting conflict between whites and Negroes in America and the struggle between Algerian Moslems and Europeans as a background to the assassination attempt.

"It's like a cowboy and Indian story. But it's really only an OAS story. (The OAS, or Secret Army Organization, was a terrorist group which fought to keep Algeria French.)

"The police are thick with the Algerian ultras. The American ultras are the Ku Klux Klan, the John Birch Society and all those secret extreme rightest associations.

"It's the story which would have happened to us if we hadn't given independence to Algeria. It's the story of races who can't get along."

For the General, Lee Harvey Oswald was only an unfortunate "front man" designated in advance as the scapegoat to set off an anti-Communist "witch hunt" to "distract attention."

"They got hold of this Communist who wasn't really one, a nullity, a fanatic . . . a marvelous accused. The idea was to make people believe that the guy acted out of fanaticism and love for Communism."

The General said "they" planned to shoot Oswald on sight to prevent a trial, but things went wrong. Oswald got suspicious and took flight. A policeman got killed. There were witnesses. A trial had to be avoided at all cost. Things might have come out.

So the police got hold of an informer, someone they had where they wanted him. That guy killed the false assassin on the pretext of defending Kennedy's memory."

"What a laugh," concluded the General. 'Every police in the world is alike when it comes to dirty work."

If race hatred was not directly involved, Gen. de Gaulle said, the climate of violence it had created was responsible.

"The consequence of that affair could be a new war of secession. The liking for Westerns has something to do with it. It's all a Western. It's also the natural bent of American for witch hunts.

"Sometimes they hunt Communist witches, sometimes black witches. Believe me, America's troubles are only beginning . . . America is less and less of a stable country which can be counted on."

DeLoach
Mohr
Bishop
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

De Gaulle talked like another Garrison.

The Washington Post
Times Herald A1
The Washington Daily News
The Evening Star (Washington)
The Sunday Star (Washington)
Daily News (New York)
Sunday News (New York)
New York Post
The New York Times
The Sun (Baltimore)
The Worker
The New Leader
The Wall Street Journal
The National Observer
People's World

Date OCT 20 1967

62-109060-5819

REC-52

62-109060

OCT 26 1967

Washington Post
sent to the Director from
Mr. DeLoach.

Pathologist Raps Kennedy Autopsy

By Phil Casey
Washington Post Staff Writer

In a book just published, a world-famous pathologist who is also a leading authority on bullet wounds criticizes the autopsy performed on President Kennedy's body and says the Warren Commission erred in not calling afterwards for pathologists who have extensive experience with such wounds.

In essence, Dr. Milton Helpern, New York City's chief medical examiner, says this:

- No pathologist who specializes in forensic medicine and has extensive experience with bullet wounds took part in the autopsy. (Forensic medicine is that branch of medicine dealing with medical evidence in court trials or any step in the administration of justice).
- No such specialist was called by the Warren Commission to investigate the problem of the number of bullets and their paths through the bodies of the President and Gov. John B. Connally of Texas.
- If the Warren Commission been consulted, they might have clarified once and for all the question of the wounds of "entrance and exit" and t number of bullets that stru the two men.
- If the Warren Commiss had called on such men, H pern believes it might h been able to avoid "the a of doubt and suspicion has enveloped" its work conclusions.

Career Account

The book is "Where Death Delights," an account of the career of the 63-year-old Helpern, regarded as a world leader in forensic medicine and the investigation of bullet wounds.

He was a key prosecution witness in the trial of Dr. Carl Coppolino, convicted earlier this year of poisoning his first wife. Coppolino was defended by fame defense attorney F. Lee Bailey.

Helpern, who has performed or directly supervised 60,000 autopsies, 10,000 of them involving bullet wounds, has been described in The New York Times as "Sherlock Holmes with a microscope," "one of the best medical detectives in the world," and the man who "knows more about violent death than anyone else in the country."

Author of the book is former FBI agent Marshall W. Houts, 48, lawyer and author of 10 books on medical-legal court evidence. He was associated years ago with mystery writer Erle Stanley Gardner in Gardner's famed Court of Last Resort, a private agency set up to help innocent men convicted of murder.

Periodical Publisher

Houts is publisher of "Trauma," a hard-cover, bimonthly legal periodical dealing with medical-legal evidence and claims for it the largest circulation—7000 lawyers, investigators and others—of any legal periodical. It sells for $40 a year.

Author Houts, attending a recent convention of former FBI agents, sat in the Shoreham Hotel suite he with his wife and four

REC-9

62-109060-5828

8 OCT 26 1967

55 OCT 30 1967

Tolson
DeLoach
Mohr
Wick
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

Let me have summary on this

The Washington Post B-7
Times Herald
The Washington Daily News
The Evening Star (Washington)
The Sunday Star (Washington)
Daily News (New York)
Sunday News (New York)
New York Post
The New York Times
World Journal Tribune (New York)
The Sun (Baltimore)
The Worker
The New Leader
The Wall Street Journal
The National Observer
People's World

Date 10/27/67

seven children and talked about Helpern's criticisms of the medical aftermath of President Kennedy's assassination.

Helpern doesn't question the criminal investigation or its conclusions and he doesn't say the Warren Commission's medical conclusions are wrong, but he has his doubts.

He doubts strongly the Commission's conclusion that one of the two bullets that struck the President passed through his body and into Governor Connally's body.

Thus, he agrees with Governor Connally, who has insisted that he was struck by the second of three bullets fired and was not wounded by a bullet which struck the President first.

A Missing Bullet

Only two of the three bullets were found and it is Helpern's theory that the missing bullet is one that struck the Governor, went through his body, and got lost. The way of a bullet can be bizarre and to lose one that has wounded someone is not rare, Helpern said.

Of the Commission's conclusion that Connally was wounded by a bullet that passed through President Kennedy's body, Helpern has this to say:

"This single bullet theory requires us to believe that this bullet went through seven layers of skin—tough, elastic, resistant skin. It passed through the back of the President's neck, then out through his throat; it entered the Governor's back and out through his chest; it next enterd the skin on the back of his wrist; it came out through the layer of skin on the inside of his wrist; and it apparently penetrated the layer of skin on his left thigh. In addition to these seven layers of tough human skin, this bullet passed through other layers of soft tissue; and then these shattered bones!

"I just can't believe that this bullet had the force to do what Mr. Specter (Assistant Counsel Arlen Specter) and the Commission have demanded of it..."

Skin Resistance

And Helpern also says: "... Mr. Specter and the Commission have asked too much from this bullet. You must remember that next to bone, the skin offers the greatest resistance to a bullet in its course through the body than any other kind of tissue. The energy of the bullet is sometimes so spent that it can't quite get out through the final layer of skin and it comes to rest just beneath the outside layer of skin. If it does get through the skin, it may not have enough energy to penetrate even an undershirt or a light cotton blouse. It has exhausted itself and just more or less plops to a stop."

Helpern pointed out also that the bullet alleged to have done all this wasn't distorted in any way" and lost only a fraction of its original weight.

"I cannot believe," he said, "that this bullet is going to emerge miraculously unscathed, without any deformity and with its lands and grooves intact."

Though it may be too late to do anything, Helpern said, he suggested that X-rays and photos of the President's body, which are now closeted in the National Archives, be examined by specialists in forensic medicine who have had much experience with gunshot wounds. He suggested also that Dr. Russell Fisher, Maryland medical examiner, be one of these.

Experts Not Used

At one point in the chapter dealing with this subject, Helpern says:

"The tragic thing is that a greatly loved President was not given the same type of expert medical attention and medical respect in death that he received in life. When he was having his back problems, he properly consulted the leading experts in the field of orthopedic surgery; but, you see, in death, the task of evaluating his bullet wounds was not given to experienced experts in this field. It was still the old saw that an autopsy is an autopsy is an autopsy and anyone can do it, particularly so long as he is a general or 'hospital' pathologist."

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Bishop

DATE: 10/10/67

FROM : M. A. Jones

SUBJECT: MARSHALL WILSON HOUTS
AUTHOR OF "WHERE DEATH DELIGHTS"

BACKGROUND:

Pursuant to the Director's request, files have been reviewed concerning Houts.

INFORMATION IN BUFILES:

Marshall Wilson Houts was a Special Agent of the FBI from August 20, 1941, to December 30, 1943, when he voluntarily resigned to resume service with the United States Marine Corps. His services were entirely satisfactory.

Houts was born June 28, 1919, at Chattanooga, Tennessee, and was graduated in 1941 with a LL. B. degree from the University of Minnesota. In June of 1941, he entered the United States Marine Corps and later that year entered the Bureau as an Agent. Since leaving the FBI, Houts has authored a number of books dealing with investigative and legal topics. In 1954, he served as counsel for the "Court of Last Resort Department" of Argosy magazine and in 1956 and 1957 he was an Assistant Professor of Police Administration at Michigan State University. Until 1959, we had cordial limited relations with Houts and furnished him with statistical data and reprinted material for some of his writings. However, in that year Houts and famed mystery writer Erle Stanley Gardner, with whom he was then associated, criticized a Bureau kidnaping investigation claiming that the convicted offender was actually innocent. Their criticism was completely unfounded and Gardner retracted his complaints when confronted with the facts by Bureau officials. We have had no recent dealings with Houts.

62-109060-5821

REC-9

and we want none.

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Bishop
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Conrad

JHC:db (9)

CONTINUED - OVER

PERS. REC. UNIT

Jones to Bishop Memo
RE: MARSHALL WILSON HOUTS

Captioned book by Houts contains no criticism of the FBI. It does, however, express the opinion of Dr. Milton Helpern, Chief Medical Examiner for the city of New York, that the autopsy performed on the body of former President Kennedy following his assassination was inadequate and has left doubts and suspicions concerning some conclusions made by the Warren Commission.

RECOMMENDATION:

None. For the Director's information.

OPT. NO. 10 FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060) DATE: 10/20/67

FROM : SAC, SEATTLE (89-47)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963
DALLAS, TEXAS

Re telephone call to Bureau 10/20/67 and SE airtel 10/13/67.

Attached for the information of the Bureau, Dallas and New Orleans are copies of a letter dated 10/18/67, from [redacted], to this office, together with the enclosures referred to.

In keeping with my conversation with the Bureau, I have addressed a letter to [redacted] a copy of which is attached, pointing out to him that we are not in a position to be of assistance to him in arriving at the decision to be made regarding [redacted]

2 - Bureau (Encl.-7)
1 - Dallas (Encl.-7) (Info.)
1 - New Orleans (Encl.-7) (Info.)
1 - Seattle
JEM:eon
(5)

62-109060-5822

55 OCT 31 1967

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060) DATE: 10/23/67

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (62-6115)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
11/22/63, DALLAS, TEXAS
MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION
CONCERNING
(OO: DALLAS)

Re Dallas letter 10/18/67 enclosing communications sent by Miss MARTHA M. DUDA, 5457 Schubert Avenue, Chicago, Illinois, to retired SA JOHN WYTHE FAIN, requesting that he autograph "two special cacheted envelopes" for her.

Indices of the Chicago Division contain no information identifiable with Miss MARTHA M. DUDA, 5457 Schubert Avenue, Chicago.

2 - Bureau
1 - Dallas (89-43)
1 - Chicago
RFH:gmb
(4)

REC 67 62-109060-5823

16 OCT 25 1967

EX 109

SIX

5 OCT 27 1967

FD-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

FBI

Date: 10/19/67

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL (Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, CHARLOTTE (62-NEW) (P)

DR. JOHN EDWARD MC INTOSH
INFORMATION CONCERNING

On 10/3/67 an individual who identified himself as Dr. JOHN EDWARD MC INTOSH telephonically contacted the Asheville, N. C., RA and advised he was Dr. JOHN EDWARD MC INTOSH and was presently confined to the Highland Hospital, Asheville, N. C. He furnished the following information:

Dr. MC INTOSH stated he had recently been employed by the Abbott Pharmaceutical Corp. in Chicago, Ill, when he became addicted to drugs and was required to give up this employment as a result of his being arrested for drug addiction. He stated he checked into Highland Hospital, Asheville, N. C., for treatment and would be at this institution for the next 3-5 months.

Dr. MC INTOSH could not give any specific information but stated he was a friend of JIM GARRISON, who was identified as the County Prosecutor, New Orleans, La. He also stated that CLAY SHAW, New Orleans, La., was a personal friend of his. Dr. MC INTOSH stated he was a "switch hitter", meaning he was a homosexual. Dr. MC INTOSH stated he had a girl friend, [redacted] Memphis, Tenn., and that she is employed at the University of Tenn., Medical Center, Memphis, Tenn., as an [redacted] and works for a Dr. [redacted] of that institution. He stated that [redacted] is a personal friend of one [redacted] who is employed at the [redacted] New Orleans, La., and in turn [redacted] is

EX-18 REC-58 62-109060-3825

(3) - Bureau
2 - New Orleans
2 - Memphis
2 - Chicago
2 - Charlotte
TMG:egp
(11)

62-109060

26 OCT 23 1967

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

a close friend and associate of CLAY SHAW. Dr. MC INTOSH indicated that through his girl friend's friend, [redacted] he had a direct line of information from CLAY SHAW, but could not give any particulars regarding any information that he had. He ended this conversation by stating that he was allowed only a 3 minute telephone call but would call back later.

Dr. MC INTOSH stated his doctor was Dr. [redacted]

The Highland Hospital, Asheville, N. C., is a psychological clinic and rest home.

The above information is being furnished to the Bureau, New Orleans, Chicago and Memphis for their information.

LEADS:

CHARLOTTE

AT ASHEVILLE, N. C.

Will through Dr. [redacted] determine whether or not Dr. JOHN EDWARD MC INTOSH is mentally competent to be interviewed regarding any information that he might have that would be of assistance to the FBI.

Mr. Lenihan

10/25/67

Airtel

To: SAC, Charlotte

REC-58 From: Director, FBI (62-109060) 5825

PERSONAL ATTENTION

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963,
DALLAS, TEXAS

ReCEairtel 10/19/67 captioned "Dr. John Edward Mc Intosh, Information Concerning."

Charlotte should not contact Dr. [redacted] to determine the mental competency of Dr. John Edward Mc Intosh. Bureau is not investigating New Orleans District Attorney James C. Garrison, Clay Shaw or other individuals involved in Garrison's alleged probe of the assassination. Charlotte's attention is directed to Bureau airtel to all offices dated March 6, 1967, instructing that all offices should continue to accept information regarding the assassination but that no investigation is to be conducted without Bureau approval irrespective of the nature of the data furnished. Your attention is also called to Bureau airtel to all offices dated February 24, 1967, which instructed that no active investigation concerning the Garrison matter is to be conducted.

MAILED 19
OCT 24 1967
COMM-FBI

Make certain Agents of the Charlotte Office are thoroughly familiar with the Bureau instructions in this matter.

REL:as (4)

NOTE:

Dr. John Edward Mc Intosh telephonically contacted the Asheville, North Carolina Resident Agency and indicated he was a friend of Jim Garrison and was acquainted with an individual who is a close friend and associate of Clay Shaw. Mc Intosh intimated through his contacts he had a direct line of information from Clay Shaw. Dr. Mc Intosh is hospitalized at a psychological clinic in Asheville and is an admitted drug addict. Charlotte planned to contact Dr. [redacted] to determine if Dr. Mc Intosh is mentally competent to be interviewed regarding any information he might have that would be of assistance to the FBI. Desirable Charlotte be immediately notified of outstanding Bureau instructions in this matter as set out in the two Bureau airtels to all offices mentioned herein.

Tolson
DeLoach
Mohr
Bishop
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
W. C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

57 OCT 31 1967

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Bishop

DATE: 10-6-67

FROM : M. A. Jones

SUBJECT: PLAYBOY MAGAZINE
OCTOBER, 1967, ISSUE

The October issue of captioned publication, a copy of which is attached, contains a lengthy and rambling interview with New Orleans District Attorney Jim Garrison which mentions the FBI on many occasions.

Garrison propounds a fantastic theory that the Warren Commission findings were completely wrong, that there was a vast conspiracy among many individuals to assassinate President Kennedy, that some of the actual conspirators are still walking the streets, that Lee Harvey Oswald did not shoot the President, that he also did not murder Dallas Police Officer J. D. Tippit and that Oswald was a "patsy" for the actual killers.

Garrison is especially critical of the CIA, making many strong and derogatory allegations such as the CIA was behind the conspiracy and that Oswald and Jack Ruby were CIA operatives. He expresses great fear of the vast influence of the CIA in influencing the course and conduct of our Government. He is also extremely bitter in his comments regarding the National Broadcasting Company, particularly their television expose of his "investigation."

While Garrison refers to the Bureau frequently and suggests FBI collusion in keeping the "truth" out of the Warren Commission report, he surprisingly praises the FBI near the end of his wordy article (page 170) saying he doesn't think the Bureau was given the full picture of Oswald's CIA involvement and claiming he has "nothing but respect for the Bureau..."

The October issue of captioned magazine also contains a number of sketches, cartoons and photographs of partially nude women and an article on the California "hippies" which glorifies the conduct of these individuals in their employment of drugs, free love, etc.

Enclosure — Det. Exhibit Lab. 10-25-67

62-109060-5826

REC 53 OCT 26 1967

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Bishop
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Gale

NOT RECORDED
199 OCT 25

54 NOV 1 1967

JRH:rog (8)

CONTINUED - OVER

ORIGINAL FILED IN

A copy of the Garrison interview has been separately furnished to the Domestic Intelligence Division for detailed review and analysis.

RECOMMENDATION:

For the Director's information.

REC 59

FOR PUBLIC AFFAIRS STAFF
BOX 1282
MAIN POST OFFICE
WASHINGTON, D.C.

PROGRAM PAT MICHAELS SHOW STATION KNEW RADIO

DATE OCTOBER 9, 1967
11:28 P.M. CITY OAKLAND

SLEEPYHEAD GARRISON RECAPS INVESTIGATION

(PAT MICHAELS INTERVIEWS JIM GARRISON)

PAT MICHAELS: This is Pat Michaels at KNEW in the San Francisco Bay Area and I believe we have on the line now Mr. Melvin Belli's house guest of the weekend, Mr. Jim Garrison, the district attorney of Orleans Parrish in Louisiana, are you there, Mr. Garrison?

JIM GARRISON: Yes, and Mel is asleep.

MICHAELS: You're asleep--Mel is asleep but you're not.

GARRISON: I'm half asleep but he is sound asleep and I'don't want to wake him.

MICHAELS: Mr. Garrison, what are you doing in San Francisco?

GARRISON: Purely social because I'm a friend of Mel's and I went to L.A. on business so I came up here to visit with Mel a little bit.

MICHAELS: Does Mr. Belli's defense of Jack Ruby figure into your investigation in New Orleans?

REC 59 62-109060-5827

GARRISON: No, this is purely social and because I admire him as a great lawyer.

MICHAELS: Do you think that you might call on Mr. Belli's services when your case gets to court down there?

GARRISON: No, there is no connection.

MICHAELS: No connection whatsoever?

GARRISON: No, none at all.

MICHAELS: You are reported in the papers looking for some particular points of information for your case, Mr. Garrison, is that true?

GARRISON: No. I probably didn't make myself clear. I just came out to confirm some things in the West Coast area and they are not even that interesting. It was just kind of a follow-up.

Hey listen, if I sound vague, it's because I was asleep when the phone rang too, but Mel is even more asleep because he has been driving at the office but it was just a case of following up on routine things so I thought that I would kill two birds with one stone, but there is no special point.

MICHAELS: Mr. Garrison, you were also quoted as giving some statements regarding the biography of Dr. Milton Helpern, the chief medical examiner for New York City.

GARRISON: I thought everything that I said was off the record. Did I say some things on the record?

MICHAELS: Well, apparently this is in the paper tonight, sir.

GARRISON: Okay.

MICHAELS: What is your interest in Dr. Helpern?

GARRISON: Well, Dr. Helpern is--nobody disputes that Dr. Helpern is the best surgic pathologist in the United States, nobody disputes that.

MICHAELS: And how does he figure into your investigation of the Kennedy assasination?

GARRISON: He doesn't figure into our investigations at all but he pointed out that the Warren Commission--the Warren Commission just failed to use the first rate kind of pathologist that he represents.

In other words, the point is--the point is that there was never an objective examination of the x-ray photographs or the autopsy photographs by a first rate pathologist.

MICHAELS: Have these x-ray photographs been made available to your investigation?

GARRISON: They haven't been made available to anybody, are you kidding Mal?

MICHAELS: Can you subpoena them?

GARRISON: Well, I can, but some federal judge will rule that I can't have them.

MICHAELS: What do you think that your investigation is going to lead to, Mr. Garrison?

GARRISON: I think that it is going to lead to complete exposure of the people who killed the President of the United States, it won't even be close.

MICHAELS: You indicate that Oswald did not commit the murder, you said this several times.

GARRISON: No, he did not and it's not close but again I have to make one more apology because I'm sure that I sound like I had thirteen beers or something. I have been asleep about forty-five minutes and Mel has been asleep about an hour and a half so I decided that I had to take it.

MICHAELS: Mel asked me to call him back in about an hour. He said that, you know, you were going to have dinner and he said to be sure and call back in an hour. So I guess he kind of flaked out on us there.

GARRISON: It was my fault I decided not to wake him but--this isn't---because Oswald never shot anyone in his life. There is no question about that.

MICHAELS: Well, who do you think set him up, if he was set up, indeed?

GARRISON: There are so many people that I couldn't name them now but people mostly in Dallas and some in New Orleans.

MICHAELS: You have indicated also that perhaps the CIA is involved in this, sir?

GARRISON: No, not in the murder itself, although there were two employees in the CIA who were just above the operating level who kept control of Oswald but outside of that the CIA at the policy making level is absolutely not involved, on the other hand, they would have been embarrassed by the fact that Oswald was, at the time of the assasination, a CIA employee.

MICHAELS: Mr. Garrison, we have heard a lot of reports. As journalists out here on the West Coast, we would like to throw this question in the tube, that to a large extent what you have been investigating is surrounded by a homosexual--or in other words, there are a lot of people involved allegedly in this area of investigation, the people that you are investigating, who are or have been engaged in homosexual activity; is that true?

GARRISON: I would answer by saying that most of the people that we have been investigating, most of

the people involved are a kind of old-fashioned like you or me in that they like girls.

MICHAELS: In other words, there have not been homosexuals involved in this.

GARRISON: Yes, there have but it's peripheral, it's not a major factor.

MICHAELS: Was it true that Oswald was involved in some sort of homosexual activity?

GARRISON: I can't comment on that.

MICHAELS: Mr. Garrison, when do you think that you will be able to have a chance to present your information?

GARRISON: Well, that's hard to say because the Shell case itself will be restricted by the rules of evidence but I'm confident that ultimately it won't even be close, it's just not close.

The Shell case will probably be delayed because the defendant just asked last week for a six-month delay in the trial. We were ready. We opposed it but I guess he will get about a four-month delay so some time early next year...but even so, even at the Shell trial, the rules of evidence are very, very constrictive, it doesn't mean that you go into the entire Texas affair at that time, and of course, the main thing really is Texas.

MICHAELS: When do you expect to reveal the people that you suspect of committing the actual murder?

GARRISON: Well, the whole thing will take about another year, I regret to say, but I would say about another year, it's that complicated. There was that much planning.

MICHAELS: Mr. Garrison, do you plan any exciting revelations between now and next year, before this comes about?

GARRISON: If I had some exciting revelations please believe me, I would avoid them, delay them, I don't plan them, you know.

MICHAELS: There have been some indications in the new book, Lee, which was written by Oswald's brother and the two other authors that there was a great deal of suspicion at the time of the murder of the FBI, have you any comment on that?

GARRISON: If I had some...the FBI did the best job of any federal agency in the entire investigation, the commission exhibits of the FBI, and their presence in

the twenty-six volumes is one of the reasons that the door is not closed. I do not see how any fair-minded person could criticize the FBI at all. Of all the possible federal agencies, and there are a number, the FBI is the least culpable.

MICHAELS: What would you consider or tell me a culpable agency?

GARRISON: The CIA.

MICHAELS: Was Oswald actually working for the CIA at one time?

GARRISON: Yes, it was not just one time but from the three years that he was admitted all the way up to the day he was executed in Dallas.

MICHAELS: What do you mean executed?

GARRISON: Well, it was a foregone conclusion that he had no chance, it was just a removal of him because he knew too much and he could have told how the whole thing happened.

So that is what I call an execution in other words, it was nothing else, there was no way for him to survive.

MICHAELS: On of the professors of the University of California at San Diego wrote a book called, The Other Oswald, which I'm sure has come to your attention, do you believe the theory that there were two Oswalds?

GARRISON: The Second Oswald.

MICHAELS: What's that?

GARRISON: The Second Oswald, by Richard Tompkins.

MICHAELS: Yes, do you believe his theory?

GARRISON: I don't like the title of the book, but he didn't title it. It's not a theory, it's fact, he just referred to the fact that prior to the assasination there was activity by another individual who kind of set it up to make it easier to charge Oswald, but it wasn't necessary it turned out because they just--the Dallas police kind of charged Oswald and lined him up because he was a Marxist in quotes and then the federal establishment bought the story.

MICHAELS: Well, if he was a Marxist, how did he get on the payroll of the CIA? Or how did he get to work for the CIA?

GARRISON: Because he was not a Marxist.

MICHAELS: He was not really a Communist.

GARRISON: Never, never was a communist, never. Not even close, but.

MICHAELS: Sir, there have been rumors or reports that [illegible] alleged that the right wing of this country [illegible] responsible for the death of the president.

GARRISON: There were, but not in the sense of conservatives, there are [illegible] right conservative organizations involved but individuals from the, what we call, para-military right wing were involved yet, but no single organization.

MICHAELS: I thank you very much, Mr. Garrison, for giving us your time. Are you going back to New Orleans tomorrow?

GARRISON: Well, first I'm going to get in bed and go to sleep, and then I'm going to leave probably for New Orleans tomorrow but I did not want to wake Mel up and I hope I wasn't too funny when I talked to you.

MICHAELS: By the way, how many beers did you have?

GARRISON: I didn't have any beers, I just got tired from pushing and I went to sleep about 10:30 tonight and I woke up when the phone rang.

MICHAELS: I thank you Mr. Garrison for talking with us.

GARRISON: I'm not against beers, I just didn't have time tonight, that's all.

MICHAELS: Thank you for talking to us sir and good night.

GARRISON: It was my pleasure.

MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060) DATE: 10/18/67

FROM : SAC, DALLAS (89-43) (P)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
11/22/63, DALLAS, TEXAS
MISCELLANEOUS -
INFORMATION CONCERNING

OO - DALLAS

Re: MISS MARTHA M. DUDA
5457 Schubert Avenue
Chicago, Illinois 60639

Enclosed for Bureau and Chicago is one copy each of three letters dated 7/3/67, 9/3/67 and 10/9/67, addressed to Retired SA JOHN WYTHE FAIN (JOHN W. FAIN), requesting that he autograph "two specially cacheted envelopes" for Miss MARTHA DUDA's JOHN F. KENNEDY stamp collection. Also enclosed for one Bureau and Chicago is one copy each of the "two specially cacheted envelopes."

The foregoing described letters are signed by Miss MARTHA DUDA at the above address. She is totally unknown to Retired SA FAIN, who appeared at the Dallas Office on 10/16/67 with the foregiong enclosures.

The Dallas files contain no information concerning MARTHA M. DUDA.

Mr. FAIN is reluctant to forward the requested autographs without some information as to who MARTHA M. DUDA may be. Mr. FAIN stated that she undoubtedly could have obtained his complete name and Houston address from the Warren Report.

The Bureau and Chicago Office are requested to check indices on MARTHA M. DUDA and advise the Dallas Office. In the event no derogatory information is available concerning MARTHA M. DUDA, Retired SA FAIN will be so advised in order that he can make his own decision with respect to whether he wants to autograph the items furnished him by DUDA. 62-109060-5828

(2) - Bureau (encls 4) ENCLOSURE REC-28
2 - Chicago (encls 4)(62-6115) ENCLOSURE ATTACHED 14 OCT 20 1967
1 - Dallas
RPG:jeg
(5)

CRIME PES FBI CHICAGO

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

FBI - DALLAS

October 9, 1967

Mr. John Wythe Fain
12711 Pebblebrook
Houston 24, Texas

Dear Mr. Fair:

RE: THIRD REQUEST

On July3rd & Septemer 3 I wrote you a letter requesting your autograph on ~~three~~ two specially cacheted envelopes for my JOHN F. KENNEDY stamp collection. To date I have not heard from you.

If you should decide not to autograph these envelopes, please return them to me in the enclosed self-addressed, stamped envelope. These are special envelopes that have intrinsic value to me.

I would appreciate hearing from you at your earliest convenience.

Very truly yours,

Martha Duda

(Miss) Martha Duda
5457 Schubert Avenue
Chicago, Illinois 60639

Encl. 1

September 3, 1967

Mr. John Mythe Fain
12711 Pebblebrook
Houston 24, Texas

Dear Mr. Fain:

On July 3, 1967, I wrote you a letter requesting your autograph on two specially cacheted envelopes for my JOHN F. KENNEDY stamp collection. To date I have not heard from you.

If you should decide not to autograph these envelopes, please return them to me in the enclosed, self-addressed envelope. These are special envelopes that have intrinsic value to me.

I would appreciate hearing from you at your earliest convenience.

Very truly yours,

Martha Duda

(Miss) Martha Duda
5457 Schubert Avenue
Chicago, Ill. 60639

Encl.

July 3, 1967

Mr. John Wythe Fain
12711 Pebblebrook
Houston 24, Texas

Dear Mr. Fain:

Would you be so kind as to personally autograph the enclosed envelopes on the face, and return to me in the self-addressed envelope enclosed.

I should like to thank you in advance for your cooperation.

Very truly yours,

Martha Duda

(Miss) Martha Duda
5457 Schubert Avenue
Chicago, Illinois 60639

Encls.

IN MEMORIAM



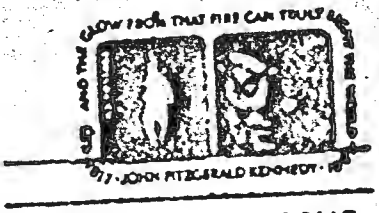
1917 John F. Kennedy 1963

35th President of the United States

"Ask not what your country
can do for you–
ask what you can do
for your country"

FIRST DAY OF ISSUE

BOSTON
MAY
29
1964
MASS.



FIRST DAY OF ISSUE

First Day of Issue



And so, my fellow Americans ask not what your country can do for you—ask what you can do for your country.

My fellow citizens of the world ask not what America will do for you, but what together we can do for the freedom of man.

John F. Kennedy

BROOKLINE, MA
MAY
29
1967



FIRST DAY OF ISSUE

SAC, Dallas (89-43) 10-20-67

REC 29

Director, FBI (62-109060) -5828

MISS MARTHA M. DUDA
5457 SCHUBERT AVENUE
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS
RESEARCH (CRIME RECORDS)

Reurlet 10-18-67, advising of the request received from retired Special Agent John W. Fain for information concerning the captioned in view of his receipt of a request that he autograph two envelopes bearing first-day-of-issue stamps commemorating former President John F. Kennedy.

A review of Bureau files fails to reflect any information identifiable with Miss Duda. You may inform former Special Agent Fain in this regard but advise him that he must make his own decision as to whether he wishes to autograph the items furnished him by Miss Duda.

1 - Chicago
1 - Mr. Schutz (Room 5722)

NOTE: Miss Duda is apparently a stamp collector and has obviously obtained former Special Agent Fain's name from the Warren Report concerning President Kennedy's assassination. Former SA Fain retired on November 29, 1962, while a Grade 13 assigned to the Dallas Office. He conducted the Internal Security Investigation on Lee Harvey Oswald prior to Oswald's assassination of President Kennedy. He was one of three Dallas Agents who testified before the President's Commission on the assassination of the President on May 5, 1964. The Commission was particularly interested in whether or not he could recall anything in addition to what was contained in the investigation reports he submitted during his investigation of Oswald. Since his retirement, he wrote to the Director on 12-23-64, advising him regarding his new occupation in the real estate business and expressing seasons greetings to the Director. His record was entirely satisfactory, and he is on the Special Correspondents List. There does not appear to be any objection to advising him regarding Miss Duda.

JWO'B:nvh (8)

MAILED 24
OCT 27 1967
COMM-FBI

Tolson
DeLoach
Mohr
Bishop
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

331

59 NOV 1 1967

XEROX
NOV 1 1967

FD-36 (Rev. 10-29-63)

FBI

REC-62

Date: 10/26/67

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, CHARLOTTE (62-3308)

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963
DALLAS, TEXAS

ReBuairtel 10/25/67.

Enclosed for the Bureau are seven copies and for Dallas, New Orleans, Memphis and Chicago two copies each of LHM suitable for dissemination setting forth information regarding the above captioned matter as was furnished to SA THOMAS M. GIBBS on 10/3/67.

ENCLOSURE

(3) - Bureau (Enc. 7)
2 - Chicago (Enc. 2)
2 - Dallas (Enc. 2) (89-43)
2 - Memphis (Enc. 2)
2 - New Orleans (Enc. 2)
1 - Charlotte
LHE:jms
(12)

REC-62 62-109060-5829

EX-113

12 OCT 27 1967

5 - Dallas

C. C. - Bishop

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

66 NOV 3 1967

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Charlotte, North Carolina

October 26, 1967

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963
DALLAS, TEXAS

On October 3, 1967, Dr. JOHN EDWARD MC INTOSH, presently confined to the Highland Hospital, Asheville, North Carolina, furnished the following information telephonically:

Dr. MC INTOSH stated he had recently been employed by the Abbott Pharmaceutical Corporation in Chicago, Illinois, when he became addicted to drugs and was required to give up this employment as a result of his being arrested for drug addiction. He stated he checked into Highland Hospital, Asheville, North Carolina, for treatment and would be at this institution for the next three to five months.

Dr. MC INTOSH could not give any specific information but stated he was a friend of JIM GARRISON, who was identified as the County Prosecutor, New Orleans, Louisiana. He also stated that CLAY SHAW, New Orleans, Louisiana, was a personal friend of his. Dr. MC INTOSH stated he was a "switch hitter", meaning he

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21 JAN 12 1973

5809

ENCLOSURE

was a homosexual. Dr. MC INTOSH stated he had a girl friend, [redacted] Memphis, Tennessee, and that she is employed at the University of Tennessee Medical Center, Memphis, Tennessee, as an [redacted] and works for a [redacted] of that institution. He stated that [redacted] is a personal friend of one [redacted] who is employed at the Mercy Hospital, New Orleans, Louisiana, and in turn [redacted] is a close friend and associate of CLAY SHAW. Dr. MC INTOSH indicated that through his girl friend's friend, [redacted] he had a direct line of information from CLAY SHAW, but could not give any particulars regarding any information that he had. He ended this conversation by stating that he was allowed only a three minute telephone call but would call back later.

Dr. MC INTOSH stated his doctor was Dr. [redacted]

(Ed. 4-26-65)

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Memorandum

TO : Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation

DATE: October 31, 1967

FMV:KT:bkg
129-11

FROM : Fred M. Vinson, Jr.
Assistant Attorney General
Criminal Division

SUBJECT: [illegible] History / and Political Science

Enclosed for your consideration is a copy of a 1Nft letter received from Mr. Terry Christie, of Dalton, Georgia, concerning the assassination of the late President Kennedy. [illegible] Junior College

The information in the letter is not specific enough to permit us to determine whether the Professor to whom Mr. Christie refers is mentioned in the one-volume Report or the set of volumes of hearings and exhibits of the Warren Commission or has related his story to the Bureau.

Therefore, we are unable to respond to the allegations in the letter, and request that the Bureau formulate and send to Mr. Christie an appropriate reply.

EXP-PROC

38 NOV 1 1967

Enclosure

Rec'd to Def'd Sec
11-8-67
KMR:dcs

Routed to DL
2nd to AT
11-2-67
KMR:dcs

62-109060-5830

FX-110

8 NOV 1 1967

REC 37

Fwd to Fred M. Vinson
11-9-67
KMR:dcs

Routed to AT
11-4-67
KMR:dcs

ENCLOSURE

Dalton Junior College
TELEPHONE 278-3113 • DALTON, GEORGIA • 30720

October 18, 1967

Mr. Ramsey Clark
Attorney General of the U.S.
Constitution Avenue
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Clark:

An associate of mine at the college has had some information on the assasination of the late President Kennedy for some time, but has never had any response concerning it. Could you please examine the following and tell us if it has ever been considered? This story was related to Mr. Garrison this past spring, but the results of a possible investigation were never given.

In the spring of 1964, this young lady took a plane trip from Dallas, Texas--returning to her college in Virginia after spring vacation. A professor at this same college had also been visiting in Dallas and related this story: He stayed with frends who lived next door to Jack Ruby. And, on the night before the assasination in November, Lee Harvey Oswald came to their friends' door asking for Ruby's residence. This professor is a most reliable person and has since taken a most responsible position with S.M.U. in Dallas. I therefore feel as if this has been investigated--but, if not, I should think it would be worthwhile.

We await your response.

RECEIVED
OCT 23 1967
CRIMINAL DIVISION

Sincerely,

Terry Christie

Mr. Terry Christie
Instructor in History and
Political Science

TC/dc

5830

ENCLOSURE

11/2/67

Airtel

1 - Mr. Lenihan,
Rm. 818, 9 & D (Encs. 2)
1 - Mr. Raupach

To: SAC, Dallas (89-43)

From: Director, FBI (62-109060) — 5830

REC 27
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY EX-110
NOVEMBER 22, 1963
DALLAS, TEXAS

Enclosed for Dallas and Atlanta are two Xerox copies of a letter from Mr. Fred M. Vinson, Jr., Assistant Attorney General, and two Xerox copies of a letter from Mr. Terry Christie addressed to the Attorney General which are self-explanatory.

Attention is directed to paragraph two of Mr. Christie's letter, and in this respect, Dallas should search indices of the Dallas Office in an effort to identify the former neighbor of Jack L. Ruby. If this individual is identified and was previously interviewed, identify the report and pages in which the interview was revealed so that it may be reviewed at the Bureau.

Copies have been furnished to the Atlanta Division for information in the event it is necessary to interview Mr. Christie to establish the identity of the professor currently with Southern Methodist University who was alleged to have received information from his friends who lived next door to Ruby that on the night before the assassination, Lee Harvey Oswald came to the door asking for Ruby's residence.

It is noted that according to Mr. Christie's letter this information has previously been furnished to Jim Garrison in New Orleans in connection with his investigation of the assassination, and in connection with this matter, no interviews are to be conducted without prior Bureau approval.

Enclosures (4)

2 - Atlanta (Enclosures 4)

KMR:dcs (7)

Tolson
DeLoach
Mohr
Bishop
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

NOV 1 1967

MAILED 19
NOV 2 1967
COMM-FBI

SEE NOTE PAGE THREE...

Airtel to SAC, Dallas
RE: ASSASSINATION OF JFK

Based on information furnished, Terry Christie was not identified in Bureau files; however, he may be identical with one Trevor Lauman Christie, born March 3, 1905, San Francisco, California, who was investigated in 1951 by request of the State Department, Public Law 402, 80th Congress, Voice of America. This investigation revealed no derogatory information. Atlanta through available sources establish the identity of Terry Christie, and advise the Bureau and Dallas.

All leads are to be handled immediately so that Mr. Christie's communication can be acknowledged as requested by the Department.

NOTE:

We received a letter from the Department enclosing a copy of letter addressed to the Attorney General bearing the signature Terry Christie, instructor in history and political science, Dalton Junior College, Dalton, Georgia. Christie advised that a professor currently with Southern Methodist University, Dallas, who was not identified, had visited friends in Dallas who had lived next door to Jack Ruby. He was apparently informed by these friends that on the evening preceding the assassination, November 21, 1963, that Lee Harvey Oswald was alleged to have come to their door looking for the residence of Jack Ruby. It was alleged this information was furnished to Jim Garrison of New Orleans, and it is known that in connection with his conspiracy investigation, he is attempting to establish an association between Oswald and Ruby. Our investigation did not conclude there was ever any association between Oswald and Ruby. Dallas is being advised to search files to determine if the alleged neighbor of Ruby's can be identified and whether they were interviewed previously regarding this matter prior to the time any additional interviews are conducted.

FD-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

FBI

Date: 11/2/67

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____ (Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, DALLAS (89-43) (P)

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
DALLAS, TEXAS, 11/22/63
MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION
CONCERNING

OO: DALLAS

Re Dallas airtel to Bureau dated 10/3/67 and Houston airtel to Bureau dated 10/11/67.

Enclosed for the Bureau are 10 copies of a letterhead memorandum reflecting interview 10/25/67, with a MR. CLARENCE A. PELTON, Saginaw, Texas. Two copies of this letterhead memorandum are also being furnished to Houston and San Antonio with one copy of the letterhead memorandum furnished for information to New Orleans. For further assistance of the San Antonio Division, there is also enclosed a copy of Houston airtel to Bureau dated 9/6/67

For further background information of San Antonio, the Bureau has instructed that efforts be made to identify the writer of the note found in the address book at Houston, Texas, and in connection with this matter, Dallas has conducted extensive investigation. As noted in the enclosed letterhead memorandum, MR. CLARENCE A. PELTON has indicated that he was formerly associated with MR. CLYDE VAUGHAN and although he

(3) RECORDED - 54 ENCLOSURE 62-109060-5831

3- Bureau (Enc. 10)
2- Houston (Enc. 2) (62-2115) (RM)
1- New Orleans (89-69)(Enc. 1) (Info)(RM)
2- San Antonio (Enc. 3) (RM) (89-67)
3- Dallas

20 NOV 4 1967

JWA/wvm
(11)

1 cc LHM + Ad.1
m5732

C. C. - Bishop

cc USSS +
Dept RAO 12/18/67

could not definitely state that VAUGHAN could possibly have written the note, he did recall that VAUGHAN was a patient at the Veterans Administration (VA) Hospital, Waco, Texas, during the period 1964 - 1965 in the Psychiatric Ward. It is further noted that at the inception of this investigation, the telephone number shown in the anonymous note, TA 7-0438, has been listed for the last nine years to MRS. FRANCES W. VAUGHAN, 5320 Martel Street, Dallas, Texas. Extensive interview with MRS. VAUGHAN reflects that she divorced CLYDE VAUGHAN during 1956 but that he from time to time has used her telephone number. Although she is still divorced from CLYDE VAUGHAN, they are still on friendly terms. She could furnish no information regarding the identity of the writer of the above note.

On 9/28/67, MR. CLYDE VAUGHAN was located and interviewed at the Elfab Co., Dallas, Texas. During the interview, he disclaimed any knowledge of the identity of the writer of the above note but did state that he from time to time has used the telephone number mentioned in this note, TA 7-0438.

LEADS

HOUSTON

AT HOUSTON, TEXAS. Attempt to obtain handprinting or handwriting samples of CLARENCE A. PELTON through his former employers, the Coca-Cola Co. (1963 - 1964) and Dickerson Co. (1963). Forward any samples obtained to the FBI Laboratory for comparison with anonymous note previously submitted to the Lab by Houston in its airtel of 9/6/67.

SAN ANTONIO

AT WACO, TEXAS. At the VA Hospital, attempt to obtain handprinting or handwriting samples of CLYDE VAUGHAN who allegedly was a patient there during 1964 - 1965 in the Psychiatric Ward. Forward any samples obtained to the FBI Lab for comparison with anonymous note.

DALLAS

AT DALLAS, TEXAS. Conduct same investigation at Texas Instruments (where CLARENCE A. PELTON was employed during 1962).

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Dallas, Texas
November 2, 1967

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEXAS, NOVEMBER 22, 1963

On October 25, 1967, Mr. Clarence A. Pelton was interviewed at his home, 101 Collin Street, Saginaw, Texas. He stated that he has a residence telephone number 817-CE2-0564 and is temporarily unemployed, residing with his parents.

At this point, Mr. Pelton was asked for any information in his possession concerning a note set out in a small address book located at Houston, Texas, which stated as follows:

"ORDE 1003468-DS

"Contact X-03 AT TA7-0438, Bockman Lake outpost. Return jet will leave at 8:05 AM Nov. 22 after the job is done. President will take same route as J.F.K. I am to be under viadockt at 12 noon with gun."

Mr. Pelton stated very emphatically that he had no knowledge whatsoever concerning the above described note and furthermore, he has never had any small address book, possibly used by the Southwestern Bell Telephone Company in his possession. He went on to state that the wording in the note is entirely unfamiliar to him and that he has never known anyone by the name of Irick. He stated that he has spent considerable time in Houston, Texas; however, he has never known anyone employed with the Universal Underwriters Insurance Co. nor has he ever been employed with the Allied Van Lines.

Pelton then stated that during the last 10 years he has resided primarily in Houston, Texas, but some of the time in Dallas. He indicated that during 1962 he was employed at Texas Instruments, Dallas, Texas, for a very short period of time. He stated he then went to Houston where he was employed by the Dickerson Company during 1963, and by the Coca-Cola Bottling Company of Houston during the period 1963 - 1964.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

EXCISED DESTROYED
21 JAN 12 1973

ENCLOSURE

Mr. Pelton then stated that telephone number TA 7-0438 did seem familiar to him. He went on to state that the name Clyde Vaughan is very familiar to him and he has known Mr. Clyde Vaughan and Mrs. Frances Vaughan for over ten years. Mr. Pelton explained that the way he came into contact with Clyde Vaughan was that during 1963 his sister (by adoption) Theda Schepps, was married for a very short time to Clyde Vaughan but that she was divorced within a year from him because of his continual drinking and cruelty. Mr. Pelton went on to state that Clyde Vaughan had physically beaten Theda Schepps on several occasions and he finally threatened Vaughan that if he did not leave Theda alone, he would "fix him." He stated that by this remark he meant that he would, if necessary, give Clyde Vaughan a severe beating, which he felt Vaughan deserved. He stated after the divorce, however, his sister Theda Schepps realized that Clyde Vaughan was possibly mentally ill and she learned through friends of hers that he had allegedly committed himself as a patient in the Psychiatric Ward in the Veterans Administration Hospital, Waco, Texas. Mr. Pelton went on to state that Vaughan when sober is a very personable individual but when he is drunk, he becomes extremely belligerent and has a quick temper. He stated that he vaguely recalls that in the past Vaughan told him (while married to Theda Schepps) that if he needed to contact him, he could always be reached through telephone number TA 7-0438, which was the telephone number of his former wife, Frances Vaughan.

Mr. Pelton then stated that he did not wish to imply that he had any knowledge that Clyde Vaughan wrote the above described note, but that inasmuch as Clyde Vaughan did have access to the telephone number, and in view of his history of mental illness, he did not think it impossible that Clyde Vaughan might have written this note while drunk. He did not think, however, that Vaughan would have written it in any vicious manner but instead probably wrote it while he was extremely drunk as a joke. He again stated he had no knowledge whatsoever of the identity of the writer of the note and he has no information that Clyde Vaughan wrote this note. He stated he merely wanted to give his opinion that it would be highly possible for Vaughan to have written the note.

10/26/67

AIRTEL AIRMAIL

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, NEW ORLEANS (164-13) (RUC)

DR. JOHN EDWARD MC INTOSH
INFORMATION CONCERNING

Re Charlotte airtel to Bureau, 10/19/67.

For the information of the Bureau and indicated offices, there is enclosed herewith one copy of New Orleans airtel to Memphis dated 11/23/66, entitled, "DR. JOHN EDWARD MC INTOSH, Aka., Tennessee John, CRIME ABOARD AIRCRAFT - POSSIBLE HIJACKING.

A review of the enclosure would indicate that the subject therein is probably identical with the subject of Charlotte's inquiry. Re New Orleans airtel discloses that subject is apparently suffering from a mental illness.

New Orleans is not in possession of any investigation conducted by Memphis in this matter and Memphis may desire to furnish the results of any investigation conducted to the Bureau and Charlotte for the completion of their files.

New Orleans indices contain no information in the name of FRANK TATE.

(3) - Bureau (Enc. 1)
2 - Charlotte (Enc. 1)
1 - Chicago (Enc. 1) (Info)
1 - Memphis (Info)
1 - New Orleans
EJC/bnk
(8)

ENCLOSURE

REC 47 62-109060-5832

NOT RECORDED
199 NOV 6 1967

X 109

4 NOV 15 1967

SAC, [redacted] 11/23/65

[redacted]

SAC, NEW ORLEANS (164-New) (C)

N.C
Tenn La

DOCTOR JOHN [redacted] McINTOSH, aka
[redacted]
CHEMS ABOARD AIRCRAFT-POSSIBLE HIJACKING B 7-4-36 mt
Carmel Ill

For information of Memphis, subject telephonically contacted this office November 22, 1965, and advised he wanted to inform of a plot to hijack an American airplane and take it to Cuba. Subject stated he was a doctor working at Sewart Air Force Base in Nashville, Tennessee.

The following investigation was conducted by SA JOHN P. [redacted] and SA [redacted] P. STUAZ at New Orleans, Louisiana, on November 22, 1965:

FRANK RUFFINO, 630 St. Phillip Street advised subject has rented Apartment 3 for several months while employed at the Charity Hospital. RUFFINO said subject left the apartment today indicating he was catching a plane.

Dr. JOHN ADRIAN, Chief Anesthotist, Charity Hospital advised subject has been under his instructions as an anesthetist since January, 1965. He stated he has been released by the hospital as a result of suffering a relapse of mental illness which he had while in his "teens". Dr. ADRIAN further advised that in early morning of November 22, 1965, subject came and saw him. Dr. ADRIAN realized subject was in need of medical help and immediately contacted subject's parents, Mr. and Mrs. JOHN [redacted] McINTOSH, Nashville, Tennessee, and advised them to come and get their son.

Dr. A. [redacted], Assistant to Dr. ADRIAN advised subject's parents arrived in New Orleans this date and

DJD

Memphis
New Orleans
Nashville
(3)

62-[redacted]-60 — 258232

ENCLOSURE

[redacted]
JKH/jmc

have subject with them. They were to return to Nashville, Tennessee immediately.

New Orleans is conducting no further investigation in this matter.

Subject is described as white male, born July 4, 1939 at Mt. Carmel, Illinois; parents, Mr. and Mrs. JOHN [redacted], 3030 22nd Avenue South, Nashville, Tennessee. Subject has an AB Degree from University of Tennessee, Memphis, 1961.

LEAD:

NASHVILLE DIVISION:

AT NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE

Will contact subject's parents at 3030 22nd Avenue South and ascertain if subject's condition allows him to discuss his knowledge of the possible hijacking of the American plane.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. DeLoach

DATE: 10-30-67

FROM : T. E. Bishop

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 23, 1963
DALLAS, TEXAS

Mr. Russell Frewu, News Director of WFIU television station in Bloomington, Indiana, telephonically contacted my office on 10-25-67 and requested comments from the FBI as to statements by New Orleans District Attorney Jim Garrison appearing in the October, 1967, issue of "Playboy" magazine. Mr. Frewu stated the television station desired to do a documentary presenting both sides in the controversy raised by Garrison in regard to the assassination of President Kennedy. Frewu was advised that absolutely no comment could be made in this connection.

Mr. Frewu then asked if the FBI could make any general comment concerning its investigation of the assassination. He was advised that the results of the investigation conducted by the FBI were made available to the Warren Commission.

For information.

REC-51 62-109060-5833

12 NOV 7 1967

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Jones

JFB:mls/par
(6)

What were these comments?

Tolson
DeLoach
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

236

20 NOV 13

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10 — 5010-106
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson
DeLoach
Mohr
Bishop
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO : Mr. Bishop

DATE: 11-1-67

FROM : M. A. Jones

SUBJECT: PLAYBOY MAGAZINE
OCTOBER, 1967, ISSUE

On your memo of 10-30-67 to Mr. DeLoach, reporting a request from television station WFIU, Bloomington, Indiana, to cooperate in a documentary program discussing statements by New Orleans District Attorney Jim Garrison in the October, 1967, issue of "Playboy" magazine relative to the assassination of President Kennedy, the Director has noted "What were these comments? H".

My memorandum of 10-6-67 (a copy of which is attached, along with a copy of the lengthy Garrison interview in the October, 1967, issue of "Playboy" magazine) summarized the wild opinions Garrison has frequently offered concerning the assassination. As my memo pointed out, Garrison propounds a fantastic theory that the Warren Commission findings were completely wrong, that there was a vast conspiracy among many individuals to assassinate President Kennedy, that some of the actual conspirators are still walking the streets, that Lee Harvey Oswald did not shoot the President, that he also did not murder Dallas Police Officer J. D. Tippit and that Oswald was a "patsy" for the actual killers.

This memorandum additionally notes Garrison's extreme criticism of alleged CIA derelictions in this matter and notes further that Garrison, despite some critical references to the FBI, surprisingly praises the Bureau near the end of his long article.

The Domestic Intelligence Division has also carefully reviewed the Garrison interview and has noted no new information of any value not previously known to the Bureau.

62-109060-5834

RECOMMENDATION:

For information.

Enclosures (2)

NOV 7 1967

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Bishop
1 - Mr. Gale
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Sullivan

RH:roc
(9)

"ENCLOSURE ATTACHED"
ENCLOSURE ~~BEHIND FILE~~

CRIME RECORDS

PLAYBOY INTERVIEW: JIM GARRISON

a candid conversation with the embattled district attorney of new orleans

On February 17, 1967, the New Orleans States-Item broke a story that would electrify the world—and hurl district attorney Jim Garrison into a bitter fight for his political life. An enterprising reporter, checking vouchers filed with the city by the district attorney's office, discovered that Garrison had spent over $8000 investigating the assassination of President Kennedy. "Has the district attorney discovered valuable additional evidence," the States-Item asked editorially, "or is he merely saving some interesting new information that will gain for him exposure in a national magazine?" Stung, Garrison counterattacked, confirming that an inquiry into Kennedy's assassination was under way and charging that the States-Item's "irresponsible" revelation "has now created a problem for us in finding witnesses and getting cooperation from other witnesses and in at least one case has endangered the life of a witness."

On February 18, newsmen from all over the world converged on New Orleans to hear Garrison announce at a press conference: "We have been investigating the role of the city of New Orleans in the assassination of President Kennedy, and we have made some progress—I think substantial progress.... What's more, there will be arrests." As reporters flashed news of Garrison's statement across the world, a 49-year-old New Orleans pilot, David Ferrie, told newsmen that the district attorney had him "pegged as the getaway pilot in an elaborate plot to kill Kennedy." Ferrie, a bizarre figure who wore a flaming-red wig, false eyebrows and make-up to conceal burns he had suffered years before, denied any involvement in a conspiracy to kill the President. Garrison, he said, was out to frame him. Four days later, Ferrie was found dead in his shabby three-room apartment in New Orleans, ostensibly of natural causes—though he left behind two suicide notes.

The press had greeted Garrison's initial claims about a conspiracy with a measure of skepticism, but Ferrie's death was front-page news around the world. Garrison broke his self-imposed silence to charge that Ferrie was "a man who, in my judgment, was one of history's most important individuals." According to Garrison, "Mr. Ferrie was one of those individuals I had in mind when I said there would be arrests shortly. We had reached a decision to arrest him early next week. Apparently we waited too long." But Garrison vowed that Ferrie's death would not halt his investigation, and added, "My staff and I solved the assassination weeks ago. I wouldn't say this if we didn't have the evidence beyond a shadow of a doubt. We know the key individuals, the cities involved and how it was done."

On March 1, Garrison eclipsed even the headlines from his previous press conference by announcing the arrest of Clay Shaw, a wealthy New Orleans businessman and real-estate developer, on charges of conspiring to assassinate John F. Kennedy. One of New Orleans' most prominent citizens, Shaw was a founder and director of the city's prestigious International Trade Mart from 1947 to 1965, when he retired to devote his time to playwriting and restoring historic homes in the old French Quarter. The day after Shaw's arrest, Garrison declared that "Shaw was none other than Clay Bertrand," the shadowy queen bee of the New Orleans homosexual underworld, who, according to attorney Dean Andrews' testimony before the Warren Commission, called him the day after the assassination and asked him to rush to Dallas to defend Oswald. Shaw heatedly denied his guilt: "I never heard of any plot and I never used any alias in my life." But New Orleans society, which had long counted Shaw one of its own, was stunned.

On March 14, a panel of three judges heard Garrison's case in a preliminary hearing to determine if there was enough evidence against Shaw to bring him to trial. Perry Raymond Russo, a 25-year-old life-insurance salesman from Baton Rouge who had once been Ferrie's "roommate," testified that in mid-September of 1963, he had attended a meeting at Ferrie's apartment where Shaw, Lee Harvey Oswald and Ferrie discussed means of assassinating the President in a



"To read the press accounts of my investigation, I'm a cross between Al Capone and Attila the Hun—bribing, threatening innocent men. Anybody who employs



"A number of the men who killed the President were former employees of the CIA involved in its anti-Castro underground activities in the New Orleans area.



"President Kennedy was killed for one reason: because he was working for a reconciliation with the U.S.S.R. and Castro's Cuba. His assassins were a group of fo-

"triangulation of cross fire." [redacted]'s second witness, Vernon Bundy, a 29-year-old former narcotics addict, testified that in the summer of 1963, he saw Shaw pass a sum of money to Lee Harvey Oswald on the shore of Lake Pontchartrain. On March 17, after a four-day hearing, Judges Malcolm V. O'Hara, Bernard J. Bagert and Matthew S. Braniff ruled there was sufficient evidence to hold Clay Shaw for trial. Garrison's hand was further strengthened on March 22, when a 12-member grand jury of prominent New Orleans citizens, empaneled to hear Garrison's case, also ruled there were sufficient grounds to bring Shaw to court. Pending trial—which is scheduled to begin sometime this month—Shaw was allowed to go free on $10,000 bail.

The American press remained dubious about Garrison's ability to prove his charges in court, and domestic coverage of and commentary on the district attorney's case thereafter was, at best, low-key—at worst, contemptuous. But as Newsweek reported on March 20, "In Europe, where thousands still cling to the conspiracy theory in spite of the Warren Commission's conclusion that Lee Harvey Oswald acted alone . . . Garrison and his investigation have been the stuff of page-one headlines." "I'm encouraged by the support Europe is bringing me," he told a Paris Match reporter. "Every day, I receive letters and telegrams from all the capitals. I've even had six telephone calls from Moscow." One was from Literaturnaya Gazeta, a prestigious Moscow literary magazine, which ran an interview with Garrison concluding that there was a conspiracy to kill Kennedy but that Oswald "definitely wasn't the key figure in it."

Garrison also had his supporters in the U.S. Boston's Richard Cardinal Cushing, father-confessor to the Kennedy family, said of the New Orleans probe on March 16: "I think they should follow it through. . . . I never believed that the assassination was the work of one man." And Representative Roman Pucinski, an Illinois Democrat, said: "I'm surprised more attention hasn't been paid to the ruling that Clay Shaw go on trial for participating in a plot to assassinate President Kennedy. These aren't nuts but three judges talking. It's a new ball game." Senator Russell Long of Louisiana also backed up Garrison—an old political ally—contending that he was only doing "what a district attorney should do." And perennial Warren Report critic Mark Lane (himself a PLAYBOY interviewee last February), whose best-selling "Rush to Judgment" helped persuade Garrison to launch his investigation, said after a conference with Garrison in New Orleans that the D.A.'s probe would "break the entire case wide open."

If nothing else, Garrison was certainly [redacted] poll of May 29 revealed that 60 per [redacted] of the American public now believed there was a conspiracy to assassinate Kennedy, and "a major contributor to this swelling doubt is the investigation into the assassination by New Orleans district attorney Jim Garrison." Even with public opinion on his side, Garrison was running into difficulties on several fronts by early summer. Three witnesses he wished to question about their complicity in the assassination had fled Louisiana, and he was unable to obtain their extradition to New Orleans—a seldom-encountered roadblock he credits to the CIA, "which knows that some of its former employees were involved in the Kennedy assassination and is doing everything possible to frustrate my investigation in order to preserve the Agency's good name." The CIA refuses to comment on Garrison's charges.

Garrison was also under heavy fire over the improper methods allegedly employed by his staff. The most blistering indictment of his probe was an NBC television special on June 19, charging that Garrison's investigators had tried to bribe three potential witnesses—Aloin Beauboeuf, Miguel Torres and Fred Leemans—to testify against Shaw; that Garrison's staff had attempted to induce a burglar, John Candler, to plant false evidence in Clay Shaw's home; and that Garrison had allowed Perry Russo and Vernon Bundy to testify against Shaw even though they had previously failed lie-detector tests. NBC added that its investigators had also unearthed the real "Clay Bertrand"; and though NBC didn't name him, it said that he was *not* Clay Shaw. Subsequently, NBC might have had second thoughts about its exposé, for the network granted Garrison an unprecedented 30 minutes of prime Saturday-evening time to rebut its own findings. Garrison charged that the three witnesses who claimed his aids had tried to bribe them were perjurers. He also denied that his office had approached John Candler to burglarize Shaw's home, and stated flatly that both Russo and Bundy had passed their polygraph tests. On the key point of the "real" Clay Bertrand, Garrison said that he knew the identity of the individual NBC was talking about and that he was definitely not the man who called attorney Dean Andrews to gain legal aid for Lee Harvey Oswald.

Undismayed—and undeterred—by all the charges and countercharges, Garrison still says, "We are going to win this case, and anyone who bets against us is going to lose his money." The embattled district attorney may be overconfident, but he has a history of winning every fight he starts. Born in Dennison, Iowa, on November 20, 1921, Garrison flew an unarmored spotter plane for the artillery in France and Germany during World War Two and then attended Tulane [redacted] School. He then went to New Orleans to work as an assistant district attorney until 1961, when he resigned with a scorching attack on Mayor Victor H. Schiro, whom he charged with corruption and failure to vigorously enforce the law.

Garrison entered the race for district attorney as a fiercely uncompromising reform candidate, lambasting the "political machine" of Mayor Schiro and characterizing the incumbent district attorney, Richard Dowling, as "the great emancipator—he let everybody go free." Garrison, six feet, six, and 210 pounds, was quickly dubbed the "Jolly Green Giant." He had no political organization and not much money, but his personal magnetism and refusal to compromise appealed to the New Orleans electorate. He defeated Dowling handily and promptly began convicting men on charges his predecessor had dropped.

Garrison's five years as district attorney have been stormy. He outraged many of his former supporters in the business community by launching a campaign against vice on Bourbon Street, charging that B-girls were mercilessly fleecing naïve tourists. Garrison cleaned up Bourbon Street himself, personally padlocking many honky-tonks and striptease clubs. But his toughest fight—until the current one—came in 1962, when he announced that the refusal of the city's eight criminal-court judges to approve funds for his investigations of organized crime "raised interesting questions about racketeer influences." The judges promptly charged Garrison with defamation of character and criminal libel—and a state court fined him $1000. Garrison appealed the case all the way to the Supreme Court, and on November 23, 1964, in a landmark decision on the right to criticize public officials, the nation's highest tribunal reversed his conviction, contending that "speech concerning public affairs is more than self-expression; it is the essence of self-government." Never one to turn the other cheek, Garrison subsequently employed his political influence to unseat a number of the judges when they came up for reelection.

The district attorney's independence has at times nettled both left and right in New Orleans. When the police department tried to prosecute a bookseller for selling James Baldwin's "Another Country," Garrison stepped in with a broadside against censorship and won the man's release—promptly bringing down on his head the wrath of the local White Citizens Council. At the other end of the political spectrum, he has been criticized by the liberal American Civil Liberties Union, which once accused him of trying an alleged rapist "in the press rather than in the courtroom." But Negro leaders in the city say Garrison has been a fair and impartial district attorney; in

his last bid for re-election, he won as well in the Negro precincts as he did in the white.

The years 1965 and 1966 were—by Garrison's standards—relatively quiet. His only major public controversy during this period flared up when he interceded with Louisiana Governor John McKeithen to win a pardon for a local stripper named Linda Birgette, who had been convicted on a charge of lewd dancing. Garrison claimed it was impossible to define obscenity in literature or the arts and argued that jailing Miss Birgette would be a "gross miscarriage of justice." McKeithen acceded to his plea and, despite cries of protest from local bluenoses, the incident served to increase Garrison's popularity.

The same could hardly be said of his current probe, which has made him both a target for abuse—justified or otherwise—that has tended to obscure rather than clarify the issues involved in the investigation, and a victim of often one-sided press coverage that NBC's half hour of equal time has done little to rectify. In PLAYBOY*'s opinion, Garrison has not yet had the chance to present his side of the case—in court or out—without expurgation or editorializing. We feel he ought to have that chance. Toward this end, in mid-July, we approached the embattled district attorney with our offer of an impartial, open-ended interview. The 12-hour cross-examination that followed—in the midst of Garrison's round-the-clock investigation—was conducted in the living room of the two-story home he shares with his blonde wife and three young children in a tree-lined residential neighborhood of New Orleans. As the dog-tired district attorney stretched his long legs across a couch, battered briar pipe (a political trademark) in one hand, a vodka martini (his favorite drink) in the other,* PLAYBOY *interviewer Eric Norden began by asking him to answer the most damaging charges of his critics.*

PLAYBOY: You have been accused—by the National Broadcasting Company, *Newsweek*, the New Orleans Metropolitan Crime Commission and your own former investigative aide William Gurvich—of attempts to intimidate witnesses, of engaging in criminal conspiracy and of inciting to such felonies as perjury, criminal defamation and public bribery. How do you respond to these charges?

GARRISON: I've stopped beating my wife. All the charges you enumerate have been made with one purpose in mind—to place our office on the defensive and make us waste valuable time answering allegations that have no basis in fact. Also involved is a psychological by-product valuable to those who don't want the truth about Kennedy's assassination to become known: The very repetition of a charge lends it a certain to believe that where there's smoke there's fire—although I find it difficult to believe that the public will put much credence in most of the dastardly deeds I've been accused of in the past few months. Just recently, for example, the rumor went around that my staff was peddling marijuana to high school students and that one of our major witnesses had just confessed that his testimony was based on a dream induced by an overdose of LSD. We've also been accused of planning an attack on the local FBI office with guns loaded with red pepper, having stolen money from our own investigative files and having threatened to shoot one witness in the derriere with an exotic gun propelling truth-serum darts. I just hope they never find out about my involvement in the Boston Brinks robbery. I must admit, however, that I'm beginning to worry about the cumulative effect of this propaganda blitzkrieg on potential jurors for the trial of Clay Shaw. I don't know how long they can withstand the drumbeat obbligato of charges exonerating the defendant and convicting the prosecutor. For months now, the establishment's artillery units have been pounding away at the two themes NBC focused on—that my office uses "improper methods" with regard to witnesses and that we don't really have a case against Mr. Shaw and he should never be brought to trial. I hope you'll give me the chance to answer each of these charges in detail; but first, let me elaborate a bit on the methods we employ in this or any other investigation. My office has been one of the most scrupulous in the country with regard to the protection of individual rights. I've been on record for years in law journals and books as championing the rights of the individual against the oppressive power of the state. My office moved in and prevented police seizure from bookstores of books arbitrarily labeled "obscene." I intervened and managed to persuade the Louisiana legislature to remove a provision from its new code of criminal procedure that would allow judges to reach out from the bench and cite newsmen for contempt if they penned anything embarrassing to the judges. My office has investigated cases where we had already obtained convictions; and on discovering new evidence indicating that the defendant was not guilty, we've obtained a reversal of the verdict. In over five years of office, I have never had a single case reversed because of the use of improper methods—a record I'll match with any other D.A. in the country. In this particular case, I've taken unusual steps to protect the rights of the defendant and assure him a fair trial. Before we introduced the testimony of our witnesses, we made them undergo independent verifying tests, including polygraph examination, truth serum and hypnosis. We unprecedented step in jurisprudence: Instead, the press turned around and hinted that we had drugged our witnesses or given them posthypnotic suggestions to testify falsely. After arresting Mr. Shaw, we filed a motion for a preliminary hearing—a proceeding that essentially operates in the defendant's favor. Such a hearing is generally requested by the defense, and it was virtually unheard of that the motion be filed by the state, which under the law has the right to charge a defendant outright, without any evaluation by a judge of the pending charges. But I felt that because of the enormity of this accusation, we should lean over backward and give the defendant every chance. A three-judge panel heard our evidence against Mr. Shaw and his attorneys' rebuttals and ordered him indicted for conspiracy to assassinate the President. And I might add here that it's a matter of record that my relationship with the judiciary of our fair city is not a Damon-Pythias camaraderie. Once the judges had handed down their decision, we could have immediately filed a charge against the defendant just by signing it and depositing it with the city clerk—the customary method of charging a defendant. Nevertheless, out of concern for Mr. Shaw's rights, we voluntarily presented the case to a blue-ribbon grand jury. If this grand jury had failed to indict Mr. Shaw, our case would have been dead as a doornail. But the grand jury, composed of 12 eminent New Orleans citizens, heard our evidence and indicted the defendant for participation in a conspiracy to assassinate John Kennedy. In a further effort to protect the rights of the defendant, and in the face of the endlessly reiterated accusation that we have no case against him—despite the unanimous verdict of the grand jury and the judges at the preliminary hearing—I have studiously refrained from making any public statement critical of the defendant or prejudging his guilt. Of course, this puts me at a considerable disadvantage when the press claims I have no case against him, because the only way I could convince them of the strength of my case is to throw open our files and let them examine the testimony of all our witnesses. Apart from the injustice such an act would do Mr. Shaw, it could get our whole case thrown out of court on the grounds that we had prejudiced the defendant's rights by pretrial publicity. So I won't fall into that particular trap, whatever the provocation. I only wish the press would allow our case to stand or fall on its merits in court. It appears that certain elements of the mass media have an active interest in preventing this case from ever coming to trial at all and find it necessary to employ against me every smear device in the book. To read the press accounts of my investigation—

between Al Capone and A[illegible] Hun, ruthlessly hounding innocent men, trampling their legal rights, bribing and threatening witnesses and in general violating every canon of legal ethics. My God, anybody who employs the kind of methods that elements of the news media attribute to me should not only not be a district attorney, he should be disbarred. This case has taught me the difference between image and reality, and the power of the mythmakers. But I know I've done everything possible to conduct this investigation with honesty and integrity and with full respect for the civil rights of the defendant. But a blanket denial of charges against me isn't going to convince anyone, so why don't we consider them one by one?

PLAYBOY: All right. The May 15th issue of *Newsweek* charged that two of your investigators offered David Ferrie's former roommate, Alvin Beauboeuf, $3000 and an airline job if he would help substantiate your charges against Clay Shaw. How do you answer this accusation?

GARRISON: Mr. Beauboeuf was one of the two men who accompanied David Ferrie on a mysterious trip from New Orleans to Texas on the day of the assassination, so naturally we were interested in him from the very start of our investigation. At first he showed every willingness to cooperate with our office; but after Ferrie's death, somebody gave him a free trip to Washington. From that moment on, a change came over Beauboeuf; he refused to cooperate with us any further and he made the charges against my investigators to which you refer. Fortunately, Beauboeuf had signed an affidavit on April 12th—well after the alleged bribe offer was supposed to have been made—affirming that "no representative of the New Orleans Parish district attorney's office has ever asked me to do anything but to tell the truth. Any inference or statement by anyone to the contrary has no basis in fact." As soon as his attorney began broadcasting his charges, we asked the New Orleans police department to thoroughly investigate the matter. And on June 12th, the police department—which is not, believe me, in the pocket of the district attorney's office—released a report concluding that exhaustive investigation by the police intelligence branch had cleared my staff of any attempt to bribe or threaten Beauboeuf into giving untrue testimony. There was no mention of this report, predictably enough, in *Newsweek*. Let me make one thing clear, though: Like every police department and district attorney's office across the country, we have sums set aside to pay informers for valuable information—but we would never suborn perjury. This isn't because we're saints—short cuts like that could be awfully tempting in a frustrating case—but because we're realistic enough to know that also be bought by the other [illegible] it's rather naive, apart from being ethically objectionable, to assume that our investigators travel around the country with bags of money trying to bribe witnesses to lie on the witness stand. We just don't operate that way.

PLAYBOY: On an NBC television special, "The J.F.K. Conspiracy: The Case of Jim Garrison," a former Turkish-bathhouse operator in New Orleans, Fred Leemans, claimed that one of your aides offered him money to testify that Clay Shaw had frequented his establishment with Lee Harvey Oswald. Do you also deny this charge?

GARRISON: Yes; and it's a perfect illustration of the point I was just making about how easy it is for the other side to buy witnesses and then charge us with its own misconduct. Mr. Leemans came to us in early May, volunteering testimony to the effect that he had often seen a man named Clay Bertrand in his bathhouse, sometimes accompanied by men he described as "Latins." In a sworn affidavit, Leemans said he had also seen a young man called Lee with Bertrand on four or five occasions—a man who fits the description of Lee Harvey Oswald. Leemans also identified the Clay Bertrand who had frequented his establishment as Clay Shaw. Now, this was important testimony, and initially we were favorably impressed with Mr. Leemans. But then we started receiving calls from him demanding money. Well, I've told you our policy on this, and the answer was a flat no. He was quiet for a while and then he called and asked if we would approve if he sold his story to a magazine, since he badly needed money. We refused to give him such approval. Apparently, the National Broadcasting Company was able to establish a warmer relationship with Mr. Leemans. In any case, he now says that he didn't really lie to us; he just "told us what he thought we wanted to hear." I'm sure he was equally cooperative with NBC—although he's beginning to spread his favors around. When a reporter asked him for more information after the broadcast, Leemans refused, explaining that he was saving himself for the Associated Press, "since I want to make something out of this." I would like to make one personal remark about Mr. Leemans. I don't know if he was lying to us initially or not—though I suspect from other evidence in my possession that his statement as he first gave it was accurate—but anybody, no matter what his financial straits, who tries to make a fast buck off the assassination of John Kennedy is several rungs below the anthropoid ape on the evolutionary scale.

PLAYBOY: On this same NBC show, newsman Frank McGee claimed that NBC investigators had discovered that your two key witnesses against Clay [illegible]—both failed polygraph tests prior their testimony before the grand jury. the case of Russo, who claimed to ha attended a meeting at David Ferri apartment where Shaw, Oswald a Ferrie plotted the assassination, Ni said that "Russo's answers to a series questions indicate, in the language the polygraph operator, 'deception c teria.' He was asked if he knew Cl Shaw. He was asked if he knew L Harvey Oswald. His 'yes' answer to bo of these questions indicated 'deceptic criteria.'" Did Bundy and Russo f their lie-detector tests?

GARRISON: No, and NBC's allegations this area are about as credible as other charges. The men who admin tered both polygraph tests flatly de that Russo and Bundy failed the te I'll offer right now to make Russo's a Bundy's polygraph tests accessible to a reputable investigator or reporter the d Clay Shaw's trial begins; I can't do before that, because I'm restrained fr releasing material pertaining to Shaw guilt or innocence. Just for your inform tion, though, the veracity of Bundy a Russo has been affirmed not only throu polygraph tests but through hypnosis a the administration of sodium amytal truth serum. I want to make a propo tion to the president of NBC: If t charge is true, then I will resign district attorney of New Orleans. If i untrue, however, then the president NBC should resign. Just in case he thin I'm kidding, I'm ready to meet with hi at any time to select a mutually acce able committee to determine once a for all the truth or falsehood of t charge. In all fairness, however, I m add that the fact Bundy and Russo pas their polygraph tests is *not*, in and of self, irrefutable proof that they were te ing the truth; that's why we administer the other tests. The lie detector isn't foolproof technique. A man well r hearsed and in complete control of hi self can master those reactions th would register on the polygraph as d ception criteria and get away wi blatant lies, while someone who is e tremely nervous and anxiety-ridden co tell the truth and have it register as a l Much also depends on who administe the test, since it can easily be rigged. F example, Jack Ruby took a lie-detect test for the Warren Commission and to lie after outright lie—even little lies th could be easily checked—and yet t Warren Commission concluded that h passed the test. So the polygraph is on one weapon in the arsenal we use verify a witness' testimony, and we ha never considered it conclusive; we ha abundant documentation to corrobora their stories.

and John Cancler, told N[illegible] Vernon Bundy admitted having lied in his testimony linking Clay Shaw to Lee Oswald. Do you dismiss this as just another NBC fabrication?

GARRISON: Messrs. Cancler and Torres were both convicted by my office, as were almost half the men in the state penitentiary, and I'm sure the great majority of them have little love for the man who sent them up. I don't know if they fabricated their stories in collusion with NBC or on their own for motives of revenge, but I'm convinced from what I know of Vernon Bundy that his testimony was truthful. NBC manipulated the statements of Cancler and Torres to give the impression to the viewer that he was watching a trial on television—*my trial*—and that these "objective" witnesses were saying exactly what they would say in a court of law. Actually—and NBC scrupulously avoided revealing this to its audience—their "testimony" was not under oath, there was no opportunity for cross-examination or the presentation of rebuttal witnesses, and the statements of Cancler, Torres and all the rest of NBC's road company were edited so that the public would hear only those elements of their story that would damage our case. The rules of evidence and adversary procedure, I might add, have been developed over many years precisely to prevent this kind of phony side show. Of course, these two convicts have been used against my office in a variety of respects. Miguel Torres also claims I offered him a full pardon, a vacation in Florida and an ounce of heroin if he would testify that Clay Shaw had made homosexual overtures to him on the street. What on earth that would have established relevant to this case I still don't know, but that's his story. I think it was actually rather cheap of me to offer Torres only an ounce of heroin; that wouldn't have lasted out his vacation. A kilo would be more like it. After all, I'm not stingy. Torres' friend John Cancler, a burglar, has also charged that one of my investigators tried to induce him to burglarize Clay Shaw's house and plant false evidence there, but he refused because he would not have such a heinous sin on his conscience. I suppose that's why Cancler's prison nickname is "John the Baptist." I can assure you, if we ever wanted to burglarize Shaw's home—which we never did—John the Baptist would be the last man on earth we'd pick for the job. By the way, Mr. Cancler was called before the grand jury and asked if he had told the truth to NBC. He replied: "I refuse to answer on the grounds that my answer might incriminate me"—and was promptly sentenced to six months in prison and

PLAYBOY: The NBC special also [illegible]ed to have discovered that "Clay, or Clem, Bertrand does exist. Clem Bertrand is not his real name. It is a pseudonym used by a homosexual in New Orleans. For his protection, we will not disclose the real name of the man known as Clem Bertrand. His real name has been given to the Department of Justice. He is not Clay Shaw." Doesn't this undermine your entire case against Shaw?

GARRISON: Your faith in NBC's veracity is touching and indicates that the Age of Innocence is not yet over. NBC does *not* have the real Clay Bertrand; the man whose name NBC so melodramatically turned over to the Justice Department is that of Eugene Davis, a New Orleans bar owner, who has firmly denied under oath that he has ever used the name Clay, or Clem, Bertrand. We know from incontrovertible evidence in our possession who the real Clay Bertrand is—and we will prove it in court. But to make this whole thing a little clearer, let me tell you the genesis of the whole "Clay Bertrand" story. A New Orleans lawyer, Dean Andrews, told the Warren Commission that a few months before the assassination of President Kennedy, Lee Harvey Oswald and a group of "gay *Mexicanos*" came to his office and requested Andrews' aid in having Oswald's Marine Corps undesirable discharge changed to an honorable discharge; Oswald subsequently returned alone with other legal problems. Andrews further testified that the day after President Kennedy was assassinated, he received a call from Clay Bertrand, who asked him to rush to Dallas to represent Oswald. Andrews claims he subsequently saw Bertrand in a New Orleans bar, but Bertrand fled when Andrews approached him. This was intriguing testimony, although the Warren Commission dismissed it out of hand; and in 1961, Mark Lane traveled to New Orleans to speak to Andrews. He found him visibly frightened. "I'll take you to dinner," Andrews told Lane, "but I can't talk about the case. I called Washington and they told me that if I said anything, I might get a bullet in the head." For the same reason, he has refused to cooperate with my office in this investigation. *The New York Times* reported on February 20th that "Mr. Andrews said he had not talked to Mr. Garrison because such talk might be dangerous, but added that he believed he was being 'tailed.'" Andrews told our grand jury that he could not say Clay Shaw was Clay Bertrand and he could not say he wasn't. But the day after NBC's special, Andrews broke his silence and said, yes, Clay Shaw is not Clem Bertrand and identified the real Clay Bertrand as Eugene Davis. The only trouble is, An-

for years and have been seen frequen in each other's company. Andrews lied so often and about so many asp of this case that the New Orleans Pa grand jury has indicted him for perju I feel sorry for him, since he's afraid getting a bullet in his head, but h going to have to go to trial for perju [Andrews has since been convicted.]

PLAYBOY: You expressed your reaction the NBC show in concrete terms on J seventh, when you formally charged W ter Sheridan, the network's special in tigator for the broadcast, with attempt to bribe your witness Perry Russo. you really have a case against Sherid or is this just a form of harassment?

GARRISON: The reason we haven't los major case in over five years in office that we do not charge a man unless can make it stick in court. And I'm n in the business of harassing anybo Sheridan was charged because evide was brought to us indicating that attempted to bribe Perry Russo by of ing him free transportation to Califor free lodgings and a job once there, p ment of all legal fees in any extradit proceedings and immunity from office. Mr. Russo has stated that Sh dan asked his help "to wreck the Ga son investigation" and "offered to set up in California, protect my job a guarantee that Garrison would nev get me extradited." According to Rus Sheridan added that both NBC and t CIA were out to scuttle my case.

I think it's significant that the chief vestigator for this ostensibly objecti broadcast starts telling people the day arrives in town that he is going to " stroy Garrison"—this at the same ti he is unctuously assuring me that N wanted only the truth and he had an tirely open mind on my case. Let me t you something about Walter Sherida background, and maybe you'll understa his true role in all this. Sheridan was o of the bright, hard young investigat who entered the Justice Department u der Bobby Kennedy. He was assigned nail Jimmy Hoffa. Sheridan employe wide variety of highly questionable t tics in the Justice Department's relentl drive against Hoffa; he was recently s poenaed to testify in connection w charges that he wire-tapped the offi of Hoffa's associates and then play back incriminating tapes to them, wa ing that unless they testified for the G ernment, they would be destroyed alo with Hoffa. A few years ago, Sheridan l the Justice Department—officially, at le —and went to work for NBC. No hon reporter out for a story would have completely prejudged the situation a been willing to employ such tactics. think it's likely that in his zeal to dest my case, he exceeded the author

York. I get the impression [illegible] majority of NBC executives pr[illegible] thought Sheridan's team came down here in an uncompromising search for the truth. When Sheridan overstepped himself and it became obvious that the broadcast was, to say the least, not objective, NBC realized it was in a touchy position. Cooler heads prevailed and I was allowed to present our case to the American people. For that, at least, I'm singularly grateful to Walter Sheridan.

PLAYBOY: How do you respond to the charge of your critics—including NBC—that you launched this probe for political reasons, hoping the attendant publicity would be a springboard to a Senate seat or to the governorship?

GARRISON: I'd have to be a terribly cynical and corrupt man to place another human being on trial for conspiracy to murder the President of the United States just to gratify my political ambition. But I guess there are a lot of people around the country, especially after NBC's attack, who think that's just the kind of man I am. That rather saddens me. I'm no Albert Schweitzer, but I could never do a thing like that. I derive no pleasure from prosecuting a man, even though I know he's guilty; do you think I could sleep at night or look at myself in the mirror in the morning if I hounded an innocent man? You know, I always received much more satisfaction as a defense attorney in obtaining an acquittal for a client than I ever have as a D.A. in obtaining a conviction. All my interests and sympathies tend to be on the side of the individual as opposed to the state. So this is really the worst charge that anyone could make against me—that in order to get my name in the paper, or to advance politically, I would destroy another human being. This kind of charge reveals a good deal about the personality of the people who make it: to impute such motives to another man is to imply you're harboring them yourself. But to look at a different aspect of your question, I'm inclined to challenge the whole premise that launching an investigation like this holds any political advantages for me. A politically ambitious man would hardly be likely to challenge the massed power of the Federal Government and criticize so many honorable figures and distinguished agencies. Actually, this charge is an argument in *favor* of my investigation: Would such a slimy type, eager to profiteer on the assassination, jeopardize his political ambitions if he didn't have an ironclad case? If I were really the ambitious monster they paint me, why would I climb out on such a limb and then saw it off? Unless he had the facts, it would be the *last* thing a politically ambitious man would do. I was perfectly aware that I might have signed my political death warrant the couldn't care less as long as I [illegible] some light on John Kennedy's [illegible]tion. As a matter of fact, after this last murderous year, I find myself thinking more and more about returning to private life and having time to read again, to get out in the sun and hit a golf ball. But before I do that, I'm going to break this case and let the public know the truth. I won't quit before that day. I wouldn't give the bastards the satisfaction.

PLAYBOY: According to your own former chief investigator, William Gurvich, the truth about the assassination has already been published in the Warren Report. After leaving your staff last June, he announced, "If there is any truth to any of Garrison's charges about there being a conspiracy, I haven't been able to find it." When members of your own staff have no faith in your case, how do you expect the public to be impressed?

GARRISON: First of all, I won't deny for a minute that for at least three months I trusted Bill Gurvich implicitly. He was never my "chief investigator"—that's his own terminology—because there was no such position on my staff while he worked for me. But two days before Christmas 1966, Gurvich, who operates a private detective agency, visited my office and told me he'd heard of my investigation and thought I was doing a wonderful job. He presented me with a beautiful color-TV set and asked if he could be of use in any capacity. Well, right then and there, I should have sat back and asked myself a few searching questions—like how he had heard of my probe in the first place, since only the people we were questioning and a few of my staff, as far as I knew, were aware of what was going on at that time. We had been under way for only five weeks, remember. And I should also have recalled the old adage about Greeks bearing gifts. But I was desperately understaffed—I had only six aides available to work on the assassination inquiry full time—and here comes a trained private investigator offering his services free of charge. It was like a gift from the gods. So I set Gurvich to work; and for the next couple of months, he did an adequate job of talking to witnesses, taking photographs, etc. But then, around March, I learned that he had been seeing Walter Sheridan of NBC. Well, this didn't bother me at first, because I didn't know then the role Sheridan was playing in this whole affair. But after word got back to me from my witnesses about Sheridan's threats and harassment, I began keeping a closer eye on Bill. I still didn't really think he was any kind of a double agent, but I couldn't help wondering why he was rubbing elbows with people like that. Now, don't forget that Gurvich claims he became totally disgusted with our investigation at the time of Clay Shaw's arrest—tinued to wax enthusiastic about ev aspect of our case, and I have a do witnesses who will testify to that eff I guess this was something that sho have tipped me off about Bill: He v always enthusiastic, never doubtful cautionary, even when I or one of staff threw out a hypothesis that reflection we realized was wrong. An began to notice how he would pick mind for every scrap of fact pertaining the case. So I grew suspicious and t him off the sensitive areas of the inv gation and relegated him to chauffeur and routine clerical duties. This seer to really bother him, and every day would come into my office and pump for information, complaining that wasn't being told enough about the c I still had nothing concrete against I and I didn't want to be unjust, bu guess my manner must have coo perceptibly, because one day about months before he surfaced in Washi ton, Bill just vanished from our sig And with him, I'm sorry to confess, v ished a copy of our master file. How you explain such behavior? It's possi that Bill joined us initially for reas of opportunism, seeing a chance to in at the beginning of an earth-shak case, and subsequently chickened when he saw the implacable determi tion of some powerful agencies to dest our investigation and discredit everyo associated with it. But I really don't lieve Bill is that much of a coward. also possible that those who want prevent an investigation learned e what we were doing and made a decis to plant somebody on the inside of investigation. Let me stress that I have secret documents or monitored teleph calls to support this hypothesis; it seems to me the most logical explanat for Bill's behavior. Let me put it way: If you were in charge of the C and willing to spend scores of million dollars on such relatively penny-a projects as infiltrating the National dents Association, wouldn't you make effort to infiltrate an investigation could seriously damage the prestige your agency?

PLAYBOY: How could your probe d age the prestige of the CIA and e them to take countermeasures aga you?

GARRISON: For the simple reason tha number of the men who killed the Pr dent were former employees of the C involved in its anti-Castro undergro activities in and around New Orle The CIA knows their identity. So do and our investigation has established without the shadow of a doubt. Let stress one thing, however: We have evidence that any official of the CIA involved with the conspiracy that le the President's death.

PLAYBOY: Do you lend no credence, th

J. Garrett Underhill, that [redacted] was a conspiracy within the CIA to assassinate Kennedy?

GARRISON: I've become familiar with the case of Gary Underhill, and I've been able to ascertain that he was not the type of man to make wild or unsubstantiated charges. Underhill was an intelligence agent in World War Two and an expert on military affairs whom the Pentagon considered one of the country's top authorities on limited warfare. He was on good personal terms with the top brass in the Defense Department and the ranking officials in the CIA. He wasn't a full-time CIA agent, but he occasionally performed "special assignments" for the Agency. Several days after the President's assassination, Underhill appeared at the home of friends in New Jersey, apparently badly shaken, and charged that Kennedy was killed by a small group within the CIA. He told friends he believed his own life was in danger. We can't learn any more from Underhill, I'm afraid, because shortly afterward, he was found shot to death in his Washington apartment. The coroner ruled suicide, but he had been shot behind the left ear and the pistol was found under his left side—and Underhill was right-handed.

PLAYBOY: Do you believe Underhill was murdered to silence him?

GARRISON: I don't believe it and I don't disbelieve it. All I know is that witnesses with vital evidence in this case are certainly had insurance risks. In the absence of further and much more conclusive evidence to the contrary, however, we must assume that the plotters were acting on their own rather than on CIA orders when they killed the President. As far as we have been able to determine, they were not in the pay of the CIA at the time of the assassination—and this is one of the reasons the President was murdered; I'll explain later what I mean by that. But the CIA could not face up to the American people and admit that its former employees had conspired to assassinate the President; so from the moment Kennedy's heart stopped beating, the Agency attempted to sweep the whole conspiracy under the rug. The CIA has spared neither time nor the taxpayers' money in its efforts to hide the truth about the assassination from the American people. In this respect, it has become an accessory after the fact in the assassination.

PLAYBOY: Do you have any conclusive evidence to support these accusations?

GARRISON: I've never revealed this before, but for at least six months, my office and home telephones—and those of every member of my staff—have been monitored. If there is as little substance to this investigation as the press and the Government allege, why would anyone go to all that trouble? I leave it to your judgment [redacted] work of the Women's Christian Temperance Union or the New Orleans Chamber of Commerce.

PLAYBOY: That's hardly conclusive evidence.

GARRISON: I'd need a book to list all the indications. But let's start with the fact that most of the attorneys for the hostile witnesses and defendants were hired by the CIA—through one or another of its covers. For example, a New Orleans lawyer representing Alvin Beaubouef, who has charged me with every kind of unethical practice except child molesting—I expect that allegation to come shortly before Shaw's trial—flew with Beaubouef to Washington immediately after my office subpoenaed him, where Beaubouef was questioned by a "retired" intelligence officer in the offices of the Justice Department. This trip was paid for, as are the lawyer's legal fees, by the CIA—in other words, with our tax dollars. Another lawyer, Stephen Plotkin, who represents Gordon Novel [another of Garrison's key witnesses], has *admitted* he is paid by the CIA—and has also admitted his client is a CIA agent; you may have seen that story on page 96 of *The New York Times*, next to ship departures. Plotkin, incidentally, sued me for $10,000,000 for defaming his client and sued a group of New Orleans businessmen financing my investigation for $50,000,000—which meant, in effect, that the CIA was suing us. As if they need the money. But my attorney filed a motion for a deposition to be taken from Novel, which meant that he would have to return to my jurisdiction to file his suit and thus be liable for questioning in the conspiracy case. Rather than come down to New Orleans and face the music, Novel dropped his suit and sacrificed a possible $60,000,000 judgment. Now, there's a man of principle; he knows there are some things more important than money.

PLAYBOY: Do you also believe Clay Shaw's lawyers are being paid by the CIA?

GARRISON: I can't comment directly on that, since it relates to Shaw's trial. But I think the clincher, as far as Washington's obstruction of our probe goes, is the consistent refusal of the Federal Government to make accessible to us any information about the roles of the CIA, anti-Castro Cuban exiles and the paramilitary right in the assassination. There is, without doubt, a conspiracy by elements of the Federal Government to keep the facts of this case from ever becoming known—a conspiracy that is the logical extension of the initial conspiracy by the CIA to conceal vital evidence from the Warren Commission.

PLAYBOY: What "vital evidence" did the CIA withhold from the Warren Commission?

GARRISON: A good example is Commission Exhibit number 237. This is a [redacted] aged man published without explanation or identification in the 26 volumes of the Warren Report. There's a significant story behind Exhibit number 237. Throughout the late summer and fall of 1963, Lee Oswald was shepherded in Dallas and New Orleans by a CIA "baby sitter" who watched over Oswald's activities and stayed with him. My office knows who he is and what he looks like.

PLAYBOY: Are you implying that Oswald was working for the CIA?

GARRISON: Let me finish and you can decide for yourself. When Oswald went to Mexico City in an effort to obtain a visa for travel to Cuba, this CIA agent accompanied him. Now, at this particular time, Mexico was the only Latin American nation maintaining diplomatic ties with Cuba, and leftists and Communists from all over the hemisphere traveled to the Cuban Embassy in Mexico City for visas to Cuba. The CIA, quite properly, had placed a hidden movie camera in a building across the street from the embassy and filmed everyone coming and going. The Warren Commission, knowing this, had an assistant legal counsel ask the FBI for a picture of Oswald and his companion on the steps of the embassy, and the FBI, in turn, filed an affidavit saying they had obtained the photo in question from the CIA. The only trouble is that the CIA supplied the Warren Commission with a phony photograph. The photograph of an "unidentified man" published in the 26 volumes is *not* the man who was filmed with Oswald on the steps of the Cuban Embassy, as alleged by the CIA. It's perfectly clear that the actual picture of Oswald and his companion was suppressed and a fake photo substituted because the second man in the picture was working for the CIA in 1963, and his identification as a CIA agent would have opened up a whole can of worms about Oswald's ties with the Agency. To prevent this, the CIA presented the Warren Commission with fraudulent evidence—a pattern that repeats itself whenever the CIA submits evidence relating to Oswald's possible connection with any U.S. intelligence agency. The CIA lied to the Commission right down the line; and since the Warren Commission had no investigative staff of its own but had to rely on the FBI, the Secret Service and the CIA for its evidence, it's understandable why the Commission concluded that Oswald had no ties with American intelligence agencies.

PLAYBOY: What was the nature of these ties?

GARRISON: That's not altogether clear, at least insofar as his specific assignments are concerned; but we do have proof that Oswald was recruited by the

CIA in his Marine Corps d[illegible] when he was mysteriously schooled [illegible] Russian and allowed to subscribe to *Izvestia*. And shortly before his trip to the Soviet Union, we have learned, Oswald was trained as an intelligence agent at the CIA installation at Japan's Atsugi Air Force Base—which may explain why no disciplinary action was taken against him when he returned to the U.S. from the Soviet Union, even though he had supposedly defected with top-secret information about our radar networks. The money he used to return to the U.S., incidentally, was advanced to him by the State Department.

PLAYBOY: In an article for *Ramparts*, ex-FBI agent William Turner indicated that White Russian refugee George De Mohrenschildt may have been Oswald's CIA "baby sitter" in Dallas. Have you found any links between the CIA and De Mohrenschildt?

GARRISON: I can't comment directly on that, but George De Mohrenschildt is certainly an enigmatic and intriguing character. Here you have a wealthy, cultured White Russian *émigré* who travels in the highest social circles—he was a personal friend of Mrs. Hugh Auchincloss, Jackie Kennedy's mother—suddenly developing an intimate relationship with an impoverished ex-Marine like Lee Oswald. What did they discuss—last year's season at Biarritz, or how to beat the bank at Monte Carlo? And Mr. De Mohrenschildt has a penchant for popping up in the most interesting places at the most interesting times—for example, in Haiti just before a joint Cuban exile–CIA venture to topple Duvalier and use the island as a springboard for an invasion of Cuba; and in Guatemala, another CIA training ground, the day before the Bay of Pigs invasion. We have a good deal more information about Oswald's CIA contacts in Dallas and New Orleans—most of which we discovered by sheer chance—but there are still whole areas of inquiry blocked from us by the CIA's refusal to cooperate with our investigation. For public consumption, the CIA claims not to have been concerned with Oswald prior to the assassination. But one thing is certain: Despite these pious protestations, the CIA was very much aware of Oswald's activities well before the President's murder. In a notarized affidavit, State Department officer James D. Crowley states, "The first time I remember learning of Oswald's existence was when I received copies of a telegraphic message from the Central Intelligence Agency dated October 10, 1963, which contained information pertaining to his current activities." It would certainly be interesting to know what the CIA knew about Oswald six weeks before the assassination, but the contents of this particular message never reached the Warren Commission and remain a complete mystery. There are also 51 CIA documents classified top s[illegible] the National Archives pertaining [illegible] Oswald and Jack Ruby. Technically, the members of the Commission had access to them; but in practice, any document the CIA wanted classified was shunted into the Archives without examination by the sleeping beauties on the Commission. Twenty-nine of these files are of particular interest, because their titles alone indicate that the CIA had extensive information on Oswald and Ruby before the assassination. A few of these documents are: CD 347, "Activity of Oswald in Mexico City"; CD 1054, "Information on Jack Ruby and Associates"; CD 692, "Reproduction of Official CIA Dossier on Oswald"; CD 1551, "Conversations Between Cuban President and Ambassador"; CD 698, "Reports of Travel and Activities of Oswald"; CD 913, "Allegations of Pfc. Eugene Dinkin re Assassination Plot"; and CD 971, "Telephone Calls to U.S. Embassy, Canberra, Australia, re Planned Assassination." The titles of these documents are all we have to go on, but they're certainly intriguing. For example, the public has heard nothing about phone calls to the U.S. Embassy in Canberra, warning in advance of the assassination, nor have we been told anything about a Pfc. Dinkin who claims to have knowledge of an assassination plot. One of the top-secret files that most intrigues me is CD 931, which is entitled "Oswald's Access to Information About the U-2." I have 21 years of military experience behind me, on active duty and in the reserves, and I've never had any access to the U-2; in fact, I've never seen one. But apparently this "self-proclaimed Marxist," Lee Harvey Oswald, who we're assured had no ties to any Government agency, had access to information about the nation's most secret high-altitude reconnaissance plane. Of course, it may be that none of these CIA files reveals anything sinister about Lee Harvey Oswald or hints in any way that he was employed by our Government. But then, why are the 51 CIA documents classified top secret in the Archives and inaccessible to the public for 75 years? I'm 45, so there's no hope for me, but I'm already training my eight-year-old son to keep himself physically fit so that on one glorious September morn in 2038 he can walk into the National Archives in Washington and find out what the CIA knew about Lee Harvey Oswald. If there's a further extension of the top-secret classification, this may become a generational affair, with questions passed down from father to son in the manner of the ancient runic bards. But someday, perhaps, we'll find out what Oswald was doing messing around with the U-2. Of course, there are some CIA documents we'll *never* see. When the Warren Commission asked to see a secret CIA memo on Oswald's activities in Russia that had been attached to a State Departmen letter on Oswald's Russian stay, wa came back that the Agency was terrib sorry, but the secret memo had been d stroyed while being photocopied. Th unfortunate accident took place on N vember 23, 1963, a day on which ther must have occurred a great deal of spo taneous combustion around Washingto

PLAYBOY: John A. McCone, former d rector of the Central Intelligence Age cy, has said of Oswald: "The Agenc never contacted him, interviewed hi talked with him or received or solicite any reports or information from him communicated with him in any manne Lee Harvey Oswald was never ass ciated or connected directly or indirectl in any way whatsoever, with the Agency Why do you refuse to accept McCone word?

GARRISON: The head of the CIA, it seem to me, would think long and hard befor he admitted that former employees of h had been involved in the murder of th President of the United States—even they *weren't* acting on behalf of th Agency when they did it. In any cas the CIA's past record hardly induc faith in the Agency's veracity. CI officials lied about their role in the ove throw of the Arbenz Guzman regime i Guatemala; they lied about their role i the overthrow of Mossadegh in Iran they lied about their role in the abortiv military revolt against Sukarno in 195 they lied about the U-2 incident; an they certainly lied about the Bay of Pig If the CIA is ready to lie even about i successes—as in Guatemala and Iran do you seriously believe its directo would tell the truth in a case as explosiv as this? Of course, CIA officials grow s used to lying, so steeped in deceit, th after a while I think they really becom incapable of distinguishing truth an falsehood. Or, in an Orwellian sens perhaps they come to believe that trut is what contributes to national securit and falsehood is anything detrimental t national security. John McCone woul swear he's a Croatian dwarf if h thought it would advance the interests o the CIA—which he automatically equate with the national interest.

PLAYBOY: Let's get down to the facts o the assassination, as you see them. Wh —and why—did you begin to doubt th conclusions of the Warren Report?

GARRISON: Until as recently as Novem ber of 1966, I had complete faith in th Warren Report. As a matter of fact, viewed its most vocal critics with th same skepticism that much of the pre now views me—which is why I can't con demn the mass media too harshly for the cynical approach, except in the handfu of cases where newsmen seem to be i active collusion with Washington to to pedo our investigation. Of course, m faith in the Report was grounded i

ignorance, since I had not read it: as Mark Lane says, "The only way you can believe the Report is not to have read it." But then, in November, I visited New York City with Senator Russell Long; and when the subject of the assassination came up, he expressed grave doubts about the Warren Commission's conclusion that Lee Harvey Oswald was the lone assassin. Now, this disturbed me, because here was the Majority Whip of the U.S. Senate speaking, not some publicity hound with an ideological ax to grind; and if at this late juncture he still entertained serious reservations about the Commission's determinations, maybe there was more to the assassination than met the eye. So I began reading every book and magazine article on the assassination I could get my hands on—my tombstone may be inscribed "CURIOSITY KILLED THE D.A."—and I found my own doubts growing. Finally, I put aside all other business and started to wade through the Warren Commission's own 26 volumes of supportive evidence and testimony. That was the clincher. It's impossible for anyone possessed of reasonable objectivity and a fair degree of intelligence to read those 26 volumes and not reach the conclusion that the Warren Commission was wrong in every one of its major conclusions pertaining to the assassination. For me, that was the end of innocence.

PLAYBOY: Do you mean to imply that the Warren Commission deliberately concealed or falsified the facts of the assassination?

GARRISON: No, you don't need any explanation more sinister than incompetence to account for the Warren Report. Though I didn't know it at the time, the Commission simply didn't have all the facts, and many of those they had were fraudulent, as I've pointed out—thanks to the evidence withheld and manufactured by the CIA. If you add to this the fact that most of the Commission members had already presumed Oswald's guilt and were merely looking for facts to confirm it—and in the process tranquilize the American public—you'll realize why the Commission was such a dismal failure. But in the final analysis, it doesn't make a damn bit of difference whether the Commission members were sincere patriots or mountebanks; the question is whether Lee Oswald killed the President alone and unaided; if the evidence doesn't support that conclusion—and it doesn't—a thousand honorable men sitting shoulder to shoulder along the banks of the Potomac won't change the facts.

PLAYBOY: So you began your investigation of the President's assassination on nothing stronger than your own doubts and the theories of the Commission's critics?

GARRISON: No, please don't put words in my mouth. The works of the critics—Weisberg and Mark Lane—quite [illegible] my general doubts about the assassination; but more importantly, they led me into specific areas of inquiry. After I realized that something was seriously wrong, I had no alternative but to face the fact that Oswald had arrived in Dallas only a short time before the assassination and that prior to that time he had lived in New Orleans for over six months. I became curious about what this alleged assassin was doing while under my jurisdiction, and my staff began an investigation of Oswald's activities and contacts in the New Orleans area. We interviewed people the Warren Commission had never questioned, and a whole new world began opening up. As I studied Oswald's movements in Dallas, my mind turned back to the aftermath of the assassination in 1963, when my office questioned three men—David Ferrie, Alvin Beauboeuf and Melvin Coffey—on suspicion of being involved in the assassination. I began to wonder if we hadn't dismissed these three men too lightly, and we reopened our investigation into their activities.

PLAYBOY: Why did you become interested in Ferrie and his associates in November 1963?

GARRISON: To explain that, I'll have to tell you something about the operation of our office. I believe we have one of the best district attorney's offices in the country. We have no political appointments and, as a result, there's a tremendous amount of *esprit* among our staff and an enthusiasm for looking into unanswered questions. That's why we got together the day after the assassination and began examining our files and checking out every political extremist, religious fanatic and kook who had ever come to our attention. And one of the names that sprang into prominence was that of David Ferrie. When we checked him out, as we were doing with innumerable other suspicious characters, we discovered that on November 22nd he had traveled to Texas to go "duck hunting" and "ice skating." Well, naturally, this sparked our interest. We staked out his house and we questioned his friends, and when he came back—the first thing he did on his return, incidentally, was to contact a lawyer and then hide out for the night at a friend's room in another town—we pulled him and his two companions in for questioning. The story of Ferrie's activities that emerged was rather curious. He drove nine hours through a furious thunderstorm to Texas, then apparently gave up his plans to go duck hunting and instead went to an ice-skating rink in Houston and stood waiting beside a pay telephone for two hours; he never put the skates on. We felt his movements were suspicious enough to justify his arrest and that of his friends, and we took them into custody. When [illegible] terest and asked us to turn the three m[en] over to them for questioning. We d[id] but Ferrie was released soon afterwa[rd] and most of its report on him was cl[as]sified top secret and secreted in the N[a]tional Archives, where it will rema[in] inaccessible to the public until Septe[m]ber 2038 A.D. No one, including me, c[an] see those pages.

PLAYBOY: Why do you believe the F[BI] report on Ferrie is classified?

GARRISON: For the same reason the Pre[si]dent's autopsy X rays and photos a[nd] other vital evidence in this case are cl[as]sified—because they would indicate t[he] existence of a conspiracy, involvi[ng] former employees of the CIA, to kill t[he] President.

PLAYBOY: When you resumed your i[n]vestigation of Ferrie three years lat[er] did you discover any new evidence?

GARRISON: We discovered a whole mare[s]nest of underground activity involvi[ng] the CIA, elements of the paramilita[ry] right and militant anti-Castro ex[ile] groups. We discovered links betwe[en] David Ferrie, Lee Oswald and Ja[ck] Ruby. We discovered, in short, wh[at] I had hoped *not* to find, despite m[y] doubts about the Warren Commission—the existence of a well-organized co[n]spiracy to assassinate John Kennedy, a conspiracy that came to fruition in D[a]llas on November 22, 1963, and in whi[ch] David Ferrie played a vital role.

PLAYBOY: Accepting for a moment yo[ur] contention that there was a conspiracy t[o] assassinate President Kennedy, have yo[u] been able to discover who was involv[ed] —in addition to Ferrie—how it w[as] done and why?

GARRISON: Yes, I have. President Ke[n]nedy was killed for one reason: becau[se] he was working for a reconciliation wi[th] the U.S.S.R. and Castro's Cuba. H[is] assassins were a group of fanatic an[ti]-Communists with a fusion of interes[ts] in preventing Kennedy from achievi[ng] peaceful relations with the Commu[ni]st world. On the operative level of th[e] conspiracy, you find anti-Castro Cuba[n] exiles who never forgave Kennedy f[or] failing to send in U.S. air cover at th[e] Bay of Pigs and who feared that th[e] thaw following the Missile Crisis in Oct[o]ber 1962 augured the total frustration o[f] their plans to liberate Cuba. They b[e]lieved sincerely that Kennedy had so[ld] them out to the Communists. On a hig[h]er control level, you find a number o[f] people of ultra-right-wing persuasion—not simply conservatives, mind you, bu[t] people who could be described as ne[o] Nazi, including a small clique that ha[d] defected from the Minutemen becau[se] it considered the group "too liberal." These elements had their canteens read[y] and their guns loaded; they lacked on[ly] a target. After Kennedy's domest[ic] moves toward racial integration and h[is]

Missouri Synods, agreed that churches should be taxed. Bishop Pike's own denomination, the Episcopal Church, was closer to the Lutherans, with 40 percent sympathizing with taxation of churches.

Younger clergy tend to have this sympathy more than do older clergy. For example, 70 percent of the Presbyterians under age 35 agreed with the statement of sympathy, as compared with 51 percent of the Presbyterian ministers over 55 who did not. However, such differences are not equally dramatic in all denominations; among the Missouri Synods, for instance, older clergy are somewhat more likely to agree with taxation of churches than are younger clergy.

It should be made clear that sympathy with the position that tax exemption for churches should be eliminated does not necessarily constitute commitment to the position. In fact, if Congress were seriously entertaining tax reform and the full financial implications of such reform were realized, this sympathy might vanish very quickly. On the other hand, if the facts were more widely known, sympathy might be molded into commitment. We know, for example, that open discussion of racial injustice in our culture has had the effect of making the clergy, as a group, the strongest supporters of social justice.

Jeffrey K. Hadden, Ph.D.
Associate Professor of Sociology
Western Reserve University
Cleveland, Ohio

SUICIDE AND CIVIL LIBERTIES

PLAYBOY's editors and readers have said a great deal in *The Playboy Forum* about the right of the individual to do whatever he wishes as long as he doesn't harm others. You have pointed out how unjust and insane it is to have the police waste their time hounding harmless individuals while the rate of real crimes is continually rising. On all of the issues you have raised, I agree; but I would like to air another, very personal issue: the rights of the potential suicide.

Attempted suicide is a crime in many states. What this means was brought home to me two years ago, when I tried to cop out via a bottle of sleeping pills. My husband came home before I was dead and rushed me to a hospital. As you can imagine, my mental state was not much better when I woke up the following morning than it had been when I swallowed the pills. In fact, it took two psychiatrists, two ministers, my husband's love and the kindness of several friends to bring me back to sanity. Meanwhile, I was being continually harmed, not helped, by the following police actions:

As soon as I was released from the hospital, two policemen very politely requested that I accompany them to the dent. When we got there, however, they proceeded to book me for the felony of attempted suicide. I spent the night in jail, and my husband was told that he couldn't see me until nine the next morning. He arrived at exactly nine, but the police broke their promise and wouldn't let us talk. My husband went and got a lawyer, who secured my release.

While battling to regain my sanity in the following months, I had the extra burden of incessant suspense, waiting to see what further action the police would take. Things were not helped by the fact that a very private letter had been removed from my purse while I was in custody. My lawyer got the letter back, but warned me that a photostat might have been made. This haunted me and, at times, I still worry about it.

Today I am mentally sound again, but my sanity is certainly not the result of our laws or of the way our police enforce them. I am writing this letter because I know there are many others who will come to the edge of suicide, as I did, and who will encounter there not the sympathy and help that they need but, instead, a harassment that can push them back to the edge again and perhaps drive them over it.

Certainly, the police have the right and the duty to prevent suicides. Once this is done, however, they should be removed from such cases entirely, and only qualified psychiatrists, clergymen or social workers should deal with the shattered human beings who feel so alone and frightened as to want to escape from the world entirely. The police should not be allowed to put further pressure on such a person.

(Name and address withheld by request)

DEATH FOR RAPE

Reading the "Death for Rape" letters in the July *Playboy Forum*, I was surprised that none of the letter writers mentioned a conspicuous aspect of this matter: The death penalty for rape (as well as for kidnaping) not only does not deter the crime but actually encourages the perpetrator to compound it. The rapist (or kidnaper), if he considers the penalty at all, will recognize that he faces death for simple rape (or kidnaping), with the victim surviving to identify him. If he provides an added measure of personal security by killing the victim, the penalty cannot be increased. Why, then, should he hesitate to kill? Fortunately for society, criminals do not usually engage in such contemplation while committing acts of desperation.

The way the criminal normally behaves is illustrated by two men from Rhode Island who are now in death row at New Hampshire State Penitentiary. They murdered their victim in Nashua, New Hampshire, after kidnaping him in their home state, which has no death penalty. They actually had to cross two state lines in order to qualify themselves for the rope.

Some deterrent.

Edwin A. Bennett
Lexington, Massachusetts

There are cases similar to that of the Rhode Islanders. Irrational behavior such as this—together with the fact that states without the death penalty have lower homicide rates than states with this "deterrent"—has led psychiatrists to conjecture that many potential murderers have a tendency to suicide. If this theory is correct, then the death penalty, with its assurance of self-destruction, can actually incite to murder.

Recent *Playboy Forum* letters on capital punishment and rape raise an interesting question. The attitude that rape is on the same level with murder is akin to the warped thinking of the rapist himself, in that it abnormally overemphasizes sex. And, of course, it is precisely this attitude that makes rape so traumatic for the victim. Rape, actually, is not at all similar to murder; it is an offense of roughly the same sort as assault and battery. The victim of nonsexual violence endures similar terror and pain, together with emotional aftereffects; if the victim of rape suffers more intensely, it is only in proportion to the degree that shame and fear dominate her attitude toward sex.

Clarence Darrow once commented that it is almost impossible to win an acquittal in a child-rape case. This is because the jury overreacts emotionally to the crime, looks for a scapegoat, finds one set up by the prosecution and refuses to listen to the evidence. This is true to some extent even when the victim is not a child; and, for this reason, the chance of an innocent man's being convicted of rape is much higher than is the case with burglary, grand larceny, battery and other crimes that evoke less emotional reactions.

For these reasons, the death penalty is undesirable in rape cases; but, alas, for the same reasons, it is unlikely to be discontinued in the near future.

Mary Johnson
Los Angeles, California

CASTRATION FOR RAPE

I agree with Thomas Rogers (*The Playboy Forum*, April) about one thing: The death penalty is a disproportionately severe punishment for the crime of rape. But other punishments are ineffectual because of their comparative mildness—all, that is, except one: castration.

No other punishment so perfectly fits the crime. For not only will the emasculated rapist never again be able to re-

aware of what awaits them if convicted, will be so effectively deterred that the crime of rape will be reduced almost to extinction.

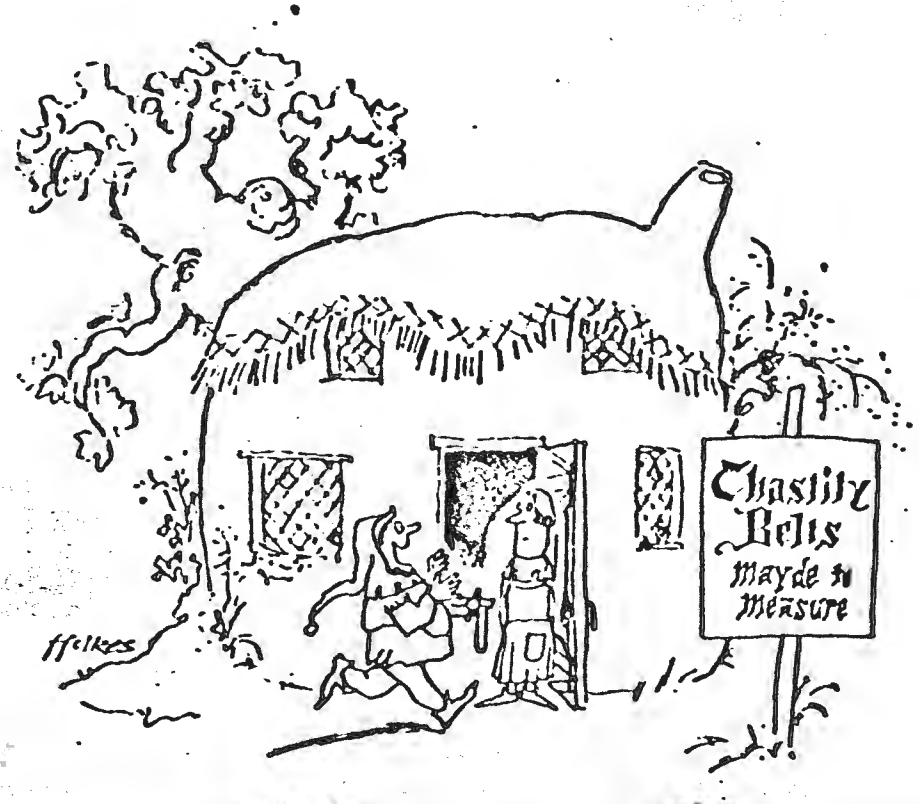
(Name withheld by request)
New York, New York

Psychiatrists reject this proposal because rape is the act of a sadist, not of a normal man with an excess of sexual energy. What needs to be changed is his mental attitude, not his ability to have an erection; the average rapist is a man who will walk past a house of prostitution, or leave a loving wife at home, to force himself on a frightened and unwilling victim, because the creation of terror and the use of violence are the real gratifications that he seeks.

Clinical evidence shows that castration is 100-percent effective in reducing erectile potency only if performed before puberty. When the operation is performed on adults, their ability to have an erection frequently will not wane for some time, often not for years. Whether or not the castrated rapist retains his potency, the desired results are seldom achieved: If he is made impotent, he often shifts to nonsexual and therefore more bizarre forms of assault; if he remains potent, he becomes more vicious out of a desire for revenge against society. These conclusions have emerged from several attempts in various nations to employ this dubious "remedy," beginning as early as 1889.

To assume, finally, that castration would serve as a deterrent is to assume that the rapist has a rational mind. Many rapists act in what psychiatrists call a fugue state—scarcely aware of what they are doing, much less of what the consequences of their behavior will be. Cruel and unusual punishments will no more stop them than will eloquent preachments. "Rape will be reduced almost to extinction" only when a truly rational society is evolved, in which children's sexual attitudes are not distorted. Meanwhile, the only humane way society can protect itself from the rapist is to confine him, and the only humane cure society has devised for the rapist—imperfect as it may be—is psychotherapy.

"The Playboy Forum" offers the opportunity for an extended dialog between readers and editors of this publication on subjects and issues raised in Hugh M. Hefner's continuing editorial series, "The Playboy Philosophy." Four booklet reprints of "The Playboy Philosophy," including installments 1–7, 8–12, 13–18 and 19–22, are available at 50¢ per booklet. Address all correspondence on both "Philosophy" and "Forum" to: The Playboy Forum, Playboy Building, 919 N. Michigan Ave., Chicago, Illinois 60611.



"Wonderful news, Peter! There's going

PLAYBOY INTERVIEW

(continued from page 74)

attempts to forge a peaceful foreign policy, as exemplified by his signing of the Nuclear Test Ban Treaty, they found that target. So both of these groups had a vital stake in changing U.S. foreign policy—ideological on the part of the paramilitary rightists and both ideological and personal with the anti-Castro exiles, many of whom felt they would never see their homes again if Kennedy's policy of *détente* was allowed to succeed. The CIA was involved with both of these groups. In the New Orleans area, where the conspiracy was hatched, the CIA was training a mixed bag of Minutemen, Cuban exiles and other anti-Castro adventurers north of Lake Pontchartrain for a foray into Cuba and an assassination attempt on Fidel Castro. David Ferrie, who operated on the "command" level of the ultra-rightists, was deeply involved in this effort. The CIA itself apparently did not take the *détente* too seriously until the late summer of 1963, because it maintained its financing and training of anti-Castro adventurers. There was, in fact, a triangulation of CIA-supported anti-Castro activity between Dallas—where Jack Ruby was involved in collecting guns and ammunition for the underground—and Miami and New Orleans, where most of the training was going on. But then Kennedy, who had signed a secret agreement with Khrushchev after the Missile Crisis pledging not to invade Cuba if Russia would soft-pedal Castro's subversive activities in the Americas, began to crack down on CIA operations against Cuba. As a result, on July 31, 1963, the FBI raided the headquarters of the group of Cuban exiles and Minutemen training north of Lake Pontchartrain and confiscated all their guns and ammunition—despite the fact that the operation had the sanction of the CIA. This action may have sealed Kennedy's fate. By the early fall of 1963, Kennedy's plan for a *détente* with Cuba was in high gear. Ambassador William Attwood, a close personal friend of the late President, recounts that a thaw in U.S.-Cuban relations was definitely in the works at this time and "the President more than the State Department was interested in exploring the [Cuban] overture." One of the intermediaries between Castro and Kennedy was the late television commentator Lisa Howard, who met secretly with Ernesto Che Guevara to prepare peace terms between the U.S. and Castro. Miss Howard was arranging a conference between Bobby Kennedy and Guevara when the President was shot in Dallas. In a United Nations speech on October 7, 1963, Adlai Stevenson set forth the possibility of a termination of

and on November 19th, Presidential aide McGeorge Bundy, who was acting as intermediary in the secret discussions, told Ambassador Attwood that the President wanted to discuss his plans for a Cuban-American *détente* in depth with him right after "a brief trip to Dallas." The rest is history. One of the two heads of state involved in negotiating that *détente* is now dead, but the survivor, Fidel Castro, said on November 23rd that the assassination was the work of "elements in the U.S. opposed to peace," and the Cuban Foreign Ministry officially charged that "the Kennedy assassination was a provocation against world peace perfectly and minutely prepared by the most reactionary sectors of the United States." Most Americans at the time, myself included, thought this was just Communist propaganda. But Castro knew what he was talking about. A few weeks after the assassination, the Cuban ambassador to the UN, Dr. Carlos Lechuga, was instructed by Castro to begin "formal discussions" in the hope that Kennedy's peace plan would be carried on by his successor. Ambassador Attwood writes that "I informed Bundy and later was told that the Cuban exercise would be put on ice for a while – which it was and where it has been ever since." The assassins had achieved their aim.

PLAYBOY: This is interesting speculation, but isn't that all it is—speculation?

GARRISON: No, because we know enough *about* the key individuals involved in the conspiracy—Latins and Americans alike—to know that this was their motive for the murder of John Kennedy. First of all, you have to understand the mentality of these people. Take the Cuban exiles involved; here are men, some of whom survived the Bay of Pigs, who for years had been whipped up by the CIA into a frenzy of anti-Castro hatred and who had been solemnly assured by American intelligence agencies that they were going to liberate their homeland with American support. They had one disappointment after another—the Bay of Pigs debacle, the failure to invade Cuba during the Missile Crisis, the effective crushing of their underground in Cuba by Castro's secret police. But they kept on hoping, and the CIA kept fanning their hopes. Then they listened to Kennedy's famous speech at American University on June 10, 1963, where he really kicked off the new drive for a *détente*, and they heard the President of the country in which they'd placed all their hope saying we must make peace with the Communists, since "we both breathe the same air." Well, this worries them, but the CIA continues financing and training their underground cadres, so there is still hope. And then suddenly, in the late summer of 1963, the CIA is forced by Presidential pressure to withdraw all [illegible]

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assistance from the Cuban exiles. Think of the impact of this, particularly on the group here in New Orleans, which had been trained for months to make an assassination attempt on Castro and then found itself coolly jettisoned by its benefactors in Washington. These adventurers were worked up to a fever pitch; and when the CIA withdrew its support and they couldn't fight Castro, they picked their next victim—John F. Kennedy. That, in a nutshell, is the genesis of the assassination. President Kennedy died because he wanted peace.

PLAYBOY: How many people do you claim were involved in this alleged conspiracy?

GARRISON: Too many for their own security. If they had let fewer men in on the plot, we might never have stumbled onto it. But let me add one additional point here: The brief account I've just given you shouldn't be construed to indicate that any of the legitimate anti-Castro organizations were involved in the assassination—or that all Minutemen were implicated. Nor should the fact that there was a conspiracy from the paramilitary right be used to start a witch-hunt against conservatives in general, any more than Oswald's phony pro-Communist record should have been used to purge leftists from our national life. In this case, the very terminology of "right" and "left," which is essentially an economic definition, has little validity as a description of those fanatic war lovers who were ready to assassinate a President because he worked for peace. If you go far enough to either extreme of the political spectrum, Communist or fascist, you'll find hard-eyed men with guns who believe that anybody who doesn't think as they do should be incarcerated or exterminated. The assassination was less an ideological exercise than the frenzied revenge of a sick element in our society on a man who exemplified health and decency.

PLAYBOY: You've outlined the genesis of the alleged conspiracy as you see it. Will you now tell us how it was carried out—and by whom?

GARRISON: I won't be able to name names in all instances, because we're building cases against a number of the individuals involved. But I'll give you a brief sketch of how the conspiracy was organized, and then point by point we can go into the participants we know about so far and the role we believe each played. Let me stress at the outset that what I'm going to tell you is not idle speculation; we have facts, documents and reliable eyewitness testimony to corroborate much of it—though I can't lay all this evidence before you without jeopardizing the investigation. But there are many pieces of the jigsaw puzzle still missing. Not one of the conspirators has confessed his guilt, so we don't yet have an [illegible] the pre-assassination

planning. In order to fill in these [illegible] for you. I'll have to indulge in a bit of informed deduction and surmise. It may sound melodramatic, but you can best envisage the plot as a spider's web. At the center sit the organizers of the operation, men with close ties to U.S. and western-European intelligence agencies. One of them is a former associate of Jack Ruby in gun-smuggling activities and a dedicated neo-Nazi in close contact with neo-fascist movements in Great Britain, Germany, France and Italy. Radiating out from these key men, the strands of the web include a motley group of political adventurers united only in their detestation of Kennedy and their dedication to the reversal of his foreign policy. One such man was David Ferrie. Another member of this group is an individual who deliberately impersonated Lee Oswald before the assassination in order to incriminate him; we believe we know his identity. Several others, about whom we have evidence indicating that they helped supply weapons to the plotters, were the right-wing extremists I mentioned earlier who broke off from a fanatic paramilitary group because it was becoming "too liberal." Also involved is a band of anti-Castro adventurers who functioned on the second, or "operative," level of the conspiracy. These men include two Cuban exiles, one of whom failed a lie-detector test when he denied knowing in advance that Kennedy was going to be killed or having seen the weapons to be used in the assassination—and a number of men who fired at the President from three directions on November 22nd. The link between the "command" level and the Cuban exiles was an anonymous group called the Free Cuba Committee, which with CIA sanction had begun training north of Lake Pontchartrain for an assassination attempt on Fidel Castro, as I mentioned earlier. It was this group that was raided by the FBI on July 31st, 1963, and temporarily put out of commission. Our information indicates that it was shortly after this setback that the group switched direction and decided to assassinate John Kennedy instead of Fidel Castro, after the "betrayal" of the Bay of Pigs disaster. That's it in a nutshell, but I think the development of the conspiracy will become clearer if you ask me one by one about the individuals involved.

PLAYBOY: All right, let's begin with Clay Shaw. What was his role in the alleged conspiracy?

GARRISON: I'm afraid I can't comment even inferentially on anything pertaining to the evidence against Mr. Shaw, since he's facing trial in my jurisdiction.

PLAYBOY: Can you answer a charge about your case against him? On March second Attorney General Ramsey Clark announced that Shaw "was included in an investigation in November and December of 1963 and on the evidence that the FBI has, there was no connection found between Shaw and the President's assassination." Why do you challenge the Attorney General's statement?

GARRISON: Because it was not true. The FBI did not clear Clay Shaw after the assassination. You don't have to take my word for it; *The New York Times* reported on June third that "The Justice Department said today that Clay Shaw, New Orleans businessman, was not investigated by the Federal Bureau of Investigation. . . . The statement contradicted Attorney General Ramsey Clark. . . . A Justice Department spokesman said that Mr. Clark's statement last March second was in error." Now, the Attorney General's attempt to whitewash Shaw via the FBI, as you pointed out, was made immediately after our office arrested him, and it really constituted the first salvo of the propaganda barrage laid down against [illegible] natural reaction of many people across the country to Clark's statement, which was carried prominently on TV and in the press, was "Well, if the FBI cleared him, there can't be anything to this whole conspiracy business." Most defendants have to wait for trial before they're allowed to produce character witnesses. When, three months later, the Justice Department finally admitted Clark was "in error," the story appeared in only a few newspapers and wasn't picked up by the radio or TV networks. But what was even more significant about the Justice Department's attempt to bail out Shaw was the fact that the day after Clark's statement, *The New York Times*' Washington correspondent, Robert B. Semple, Jr., reported that he had been told by an unnamed Justice Department spokesman that his agency was convinced "that Mr. Bertrand and Mr. Shaw were the same man"—and *that* was the reason Clark released his untrue story about the FBI's having cleared Shaw! In other words, knowing that our case was



"Marcia, you could have just said no instead of telling

based on fact, the Justice Department deliberately dragged a red herring across the trail.

PLAYBOY: Are you free to discuss Oswald's role in the conspiracy?

GARRISON: Yes, but before you can understand Oswald's role in the plot, you've got to jettison the image of him as a "self-proclaimed Marxist" that the mass media inculcated in the public consciousness after his arrest on November 22nd. Oswald's professed Marxist sympathies were just a cover for his real activities. I don't believe there are any serious students of the assassination who don't recognize that Oswald's actual political orientation was extreme right wing. His associates in Dallas and New Orleans—apart from his CIA contacts—were exclusively right wing, some covert, others overt; in fact, our office has positively identified a number of his associates as neo Nazis. Oswald would have been more at home with *Mein Kampf* than *Das Kapital*.

PLAYBOY: If Oswald wasn't a leftist, what motivation would he have had for shooting at another right-winger, Major General Edwin Walker, eight months before the assassination?

GARRISON: If he did it, his motive—which is to say the motive of those behind him—was a simple one: to ensure that after the assassination, people would ask this very question and assume that because Oswald had shot at General Walker, he must have been a left-winger. It was just another part of Oswald's cover; if you defect to Russia, pass out pro-Castro leaflets on street corners and take a pot shot at General Walker, who on earth would doubt you're a Communist? Of course, if you really look deeply into this incident, there is no real proof that Oswald was the man who did it; the whole charge rests on the unsupported testimony of Marina Oswald, after she had been threatened with deportation if she didn't "cooperate." It makes little difference, though, whether this incident was prepared in advance to create a cover for Oswald or fabricated after the assassination to strengthen his public image as a Marxist. But we've gotten ahead of ourselves. Let's backtrack a bit to fill in the background of Oswald's involvement in the conspiracy. After "defecting" to Russia, where he served as an agent for the CIA—perhaps this is where his knowledge about the U-2 becomes relevant—he returned to this country in June 1962, lived in Fort Worth and Dallas until April 1963, and then went to New Orleans, where he resumed his friendship with David Ferrie, whom he had met several years before when he belonged to a Civil Air Patrol unit led by Ferrie. We have evidence that Oswald maintained his CIA contacts throughout this period and that Ferrie was also employed by the CIA. In this regard, we will present in court a witness—formerly a CIA courier—who met both Ferrie and Oswald officially in their CIA connection. Parenthetically, Ferrie gave his name as Ferris to this witness—a name recorded without further explanation in Jack Ruby's address book. In 1963, Ferrie and Oswald worked together closely. They were two of the organizers of the group of anti-Castro exiles and Minutemen who trained north of Lake Pontchartrain for a foray into Cuba to assassinate Castro—the venture that changed direction in the summer of 1963 and chose John Kennedy as its new victim. Toward this end—for reasons that will become clear—it became Oswald's role to establish his public identity as a Marxist. It appears that it was with this plan in mind that Oswald was sent to Mexico City in order to get a visa for travel to Cuba, where he planned to solidify his Marxist image, perhaps by making himself conspicuous with a few incendiary anti-Kennedy speeches, and then return to Dallas in time for the assassination. However, this end of the plot was frustrated because the Soviet and Cuban intelligence services apparently had Oswald pegged as an intelligence agent, and he was refused visas at both embassies. Another way in which Oswald tried to establish his procommunism was by setting up a letterhead Fair Play for Cuba Committee—of which he was the only member—and distributing on street corners leaflets praising Castro. He made two blunders here, however. First, one of the men helping him hand out leaflets was a fanatic anti-Castro Cuban exile whom we've subsequently identified from TV footage of a street incident. Second, Oswald "blew his cover" by using the wrong address for his phony New Orleans Fair Play for Cuba Committee.

PLAYBOY: Will you elaborate on this second point?

GARRISON: Yes, because this incident ties together some of the strands of the spider's web. At the time Oswald started his so-called Fair Play for Cuba Committee, two men—Hugh Ward and Guy Ban-



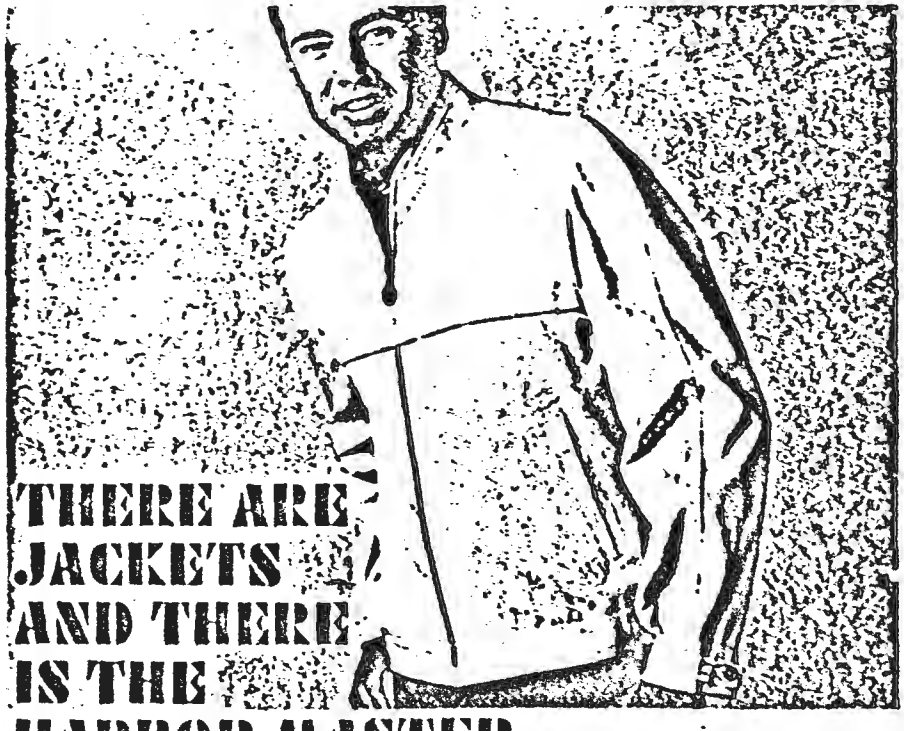
"He works much too hard, the dear. I'd feel so much

agency at 544 Camp Street in downtown New Orleans. There are some intriguing aspects to their operation. For one thing, Guy Bannister was one of the most militant right-wing anti-Communists in New Orleans. He was a former FBI official and his headquarters at 544 Camp Street was a clearinghouse for Cuban exile and paramilitary right-wing activities. Specifically, he allowed his office to be used as a mail drop for the anti-Castro Cuban Democratic Revolutionary Front; police intelligence records at the time reported that this group was "legitimate in nature and presumably had the unofficial sanction of the Central Intelligence Agency." It did. Bannister also published a newsletter for his clients that included virulent anti-Kennedy polemics. My office also has evidence that Bannister had intimate ties with the Office of Naval Intelligence and the C.I.A. Both Bannister and Ward were deeply involved in covert anti-Castro exile activities in New Orleans. Bannister in particular seemed to have had an almost messianic drive to fight communism in every country in Latin America; and he was naturally of value to Cuban exiles because of his intimate connections with American intelligence agencies. In the *Ramparts* article you mentioned earlier, ex-FBI agent Bill Turner revealed that both Bannister and Ward were listed in secret Minutemen files as members of the Minutemen and operatives of a group called the Anti-Communist League of the Caribbean, which was allegedly used by the C.I.A. in the overthrow of the Guatemalan government in 1954. So, in other words, these are the last guys in the world you'd expect to find tied up with left-wing or pro-Castro activities. Right? And yet, when Lee Harvey Oswald set up his fictitious branch of the Fair Play for Cuba Committee in New Orleans, he distributed leaflets giving the committee's address as 544 Camp Street—Guy Bannister's office! Somebody must have pointed out to Oswald shortly afterward that he was endangering his cover by using this address, because he subsequently changed it to 4907 Magazine Street. But it's certainly significant that at the inception of his public role as a pro-Castro activist, Oswald was utilizing the mailbox of the most militantly conservative and anti-Communist outfit in the city. I might add that we have several witnesses who will testify in court that they saw Oswald hanging out at 544 Camp Street. I want to stress, however, that I have no evidence that Bannister and Ward were involved in the plot to kill Kennedy. Their office was a kind of way station for anti-Castro and right-wing extremists passing through New Orleans, and it's perfectly possible that they were completely unaware of the conspiracy being hatched by men like Ferrie and Oswald.

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in the alleged conspiracy connected with Bannister?

GARRISON: Yes. David Ferrie was a paid investigator for Bannister, and the two men knew each other very well. During 1962 and 1963, Ferrie spent a good deal of time at 544 Camp Street and he made a series of mysterious long-distance phone calls to Central America from Bannister's office. We have a record of those calls.

PLAYBOY: Where are Bannister and Ward now?

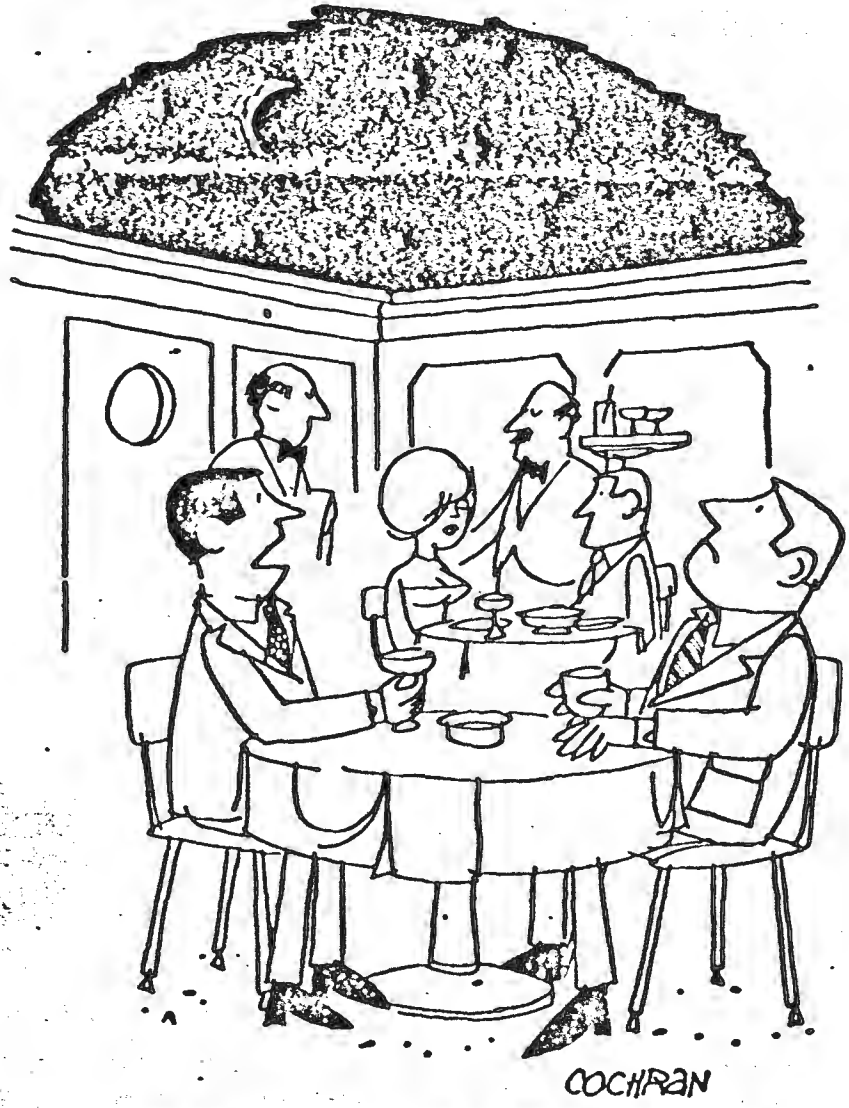
GARRISON: Both have died since the assassination—Bannister of a heart attack in 1964 and Ward when the plane he was piloting for New Orleans Mayor De Lesseps Morrison crashed in Mexico in 1964. De Lesseps Morrison, as it happened, had introduced Clay Shaw to President Kennedy on an airplane flight in 1963.

PLAYBOY: Do you believe there was anything sinister about the crash that killed both Morrison and Ward?

GARRISON: I have no reason to believe there was anything sinister about the crash, though rumors always spring up in a case like this. The only thing I will say is that witnesses in this case do have a habit of dying at the most inconvenient times. I understand a London insurance firm has prepared an actuarial chart on the likelihood of 20 of the people involved in this case dying within three years of the assassination—and found the odds 50 *trillion* to one. But I'm sure NBC will shortly discover that one of my investigators bribed the computer.

PLAYBOY: Was Oswald involved with paramilitary activists and anti-Castro Cuban exiles in Dallas, as well as in New Orleans?

GARRISON: Oh, God, yes. In fact, many of his New Orleans contacts overlap with those in Dallas. Jack Ruby, who played a key role in smuggling guns to the anti-Castro underground—on behalf of the CIA—was one of Oswald's contacts in Dallas. Furthermore, Oswald was virtually surrounded by White Russians in Dallas, some of whom were CIA employees. Moreover, some of Oswald's anti-Castro friends from Miami and New Orleans showed up in Dallas in October of 1963. In a "Supplementary Investigation Report" filed on November 23, 1963, by Dallas policeman Buddy Walthers, an aide to Sheriff Bill Decker, Walthers stated: "I talked to Sorrels, the head of the Dallas Secret Service. I was advised that for the past few months at a house at 3128 Harlandale, some Cubans had been having meetings on the weekends and were possibly connected with the Freedom for Cuba Party of which Oswald was a member." No attention was paid to Walthers' report, and on November 26th, he complained: "I don't know what action the Secret Service has taken, but I learned today that some time between seven days before the President was shot and the day after he was shot, these Cubans moved from this house. My informant stated that subject Oswald had been to this house before." This was the last that was ever heard of the mysterious Cubans at 3128 Harlandale. A significant point in Walthers' report is his mention of the Freedom for Cuba Party. This appears to be a corruption of the anti-Castro Free Cuba Committee of which Oswald, Ferrie and a small cadre of neo-Nazis—including the man we believe was the "second Oswald"—were members. You may remember that on the night of the assassination, Dallas D. A. Henry Wade called a press conference and at one point referred to Oswald as a member of the "Free Cuba Committee" instead of the Fair Play for Cuba Committee. Jack Ruby, who just happened to be there, promptly chimed in to correct him. Ruby was obviously in the jail that night on a dry run prior to his successful murder of Oswald on Sunday—a possibility the Warren Commission never bothered to consider—and could hardly have been eager to draw attention to himself. However, he must have been afraid that if the press reported Oswald was a member of the "Free Cuba Committee," somebody might begin an investigation of that group and discover its anti-Castro and ultra-right-wing orientation. And so he risked his cover to set the record straight and protect his fellow conspirators.



PLAYBOY: In regard to Oswald's role in the conspiracy, you have said that "he was a decoy at first and then he was a patsy and then he was a victim." Would you explain what you meant by that?

GARRISON: Oswald's role in the proposed assassination of Kennedy, as far as he seems to have known, was strictly political: not to fire a gun but—for reasons that may not have been explained to him by his superiors at their planning sessions—to establish his left-wing *bona fides* so unshakably that after the assassination, quite possibly unbeknownst to [illegible] the President's murder would appear

to be the work of a sharpshooting l[illegible]wing fanatic and thus allow the oth[illegible] plotters including the men who actually shot Kennedy, to escape police attention and flee Dallas. Though he may not have known why he was instructed to do so, this was undoubtedly why he got the job at the Texas School Book Depository Building; we've learned that one of the members of the conspiracy was in a position to learn from perfectly innocent Dallas business contacts the route of the Presidential motorcade more than a month before Kennedy's visit. The conspirators—more than probably not including Oswald—knew this would place him on the scene and convince the world that a demented Marxist was the real assassin.

PLAYBOY: Even if Oswald was unaware of his role as a decoy, didn't he suspect that he might be double-crossed by his co-conspirators?

GARRISON: We have uncovered substantial evidence that he was influenced and manipulated rather easily by his older and more sophisticated superiors in the conspiracy, and it's probable that he trusted them more than he distrusted them. But even if the opposite were true, I think he would have done what he was told.

PLAYBOY: Even if he suspected that he might be arrested and convicted as the President's assassin?

GARRISON: As I said, I don't think it's [illegible]ely that he was aware of his role as a decoy. But even if he was, it's probable that he would have been given some cock-and-bull assurances about being richly rewarded and smuggled out of the country after Kennedy's death. But it's even more probable, in my opinion—if he did know the true nature of his role—that he wouldn't have felt the necessity to escape. He would have known that no jury in the world—even in Dallas—would have been able to find him guilty of the assassination on the strength of such transparently contrived circumstantial evidence.

PLAYBOY: That's debatable. But even if Oswald *had* been brought to trial for and acquitted of the assassination, what reason would he have had to believe that he would also be exonerated of involvement in the conspiracy—which you've admitted yourself?

GARRISON: I don't want to evade your question, but I can't answer it without compromising my investigation of a crucial new area of the conspiracy. I'm afraid I can't discuss it until we've built a solid case. I can say, however, that whatever his knowledge of his role as a decoy, he definitely didn't know about his role as a patsy until after the assassination. At 12:45 P.M. on November 22nd, the Dallas police had broadcast a wanted bulletin for Oswald—over a half hour before Tippit was shot and at a time [illegible]here was absolutely no evidence linking Oswald to the assassination. The Dallas police have never been able to explain who transmitted this wanted notice or on what evidence it was based; and the Warren Commission brushed aside the whole matter as unimportant. I think it's obvious that the conspirators tipped off the police, probably anonymously, in the hope—subsequently realized—that all attention would henceforth be focused on Oswald and the heat would be taken off other members of the plot. We have evidence that the plan was to have him shot as a cop killer in the Texas Theater "while resisting arrest." I can't go into all the details on this, but the murder of Tippit, which I am convinced Oswald didn't commit, was clearly designed to set the stage for Oswald's liquidation in the Texas Theater after another anonymous tip-off. But here the plotters miscalculated, and Oswald was not shot to death but was merely roughed up and rushed off to the Dallas jail—where, you may remember, he shouted to reporters as the police dragged him through the corridors on November 22nd: "I didn't kill anyone—I'm being made a patsy." The conspiracy had gone seriously awry and the plotters were in danger of exposure by Oswald. Enter Jack Ruby—and exit Oswald. So first Oswald was a decoy, next a patsy and finally [illegible] in the basement of the Dallas jail



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on November 21, 1963—a victim.

PLAYBOY: Even if Oswald was a scapegoat in the alleged conspiracy, why do you believe he couldn't also have been one of those who shot at the President?

GARRISON: If there's one thing the Warren Commission and its 26 volumes of supportive evidence demonstrate conclusively, it's that Lee Harvey Oswald did *not* shoot John Kennedy on November 22, 1963. Of course, the Commission concluded not only that Oswald fired at the President but that he was a marksman, that he had enough time to "fire three shots, with two hits, within 4.8 and 5.6 seconds," that his Mannlicher-Carcano was an accurate rifle, etc.—but all these conclusions are actually in direct contradiction of the evidence within the Commission's own 26 volumes. By culling and coordinating that evidence, the leading critics of the Commission have proved that Oswald was a poltroon shot; that the Mannlicher-Carcano rifle he allegedly used was about the crummiest weapon on the market today; that its telescopic sight was loose and had to be realigned before Commission experts could fire it; that the 20-year-old ammunition he would have had to use could not have been relied on to fire accurately, if at all; that the rifle quite possibly was taken from Oswald's home after the assassination and planted in the Depository; that the Commission's own chronology of Oswald's movements made it highly implausible for him to fire three shots, wipe the rifle clean of fingerprints—there were none found on it—hide the rifle under a stack of books and rush down four flights of stairs to the second floor, all in the few seconds it took Roy Truly and Officer Marrion Baker to rush in from the street after the shots and encounter Oswald standing beside the vending machine in the employees' cafeteria. I could cite additional evidence proving that Oswald didn't fire a rifle from the sixth floor of the Depository, but it would just be a recapitulation of the excellent books of the critics, to which I refer your readers. There are a number of factors that we've examined independently during the course of our investigation that also prove Oswald didn't shoot at the President. For one thing, the nitrate test administered to Oswald on the day of the assassination clearly exonerated him of having fired a rifle within the past 24 hours. He had nitrates on both hands, but *no* nitrates on his cheek—which means it was impossible for him to have fired a rifle. The fact that he had nitrates on both hands is regarded in the nitrate test as a sign of innocence; it's the same as having nitrates on neither hand. This is because so many ordinary objects leave traces of nitrate on the hands. You're smoking a cigar, for example—tobacco contains nitrate; so if you were tested right now, you'd have nitrate on your right hand but not on your left. I'm smoking a pipe, which I interchange between my hands, so I'll have traces of nitrate on both hands but not on my cheeks. The morning of the assassination, Oswald was moving crates in a newly painted room, which was likely to have left traces of nitrate on both his hands. Now, of course, if the nitrate test had proved positive, and Oswald did have nitrate on one hand and on his cheek, that would still not constitute proof positive that he'd fired a gun, because the nitrates could have been left by a substance other than gunpowder. But the fact that he had no nitrate whatsoever on his cheek *is* indictable proof that he never fired a rifle that day. If he had washed his face to remove the nitrate before the test was administered, there would have been none on his hands either—unless he was in the habit of washing with gloves on. This was a sticky problem for the Warren Commission, but they resolved it with their customary aplomb. An expert was dug up who testified that in a Mannlicher-Carcano rifle, the chamber is so tight that no nitrates are emitted upon firing; and the Commission used this testimony to dismiss the whole subject. However, the *inventor* of the nitrate test subsequently tested the Mannlicher-Carcano and found that it *did* leave nitrate traces. He was not called to testify by the Warren Commission. So the nitrate test alone is incontrovertible proof that Oswald did not fire a rifle on November 22nd. We've also found some new evidence that shows that Oswald's Mannlicher-Carcano was not the only weapon discovered in the Depository Building after the assassination. I recently traveled to New York for a conference with Richard Sprague, a brilliant man who's been independently researching technical aspects of the assassination, and he showed me a hitherto unpublicized collection of film clips from a motion picture taken of the assassination and its aftermath. Part of the film, shot shortly after one P.M., shows the Dallas police carrying the assassination weapon out of the Book Depository. They stop for the photographers and an officer holds the rifle up above his head so that the inquisitive crowd can look at it. There's just one little flaw here: This rifle does *not* have a telescopic sight, and thus cannot be Oswald's rifle. This weapon was taken from the building approximately 20 minutes *before* Oswald's Mannlicher-Carcano was "discovered"—or planted—on the premises. To sum up: Oswald was involved in the conspiracy; shots were fired at Kennedy from the Depository but also from the grassy knoll and apparently from the Dal-Tex Building as well—but not one of them was fired by Lee Harvey Oswald, and not one of them from his Mannlicher-Carcano.

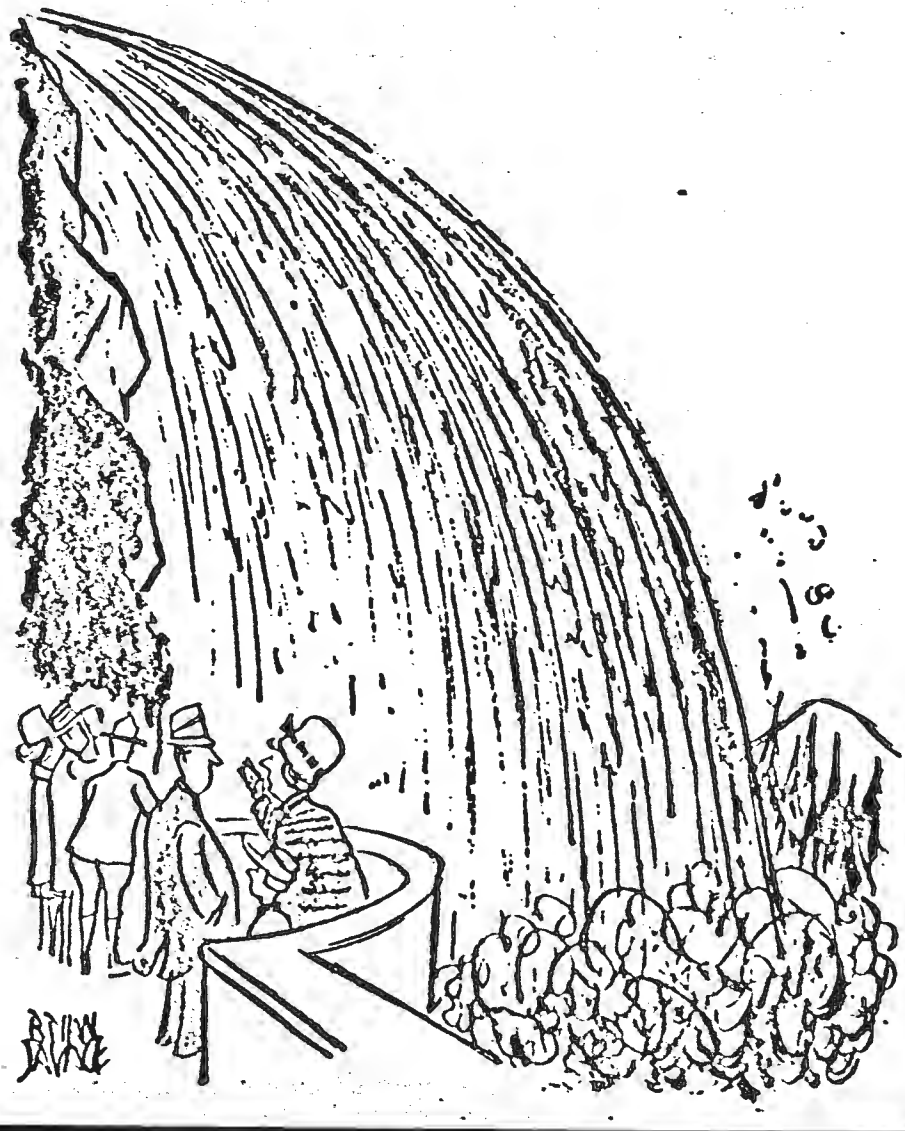
PLAYBOY: If Oswald didn't shoot President Kennedy from the sixth floor of the Book Depository, who did?

GARRISON: Our office has developed evidence that the President was assassinated by a precision guerrilla team of at least seven men, including anti-Castro adventurers and members of the paramilitary right. Of course, the Ministry of Truth concluded—by scrupulously ignoring the most compelling evidence and carefully selecting only those facts that conformed to its preconceived thesis of a lone assassin—that "no credible evidence suggests that the shots were fired from . . . any place other than the Texas School Book Depository Building." But anyone who takes the time to read the Warren Report will find that of the witnesses in Dealey Plaza who were able to assess the origin of the shots, almost two thirds said they came from the grassy-knoll area in front and to the right of the Presidential limousine and not from the Book Depository, which was to the rear of the President. A number of reliable witnesses testified that they heard shots ring out from behind the picket fence and saw a puff of smoke drift into the air. Additional evidence supporting this can be found in the Zapruder film published in *Life*, which reveals that the President was slammed *backward* by the impact of a bullet; unless you abrogate Newton's third law of motion, this means the President was shot from the front. Also—though they were contradicted later—several of the doctors at Parkland Hospital who examined the President's neck wound contended it was an *entrance* wound, which would certainly tend to indicate that Kennedy was shot from the front. In the course of our investigation, we've uncovered additional evidence establishing absolutely that there were at least four men on the grassy knoll, at least two behind the picket fence and two or more behind a small stone wall to the right of the fence. As I reconstruct it from the still-incomplete evidence in our possession, one man fired at the President from each location, while the role of his companion was to snatch up the cartridges as they were ejected. Parenthetically, a book on firearms characteristics was found in Ferrie's apartment. It was filled with underlining and marginal notations, and the most heavily annotated section was one describing the direction and distance a cartridge travels from a rifle after ejection. Scribbled on a bookmark in this section, in Ferrie's handwriting, were the figures not mentioned in the text, "30° and 11 feet"—which indicates the possibility that Ferrie had test-fired a rifle and plotted the distance from the gunman to where the ejected cartridges would fall. But to return to the scene of the crime, it seems virtually certain that the cartridges, along with the rifles, were then thrown into the trunk of a car—parked directly behind the picket fence—which was driven from the scene some hours after the assassina-

of all vehicles in the vicinity of the grassy knoll immediately after the assassination, this incriminating evidence might have been uncovered—along with the real authors of the President's murder. In addition to the assassins on the grassy knoll, at least two other men fired from behind the President, one from the Book Depository Building—not Oswald—and one, in all probability, from the Dal-Tex Building. As it happens, a man was arrested right after the assassination as he left the Dal-Tex Building and was taken away in a patrol car, but like the three other men detained after the assassination—one in the railroad yard behind the grassy knoll, one on the railroad overpass farther down the parade route, and one in front of the Book Depository Building—he then dropped out of sight completely. All of these suspects taken into custody after the assassination remain as anonymous as if they'd been detained for throwing a candy wrapper on the sidewalk. We have also located another man—in green combat fatigues—who was not involved in the shooting, created a diversionary action in order to distract people's attention from the snipers. This individual screamed, fell to the ground and simulated an epileptic fit, drawing people away from the vicinity of the knoll just before the President's motorcade reached the ambush point. So you have at least seven people involved, with four firing at the President and catching him in a crossfire—just as the assassins had planned at the meeting in David Ferrie's apartment in September. It was a precision operation and was carried out coolly and with excellent coordination; the assassins even kept in contact by radio. The President, of course, had no chance. It was an overkill operation. As far as the actual sequence of shots goes, you'll remember that the Warren Commission concluded that only three bullets were fired at the President—one that hit just below the back of his neck, exited through his throat and then passed through Governor Connally's body; one that missed; and one that blew off a portion of the President's skull and killed him. Like most of the other conclusions of the Commission, this one contradicts both the evidence and the testimony of eyewitnesses. The initial shot hit the President in the front of the neck, as the Parkland Hospital doctors recognized—though they were later contradicted by the military physicians at the Bethesda autopsy, and by the Warren Report. The second shot struck the President in the back; the location of this wound can be verified not by consulting the official autopsy report—on which the Commission based its conclusion that this bullet hit Kennedy in the back of the neck and exited from his throat—but by perusing the reports filed by two FBI agents who were present at the President's autopsy in Bethesda, Maryland. Both stated unequivocally that the bullet in question entered President Kennedy's *back* and did *not* continue through his body. I also refer you to a photograph of the President's shirt taken by the FBI, and to a drawing of the President's back wound made by one of the examining physicians at Bethesda; the location of the wound in both cases corresponds exactly—more than three inches below the President's neck. Yet the Commission concluded that this wound occurred in his neck. This, of course, was to make it more believable that the same bullet had exited from the President's throat and slanted on down through Governor Connally. Even if this bullet *had* entered where the Commission claims and then exited from the President's throat, it would have been possible for it to enter Governor Connally's upper back at a downward angle, exit from his lower chest and lodge finally in his thigh—fired, as the Commission says it was, from the elevation of the sixth-floor window of the Book Depository—only if Connally had been sitting in the President's lap or if the bullet had described two 90-degree turns on its way from President Kennedy's throat to Governor Connally's back. Clearly, the President's throat wound was caused by the first shot, this one from the grassy knoll in front of the limousine; and his back wound came from the rear. I've already given you my reasons for reaching this conclusion.

PLAYBOY: If the first bullet was fired from the front, why wasn't it found in the President's body, or somewhere in the Presidential limousine?

GARRISON: The exact nature of the President's wounds, as well as the disposition of the bullets or bullet fragments, are among the many concealed items in this case. I told you earlier about the men on the grassy knoll whose sole function we believe was to catch the cartridges as they were ejected from the assassins' rifles. We also have reason to suspect that other members of the conspiracy may have been assigned the job of removing other evi-



—that might betray the assassins. In the chaos of November 22nd, this would not have been as difficult as it sounds. We know that a bullet, designated Exhibit number 399 by the Warren Commission, was planted on a stretcher in Parkland Hospital to incriminate Oswald. The Commission concluded that this bullet allegedly hit both Kennedy and Governor Connally, causing seven wounds and breaking three bones—and emerged without a dent! In subsequent ballistics tests with the same gun, every bullet was squashed completely out of shape from impact with various simulated human targets. So, if the conspirators could fabricate a bullet, they could easily conceal one. But to return to the sequence of shots: Governor Connally was struck by a third bullet—as he himself insisted, not the one that struck Kennedy in the back—also fired from the rear. A fourth shot missed the Presidential limousine completely and struck the curb along the south side of Main Street, disintegrating into fragments; the trajectory of this bullet has been plotted backward to a point of origin in the Dal-Tex Building. The fifth shot, which struck the President in the right temple, tore off the top of his skull and snapped him back into his seat—a point overlooked by the Warren Commission—had to have been fired from the grassy knoll. There is also medical evidence indicating the likelihood that an additional head shot may have been fired. The report of Dr. Robert McClelland at Parkland Hospital, for example, states that "the cause of death was due to massive head and brain injury from a gunshot wound of the *left* temple." And yet another shot may also have been fired; frames 208 to 211 of the Zapruder film, which were deleted from the Warren Report—presumably as irrelevant—reveal signs of stress appearing suddenly on the back of a street sign momentarily obstructing the view between the grassy knoll and the President's car. These stress signs may very well have been caused by the impact of a stray bullet on the sign. We'll never be sure about this, however, because the day after the assassination, the sign was removed and no one in Dallas seems to know what became of it. Some of the gunmen appear to have used frangible bullets, a variant of the dumdum bullet that is forbidden by the Geneva Treaty. Frangible bullets explode on impact into tiny fragments, as did the bullet that caused the fatal wound in the President's head. Of course, frangible bullets are ideal in a political assassination, because they almost guarantee massive damage and assure that no tangible evidence will remain that ballistics experts could use to trace the murder weapon. I might also mention that frangible bullets *cannot* be fired from a Mannlicher-Carcano.

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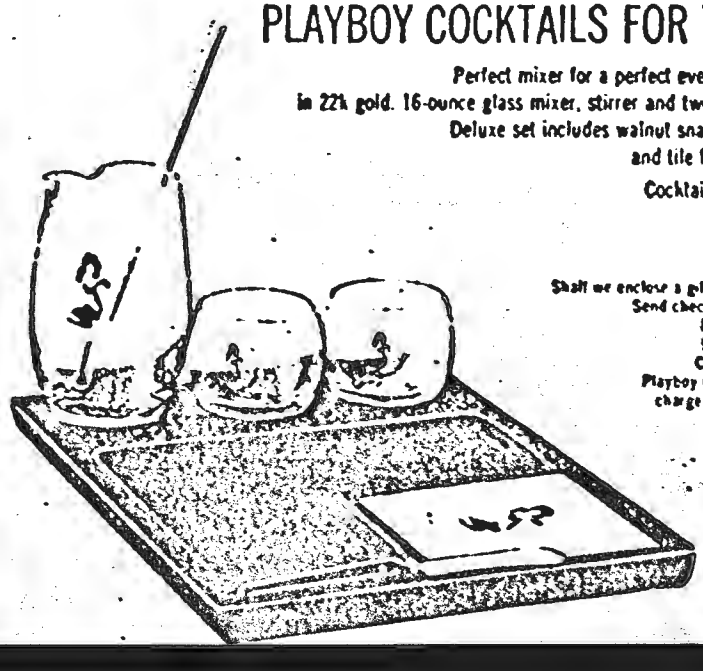
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Oswald used to kill the President. Also parenthetically, this type of bullet was issued by the CIA for use in anti-Castro-exile raids on Cuba. In summation, there were at least five or six shots fired at the President from front and rear by at least four gunmen, assisted by several accomplices, two of whom probably picked up the cartridges and one of whom created a diversion to draw people's eyes away from the grassy knoll. At this stage of events, Lee Harvey Oswald was no more than a spectator to the assassination—perhaps in a very literal sense. As the first shot rang out, Associated Press photographer James Altgens snapped a picture of the motorcade that shows a man with a remarkable resemblance to Lee Harvey Oswald—same hairline, same face shape—standing in the doorway of the Book Depository Building. Somehow or other, the Warren Commission concluded that this man was actually Billy Nolan Lovelady, an employee of the Depository, who looked very little like Oswald. Furthermore, on the day of the assassination, Oswald was wearing a white T-shirt under a long-sleeved dark shirt opened halfway to his waist—the same outfit worn by the man in the doorway—but Lovelady said that on November 22nd he was wearing a *short*-sleeved, red-and-white-striped sport shirt buttoned near the neck. The Altgens photograph indicates the very real possibility that at the moment Oswald was supposed to have been crouching in the sixth-floor window of the Depository shooting Kennedy, he may actually have been standing outside the front door watching the Presidential motorcade.

PLAYBOY: Between June 25th and 29th, CBS telecast a series of four special shows revealing the findings of the network's own seven-month investigation of the assassination. CBS agreed with the Warren Commission's conclusion that Oswald was the assassin, that he acted alone and that only three shots were fired; but it theorized that the first shot was fired earlier than the Warren Commission believed, thus giving Oswald sufficient time to fire three well-aimed shots at the President with his Mannlicher-Carcano—and overcoming the implausibility of the Commission's conclusion that he had scored two hits out of three shots in only 5.6 seconds. Don't you consider this a logical explanation of the discrepancies in the Commission's time sequence?

GARRISON: I'm afraid it's neither logical nor an explanation. In case your readers aren't familiar with all the ramifications of this question, the Commission's entire lone-assassin theory rests on the fact that all three shots were fired, as you point out, within a period of 5.6 seconds. Now, the film taken of the assassination by Abraham Zapruder proves that a maxi-

Connally was hit—this is crystal from their own reactions—but it requires 2.3 *seconds* just to work the bolt on a Mannlicher-Carcano rifle. To escape this dilemma, the Commission produced the magical bullet, Exhibit 399, which I referred to earlier. Apart from the pristine condition of 399, the whole time sequence was the weakest link in the Commission's shaky chain of evidence, and CBS seems to have taken it upon its shoulders to resolve the problem by inventing a new time sequence. What they did was to have a photo analyst, Charles Wyckoff, examine the Zapruder film and find that certain frames were blurred. Wyckoff arbitrarily decided that these blurs were caused by Zapruder's physical reaction to the sound of shots ringing out—although by the same logic, Zapruder could just have sneezed. Now, the Warren Commission had concluded that Kennedy would not have been visible to Oswald until Frame 210 of the Zapruder film; until then, he was obscured by an oak tree—and was first hit in Frame 222 or 225. But Wyckoff detected a blur in the vicinity of Frame 186; and on the basis of this, CBS speculated that Zapruder heard a shot at Frame 186—the first shot in CBS' revised time schedule—which Oswald allegedly fired at Kennedy *through the branches of the oak tree.* CBS even speculated that the bullet lodged in the trunk of the oak tree, and sent a team of men with metal detectors scurrying up it, but to no avail; the commentator explained that maybe someday more sophisticated detection devices would be developed and the bullet would be found. Sure. This scenario, of course, gave Oswald several extra seconds in which to take careful aim and fire his subsequent shots—and thus let the Commission off the hook. The only trouble here is that the people who conducted the CBS study—like most defenders of the Warren Report—didn't do all of their homework. They forgot, or chose to ignore, that by the Commission's own admission, the bullet that missed Kennedy—the second bullet in the Commission's sequence—hit the curb on Main Street near the railroad underpass 100 yards ahead of the limousine, shattering into fragments and causing superficial wounds on the face of a bystander, James Tague. But the trajectory of any bullet fired from the sixth floor of the Depository through the branches of the oak tree is such that it could not conceivably hit within a city block of the underpass. So please excuse me if I'm not overwhelmed by the ineluctable logic of CBS' presentation. And just let me add a footnote here: CBS made a great deal out of its assumption that the blurs on Zapruder's film indicated a reflexive reaction to shots ringing out. But they never asked Zapruder

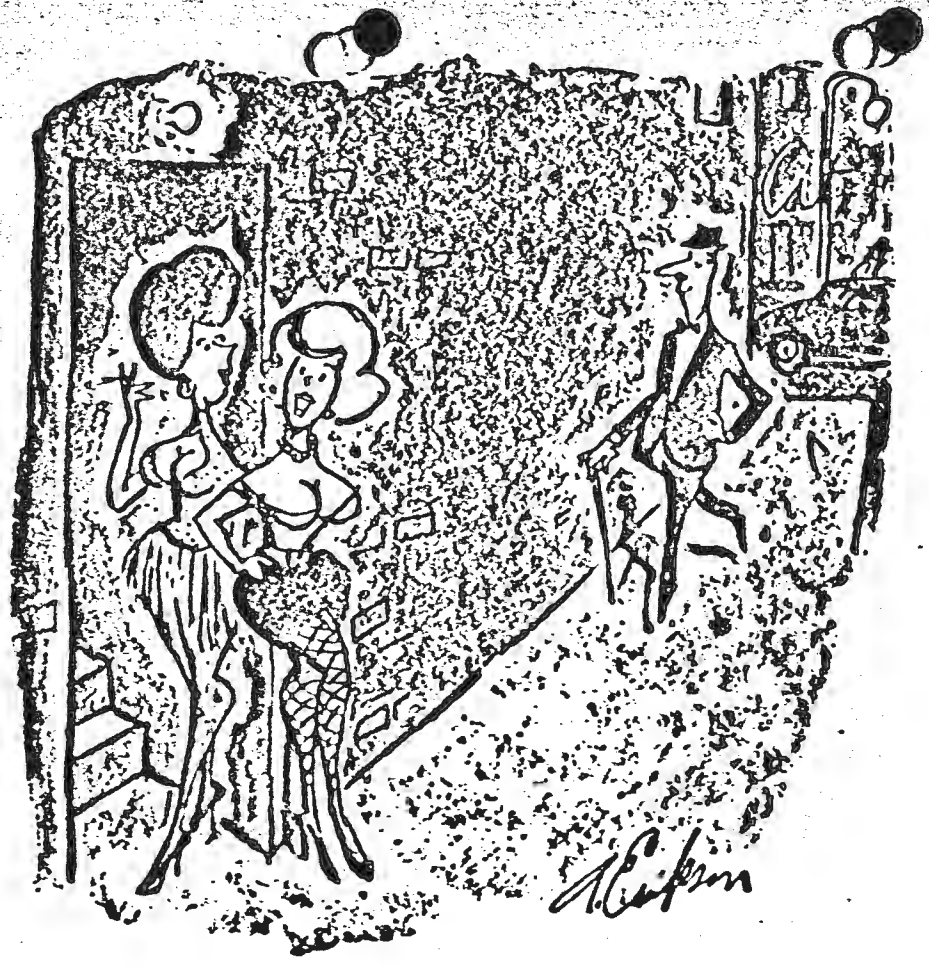
origin of the shots; along with the majority of the witnesses to the assassination, he said the shots came from the grassy knoll, on which he was standing—from behind the stone wall, which was only a few dozen feet from him, in the opposite direction from the Depository. Like the Warren Commission, CBS was scrupulously selective in its choice of evidence. Its broadcast wasn't a hatchet job like the NBC show, but it was equally misleading and, however unintentionally, dishonest. I'm not imputing sinister motives to CBS; it appears that its greatest handicap was its own ignorance of the assassination.

PLAYBOY: To return to your own investigation of the assassination: Have you discovered the identity of any of the conspirators you say were involved in the actual shooting?

GARRISON: I don't want to sound coy or evasive, but I'm afraid I can't comment on that. All I can say is that this is an ongoing case and there will be more arrests.

PLAYBOY: Let's move on to the events that followed the assassination. What reason do you have for believing that Oswald didn't shoot Officer Tippit?

GARRISON: As I said earlier, the evidence we've uncovered leads us to suspect that two men, neither of whom was Oswald, were the real murderers of Tippit; we believe we have one of them identified. The critics of the Warren Report have pointed out that a number of the witnesses could not identify Oswald as the slayer, that several said the murderer was short and squat—Oswald was thin and medium height—and another said that two men were involved. The Warren Commission's own chronology of Oswald's movements also fails to allow him sufficient time to reach the scene of Tippit's murder from the Book Depository Building. The clincher, as far as I'm concerned, is that four cartridges were found at the scene of the slaying. Now, revolvers do not eject cartridges, so when someone is shot, you don't later find gratuitous cartridges strewn over the sidewalk—unless the murderer deliberately takes the trouble to eject them. We suspect that cartridges had been previously obtained from Oswald's .38 revolver and left at the murder site by the real killers as part of the setup to incriminate Oswald. However, somebody slipped up there. Of the four cartridges found at the scene, two were Winchesters and two were Remingtons—but of the four bullets found in Officer Tippit's body, three were Winchesters and one was a Remington! The last time I looked, the Remington-Peters Manufacturing Company was not in the habit of slipping Winchester bullets into its cartridges, nor was the Win-



"Here comes our analyst. A few more visits and we should have him straightened out."

cartridges. I don't believe that Oswald shot anybody on November 22nd—not the President and not Tippit. If our investigation in this area proves fruitful, I hope we will be able to produce in a court of law the two men who did kill Tippit.

PLAYBOY: How do you explain the fact that the Warren Commission concluded that the bullets in Officer Tippit's body had all been fired from "the revolver in the possession of Oswald at the time of his arrest, to the exclusion of all other weapons"?

GARRISON: The Warren Commission's conclusion was made *in spite* of the evidence and not because of it. To determine if Oswald's gun had fired the bullets, it was necessary to call in a ballistics expert who would be able to tell if the lines and grooves on the bullets had a relation to the barrel of the revolver. The Commission called as its witness FBI ballistics expert Cortlandt Cunningham, and he testified, after an examination of the bullets taken from Tippit's body, that it was impossible to determine whether or not these bullets had been fired from Oswald's gun. Yet, on the basis of this vision concluded with a straight face that the bullets were fired not only from Oswald's gun but "to the exclusion of all other weapons." They simply chose to ignore the fact that revolvers don't eject cartridges and that the cartridges left so conveniently on the street didn't match the bullets in Tippit's body.

PLAYBOY: You mentioned earlier that a so-called "second Oswald" had impersonated the real Lee Harvey Oswald before the assassination in an attempt to incriminate him. What proof do you have of this?

GARRISON: I hesitate to use the words "second Oswald," because they tend to lend an additional fictional quality to a case that already makes *Dr. No* and *Goldfinger* look like auditors' reports. However, it is true that before the assassination, a calculated effort was made to implicate Oswald in the events to come. A young man approximating Oswald's description and using Oswald's name—we believe we have discovered his identity—engaged in a variety of activities designed to create such a strong impression of Oswald's instability and culpability in people's minds that they would recall him as a suspicious character after instance, a man went to an auto salesroom, gave his name as Lee Oswald, test-drove a car at 80 miles an hour—Oswald couldn't drive—and, after creating an ineradicable impression on the salesman by his speeding, gratuitously remarked that he might go back to the Soviet Union and was expecting to come into a large sum of money. Parenthetically, the salesman who described this "second Oswald" was subsequently beaten almost to death by unknown assailants outside his showroom. He later fled Dallas and last year was found dead; it was officially declared a suicide. In another instance, this "second Oswald" visited a shooting range in Dallas and gave a virtuoso demonstration of marksmanship, hitting not only his own bull's-eye but the bull's-eyes of neighboring targets as well—thus leaving an unforgettable impression of his skill with a rifle. The real Oswald, of course, was a mediocre shot, and there is no evidence that he had fired a rifle since the day he left the Marines. Consequently, the fact that he couldn't hit the side of a barn had to be offset, which accounts for the tableau at the rifle range. I could go on and on recounting similar instances, but there is no doubt that there was indeed a "second Oswald." Now, the Warren Commission recognized that the individual involved in all these activities could not be Lee Oswald; but they never took the next step and inquired why these incidents of impersonation occurred so systematically prior to the assassination. As it turned out, of course, the organizers of the conspiracy needn't have bothered to go to all this trouble of laying a false trail incriminating Oswald. They should have realized, since Oswald was a "self-proclaimed Marxist," that it wasn't necessary to produce any additional evidence to convict him in the eyes of the mass media: any other facts would simply be redundant in the face of such a convincing confession of guilt.

PLAYBOY: You've given your reasons for believing that Oswald, despite his leftist "cover," was involved with the conspirators and with the CIA. Do you have any evidence indicating that he was also connected with the FBI, as some critics of the Warren Report have alleged?

GARRISON: Let me preface my answer by saying that I believe the FBI was not given the full picture of Oswald's CIA involvement. I have nothing but respect for the Bureau and feel that if it weren't for the FBI reports still available in the Commission exhibits, the door would have been closed forever. While the CIA has behaved like a cross between the Gestapo and the NKVD, the FBI has worked assiduously in many different areas and gathered facts that have proved of great value to those interested in uncovering the truth about the assassina-

of its reports have been classified top secret in the Archives by order of certain officials in the Department of Justice. The trouble I face today is that, after four years, not only are these documents unavailable but the trail has grown cold in many areas. Ruby is dead. Ferrie is dead. Many other witnesses with valuable information have either been murdered or fled the country.

PLAYBOY: You still haven't answered the question: Was Oswald involved with the FBI?

GARRISON: Well, I just wanted to phrase my reply in such a manner that it wouldn't be misconstrued as a broadside against the entire FBI. Oswald may have been a petty informer for the Bureau, receiving small sums of money in return for information about left-wing activities in the Dallas–New Orleans area. But I must stress that there is no indication of any connection between Oswald and the FBI with regard to the assassination, and that his position with the FBI was in no way analogous to his position with the CIA: the FBI retains hundreds, perhaps thousands of such informants across the country and is no more responsible for their over-all pattern of political activity than the Internal Revenue Service is responsible for the behavior of its confidential informants on tax-evasion matters. Oswald's possible ties to the Bureau are never mentioned in the Warren Report, but a member of the Commission, Congressman Gerald Ford, revealed in his otherwise undistinguished book, *Portrait of an Assassin*, that the Commission was informed by Texas Attorney General Waggoner Carr and Dallas D. A. Henry Wade that Oswald had been employed by the FBI as an informant since September of 1962; his salary, they revealed, was $200 a month and his FBI code number was 179. The Warren Commission acted promptly on this information from two responsible Texas officials: Chief Counsel Rankin told the members of the Commission that "We have a dirty rumor that is very bad for the Commission . . . and it is very damaging to the agencies that are involved in it and it must be wiped out insofar as it is possible to do so by the Commission." The Commission then launched one of its typically thorough investigations: J. Edgar Hoover was asked if the alleged assassin of the President of the United States had been an employee of his; Mr. Hoover said "No"; and the Commission closed the case. If Congressman Ford hadn't developed writer's itch, we would never even have heard of the incident. Once again, the Commission made an unwise choice between tranquility and truth. There is also other evidence linking Oswald to the FBI—though, again, not in any conspiratorial context. A Dallas police investigative report dated February 17, 1964, describes a police interview with Mrs. Ruth Meller, a White Russian *émigrée* in Dallas who had befriended Oswald and Marina. Mrs. Meller revealed, according to the report, that "she saw the book *Kapital*, which was written by Karl Marx, during one of these visits at Oswald's house and became very worried about it. Subject [Mr. Meller] said he checked with the FBI and they told him that Oswald was all right." So here you have this "self-proclaimed Marxist," who had defected to the Soviet Union, tried to renounce his American citizenship and was now allegedly active in pro-Castro activities, being given a clean bill of health by the FBI. It's quite possible that this clean bill of health was originally issued by the State Department, which, in reply to an FBI request for information about Oswald's activities in Russia —this was shortly after his "defection"— assured the Bureau that he was a solid citizen. So I don't see anything sinister in all of this, at least as far as the FBI is concerned. The Bureau has to obtain information on subversion and it's going to get what it needs not from Rhodes scholars and divinity students but from apparently marginal figures like Lee Oswald with an entree into the political underworld.

PLAYBOY: If you see nothing sinister in the FBI's relationship with Oswald, why did you subpoena FBI agents Regis Kennedy and Warren De Brueys to testify before the New Orleans Parish grand jury?

GARRISON: Regis Kennedy is one of the FBI agents who interrogated David Ferrie in November 1963, and I hoped to learn from him what information the Bureau had elicited from Ferrie. But on the instructions of our old friend Attorney General Ramsey Clark, Kennedy refused to answer the questions put to him by the grand jury on the grounds of executive privilege. Warren De Brueys is a former FBI agent based in New Orleans who also questioned Ferrie in 1963. Between 1961 and 1963, De Brueys was involved with anti-Castro exile activities



"Prop man!"

in New Orleans and was seen frequently at meetings of the right-wing Cuban Democratic Revolutionary Front. I'd like to find out the exact nature of De Brueys' relationship with Lee Oswald. As long as Oswald was in New Orleans, so was De Brueys. When Oswald moved to Dallas, De Brueys followed him. After the assassination, De Brueys returned to New Orleans. This may all be coincidence, but I find it interesting that De Brueys refuses to cooperate with our office—significant and frustrating, because I feel he could shed considerable light on Oswald's ties to anti-Castro groups.

PLAYBOY: On March 23, 1967, you ordered the arrest of Gordon Novel as a material witness in the conspiracy to assassinate President Kennedy, and you have subsequently sought his extradition from Ohio. What role do you believe Novel played in the alleged conspiracy?

GARRISON: I can't go into all aspects of Novel's activities, because we have a live case against him. Novel worked closely with David Ferrie and the anti-Castro Cuban exiles. In 1961, he raided a munitions bunker in Houma, Louisiana, with David Ferrie and a prominent anti-Castro exile leader, and the weapons seized were subsequently shipped by CIA agents to the counterrevolutionary underground in Cuba. He also worked for the Evergreen Advertising Agency in New Orleans, a CIA front that alerted anti-Castro agents to the date of the Bay of Pigs invasion by placing coded messages in radio commercials for Christmas trees. Novel himself was a paid employee of the CIA. As I mentioned earlier, Novel's own lawyer, Stephen Plotkin, has admitted that his client is a CIA agent. On May 23, 1967, Plotkin was quoted in the *New Orleans States-Item* as saying that "his client served as an intermediary between the CIA and anti-Castro Cubans in New Orleans and Miami prior to the April 1961 Bay of Pigs invasion." And that same day, the Associated Press, which has hardly served as my press agent in this case, reported: "When Novel first fled from New Orleans, he headed straight for McLean, Virginia, which is the Central Intelligence Agency suburb. This is not surprising, because Gordon Novel was a CIA employee in the early Sixties." There is no doubt that Gordon Novel was a CIA operative.

PLAYBOY: If the CIA, as you charge, not only refuses to cooperate with you but has actively obstructed your investigation, how are you in a position to know about Novel's activities on behalf of the Agency?

GARRISON: The people of Louisiana pay my investigators to investigate. But in this specific instance, we've benefited by sheer luck. After Novel fled the city in March, my investigators and the city police both scoured his apartment for evidence, but Novel appeared to have been afraid, in this case, we weren't as efficient as two young girls who moved into Novel's apartment a few weeks later and, during a thorough house cleaning, found a penciled rough draft of a letter under a strip of linoleum on the kitchen-sink drainboard. One of the girls gave it to her boyfriend, a student at Tulane University, and he in turn passed it on to one of his professors, who subsequently showed the letter to Hoke May, a reporter for the *New Orleans States-Item*. May had the letter examined by an independent handwriting analyst, Gilbert Fortier, who compared it with other samples of Novel's writing and determined that the draft had been written by Novel—a fact that was confirmed by Novel's attorney, who said that "everything in the letter as far as Novel is concerned is actually the truth." This letter makes fascinating reading. It is addressed to a Mr. Weiss, Novel's apparent superior in the CIA. Novel tells Weiss: "I took the liberty of writing you direct and apprising you of current situation expecting you to forward this through appropriate channels. Our connection and activity of that period involved individuals presently about to be indicted as conspirators in Mr. Garrison's investigation." Novel goes on to warn that my probe was in danger of exposing his ties to the Double-Chek Corporation in Miami, which the book *The Invisible Government* exposes as a CIA front that recruited pilots and saboteurs for the Bay of Pigs and subsequent anti-Castro adventures. Novel writes in the letter: "Mr. Garrison . . . is unaware of Double-Chek's involvement in this matter but has strong suspicions." He also adds that he lied to the FBI: "I have been questioned extensively by local FBI recently as to whether or not I was involved with Double-Chek's parent holding corporation. . . . My reply on five queries was negative. Bureau unaware of Double-Chek association in this matter." The letter indicates that Novel was growing edgy, because he complains: "We have temporarily avoided one subpoena not to reveal Double-Chek activities. . . . We want out of this thing before Thursday, 3/—/67. Our attorneys have been told to expect another subpoena to appear and testify on this matter. The Fifth Amendment and/or immunity and legal tactics will not suffice." In case the CIA decided Novel was expendable, he seems to have taken out a kind of insurance policy: "Our attorneys and others are in possession of complete sealed files containing all information concerning this matter. In the event of our sudden departure, either accidental or otherwise, they are instructed to simultaneously release same for public scrutiny in different areas." Novel concludes his little billet-doux by urging the CIA to take "appropriate counteraction relative to Garrison's inquisition concerning us through military channels via the DIA man." Interestingly enough, the DIA is the abbreviation for the Defense Intelligence Agency, a top-secret group set up after the Bay of Pigs to supervise the CIA and ensure increased Administration control of CIA activities—a task at which it has proved spectacularly unsuccessful.

PLAYBOY: Novel subsequently fled New Orleans and took refuge in Ohio. Why were you unable to obtain his extradition?

GARRISON: The reason we were unable to obtain Novel's extradition from Ohio—the reason we are unable to extradite *anyone* connected with this case—is that there are powerful forces in Washington who find it imperative to conceal from the American public the truth about the assassination. And as a result, terrific pressure has been brought to bear on the governors of the states involved to prevent them from signing the extradition papers and returning the defendants to stand trial. I'm sorry to say that in every case, these Jell-o-spined governors have caved in and "played the game" Washington's way. To give them the benefit of the doubt, I suppose it's also possible that they just didn't want to aid and abet an investigation that every official effort, overt and covert, has been made to discredit as irresponsible and unfounded. Whatever his motivation, Governor Rhodes of Ohio, to name one, has said that he would allow me to extradite Novel to stand trial on charges arising from the CIA-inspired burglary of the ammunitions bunker in Houma, Louisiana—but that I would not be allowed under the stipulations of the extradition agreement to question him about the assassination! In other words, it's OK for me to send a man to jail on a burglary rap, but I mustn't upset him by inquiring if he killed the President. I'm all in favor of protecting a defendant's civil rights, but this is straight out of *Alice in Wonderland*.

PLAYBOY: The *New Orleans States-Item* of June 14, 1967, quoted Novel as saying that if he were granted immunity from the assassination investigation, he would be willing to testify on a number of points, including "international fraud, mysterious intelligence activities from November 1959 to date in the Southern quadrant of the U. S. A. and certain islands off Florida, seditious treason, hot war games and cold munitions transfers, ten 1950-model Canadian surplus Vampire jet supporter fighter aircraft and certain Cuban-Anglo-French sabotage affairs of early 1961." Why did you reject his offer?

GARRISON: These are all intriguing aspects of Novel's career as a U. S. intelligence agent, and I'd love to hear about them—especially his knowledge of seditious



"They just don't make two-way mirrors like they used to."

treason—but that isn't the subject of my investigation.

PLAYBOY: Let's move on from Gordon Novel to Jack Ruby, who you claim murdered Oswald to "silence" him. Do you have any evidence that Ruby and Oswald knew each other?

GARRISON: Though Ruby and the Warren Report denied it vehemently, there is simply no question about it. We didn't even have to do a great deal of investigative digging; connections popped up everywhere we scratched the surface.

PLAYBOY: What evidence do you have to support your charge that Ruby was involved in anti-Castro exile activities with Oswald and Ferrie?

GARRISON: We have evidence linking Ruby not only to anti-Castro exile activities but, as with almost everyone else involved in this case, to the CIA itself. Never forget that the CIA maintains a great variety of curious alliances it feels serve its purposes. It may be hard to imagine Ruby in a trench coat, but he seems to have been as good an employee of the CIA as he was a pimp for the Dallas cops. Just let me add parenthetically that I stress the word "employee" here as opposed to "agent." The CIA employs many people in many different capacities, sometimes just on a retainer basis, and these individuals do not fall I have solid evidence indicating that Ruby, Ferrie, Oswald and others involved in this case were all paid by the CIA to perform certain functions: Ruby to smuggle arms for Cuban exile groups, Ferrie to train them and to fly counterrevolutionary secret missions to Cuba, and Oswald to establish himself so convincingly as a Marxist that he would win the trust of American left-wing groups and also have freedom to travel as a spy in Communist countries, particularly Cuba. But I have reason to believe that none of them was a salaried agent operating under a direct chain of command. In this particular case—though, as with the others involved, it seems to have been unrelated to his CIA work—Ruby was up to his neck with the plotters. Our investigators have broken a code Oswald used and found Ruby's private unlisted telephone number, as of 1963, written in Oswald's notebook. The same coded number was found in the address book of another prominent figure in this case. We have further evidence linking Ruby to the conspiracy, but it involves testimony to be given in court in the future, so I can't reveal it here. On the broader point of Ruby's involvement with anti-Castro exile activity, there can be no doubt whatsoever. Let me refer you here to the testimony of Nancy Perrin Rich before the

in Dallas in 1961 with her husband, Robert Perrin, a gun runner and one-time narcotics smuggler and, through police intervention, secured a job as a bartender at Ruby's Carousel Club. She quit soon after and didn't see Ruby again until one night when she and her husband, as she tells it, attended a conference of anti-Castro exiles presided over by a lieutenant colonel—an Army colonel, she thought. She testified that Robert Perrin was offered $10,000 if he would run guns to the underground in Cuba, and she haggled the sum up to $25,000. When Perrin demanded a cash retainer, a phone call was made and, shortly after, Mrs. Rich recounts, "I had the shock of my life. . . . A knock comes on the door and who walks in but my little friend Jack Ruby. . . . You could have knocked me over with a feather . . . and everybody looks like . . . here comes the Savior." Ruby was the CIA bag man—or paymaster—for the operation, and he left immediately after handing over a large sum in cash to the colonel. Mrs. Rich and her husband subsequently bowed out of the gun-smuggling deal, because, in her words, "I smelled an element that I did not want to have any part of." Afraid of retaliation, she and Perrin fled from Dallas and hid out in several different cities, winding up finally in New Orleans. A year later, he was found dead of arsenic poisoning. Though it would be difficult to pick a slower and more excruciating way to kill yourself, it was officially declared a suicide. There are too many other instances of Ruby's anti-Castro activity to go into here. Ruby appears to have been the CIA's bag man for a wide variety of anti-Castro adventures. In this connection, let me point out that one of the documents classified top secret in the Archives is a CIA file entitled "The Activities of Jack Ruby." Perhaps this will become a Book-of-the-Month Club selection in September 2038.

PLAYBOY: Even if Ruby was associated with certain Cuban exile groups, as you claim, couldn't all of this be totally unrelated to the assassination?

GARRISON: It could be, but it isn't. As a result of our investigation, I can say, with the same certitude that I can say the sun will rise in the east tomorrow morning, that Jack Ruby was involved in the conspiracy to kill John Kennedy. Much of the evidence we've uncovered about Ruby's involvement relates to our court case against Clay Shaw, so the canon of legal ethics prevents me from broadcasting it before trial. But I will give you one bit of evidence, recently uncovered by our office, that links Ruby to the conspiracy. Four days before the assassination, on November 18th, 1963, a young woman from Dallas named Rose Cheramie was thrown from a moving car on a highway outside Eunice, Louisiana. She was badly bruised and taken to the

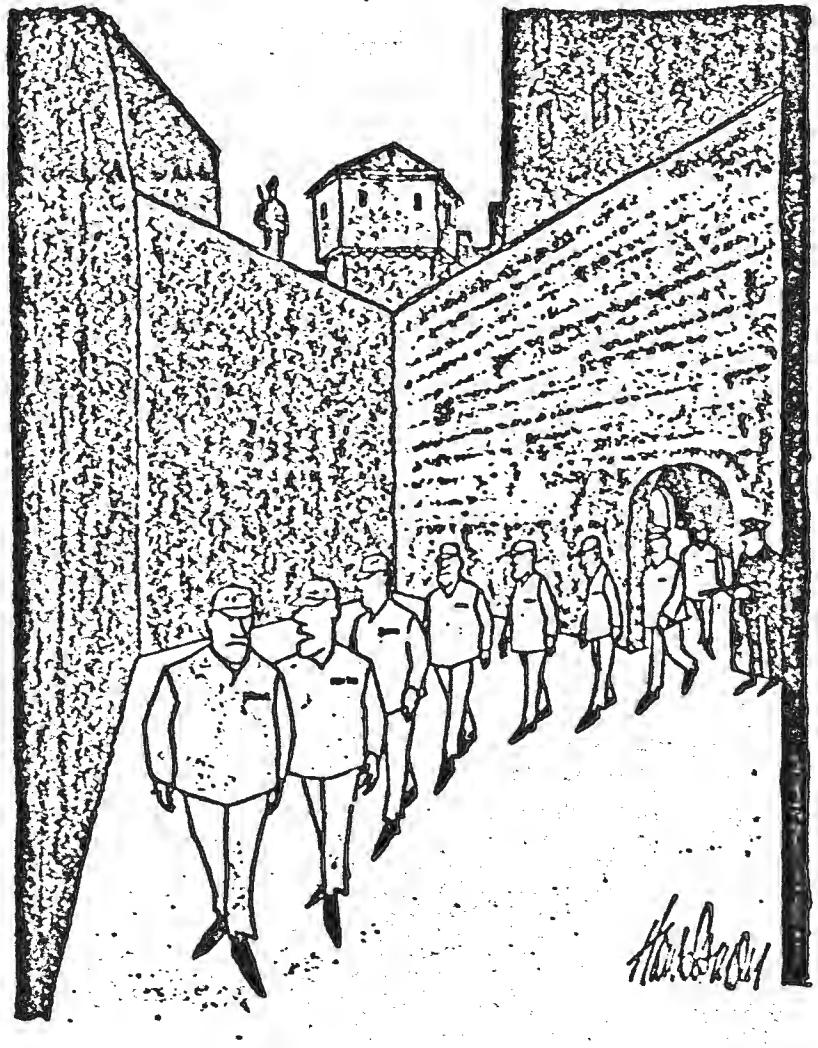
siana. When she came out of sedation on November 19th, she was distraught and sobbed that she had been thrown out of the car by associates of a man named Jack Ruby in Dallas. She claimed to have been sent by Ruby from Dallas to Miami to pick up a shipment of narcotics. When asked by a hospital attendant—who fortunately took notes of her remarks, in case the police had to be called in—why she had been hurled from the car, she replied that narcotics smuggling was one thing, but she drew the line at murder. The President, she said, was going to be killed in Dallas within a few days. At this point, sadly enough, the hospital authorities seemed to dismiss her as hysterical and lost interest in her story, although she repeated it in detail the next day. After the assassination, of course, people in the hospital became interested once more, but she had already checked out, leaving no forwarding address other than Dallas, Texas. There the story stood until a few months ago, when we began searching for Miss Cheramie, but it was too late. After the assassination, she was killed by a hit-and-run driver on a highway outside Dallas.

PLAYBOY: If Jack Ruby was really the sinister and cunning figure you paint him, why would he kill Oswald in the Dallas city jail, where his own apprehension and conviction for murder were inevitable? Wasn't this more logically the act of a temporarily deranged man?

GARRISON: First of all, let me dispose of this concept of the "temporarily deranged man." This is a catchall term, employed whenever the real motive of a crime can't be nailed down. In the overwhelming majority of instances, the actions of human beings are the direct consequences of discernible motives. This is the fatal flaw of the Warren Report—its conclusion that the assassination of President Kennedy was the act of a temporarily deranged man, that the murder of Officer Tippit was equally meaningless and, finally, that Jack Ruby's murder of Oswald was another act of a temporarily deranged individual. It is, of course, wildly improbable that all three acts were coincidentally the aberrant acts of temporarily deranged men—although it's most convenient to view them as such, because that judgment obviates the necessity of relentlessly investigating the possibility of a conspiracy. In Jack Ruby's case, his murder of Lee Oswald was the sanest act he ever committed; if Oswald had lived another day or so, he very probably would have named names, and Jack Ruby would have been convicted as a conspirator in the assassination plot. As it was, Ruby made the best of a bad situation by rubbing out Oswald in the Dallas city jail, since this act could be construed as an argument that he was "temporarily deranged." But I differ with the assumption of your question. No doubt in Ruby's mind that he would be arrested, he could very well have entertained hopes of escaping conviction. You've got to remember the atmosphere in Dallas and across the country at that time; when word was flashed to the crowd outside the jail that Oswald had been shot, they burst into wild applause. Ruby's lawyer, Tom Howard, spoke for a sizable segment of public opinion when he said, "I think Ruby deserves a Congressional Medal," and the largest-circulation newspaper in the country, the *New York Daily News*, editorialized after Oswald's death that "the only good murderer is a dead murderer and the only good Communist a dead Communist." In the two days between his arrest and his liquidation, Oswald had been convicted by the mass media as the President's assassin and as a Communist, and Ruby may well have felt that he would be acquitted for murdering such a universally despised figure. It turned out, of course, that he was wrong, and he became a prisoner of the Dallas police, only to be killed himself over a year later to beg Earl Warren to take him back to Washington, because he wanted to tell the truth about "why my act was committed, but it can't be said here . . . my life is in danger here." But Ruby never got to Washington, and he's joined the long list of witnesses with vital information who have shuffled off this mortal coil.

PLAYBOY: Penn Jones, Norman Mailer and others have charged that Ruby was injected with live cancer cells in order to silence him. Do you agree?

GARRISON: I can't agree or disagree, since I have no evidence one way or the other. But we *have* discovered that David Ferrie had a rather curious hobby in addition to his study of cartridge trajectories: cancer research. He filled his apartment with white mice—at one point he had almost 2000, and neighbors complained—wrote a medical treatise on the subject and worked with a number of New Orleans doctors on means of inducing cancer in mice. After the assassination,



"Stone walls do not a prison make, but throw in armed guards and a general lack

one of these physicians, Dr. M[illegible] Sherman, was found hacked to death with a kitchen knife in her New Orleans apartment. Her murder is listed as unsolved. Ferrie's experiments may have been purely theoretical and Dr. Sherman's death completely unrelated to her association with Ferrie; but I do find it interesting that Jack Ruby died of cancer a few weeks after his conviction for murder had been overruled in appeals court and he was ordered to stand trial outside of Dallas—thus allowing him to speak freely if he so desired. I would also note that there was little hesitancy in killing Lee Harvey Oswald in order to prevent *him* from talking, so there is no reason to suspect that any more consideration would have been shown Jack Ruby if *he* had posed a threat to the architects of the conspiracy.

PLAYBOY: You've claimed that many of the people involved in the conspiracy were "neo-Nazi" in their political orientation. What would motivate Ruby, a Jew, to work with such people?

GARRISON: Money. As far as my office has been able to determine, Jack Ruby had no strong political views of his own. Historically, of course, there have been a number of self-hating Jews who abetted their own tormentors: Adolf Hitler's mentor in Vienna, Karl Lueger, was born a Jew, and I understand that one of the leading pro-Nazis in New York City, a retired millionaire who finances anti-Jewish activity across the country, is the son of a rabbi. But I don't believe Jack Ruby falls into this category; he was just a hoodlum out for a buck. I will say—with the understanding that it's pure speculation—it's not impossible that Jack Ruby developed certain guilt feelings in prison over his role in the plot. Remember his repeated lament, "Now there will be pogroms. They will kill all the Jews."? Most people assumed this was just the fantasy of a crumbling mind. But maybe Jack Ruby knew better than the rest of us what the master-racist authors of the assassination had in mind for the country.

PLAYBOY: Let's move on from Jack Ruby to David Ferrie. Wesley Liebeler, the Warren Commission counsel who handled the New Orleans end of the inquiry, said Ferrie "was picked up shortly after the assassination and questioned by local officials of the FBI. I remember specifically doing up a substantial stack of FBI reports on Ferrie that we reviewed in order to make our determination." He states that the FBI reports on Ferrie were not included in the Commission's 26 volumes of evidence, "because it was so clear he wasn't involved." Why do you refuse to accept this conclusion?

GARRISON: Because it's not supported by the facts in the Archives. Then we'll all have a chance to see for ourselves how clear it is that Ferrie wasn't involved. Every scrap of evidence we've uncovered—and it hasn't been difficult to find—reveals not only the fact of his involvement but the reasons for it. His politics were ultra-right wing, as I indicated earlier, but we've been able to determine conclusively that his motivation was closer to that of the Cuban exiles on the "operative" level—a burning hatred of Fidel Castro. When Castro was a guerrilla in the Sierra Maestra, Ferrie is reliably reported to have piloted guns for him. But in 1959, when Castro started to show his Marxist colors, Ferrie appears to have felt betrayed and reacted against Castro with all the bitterness of a suitor jilted by his girl. From that moment on, he dedicated himself to Castro's overthrow and began working with exile groups such as the Cuban Democratic Revolutionary Front and planning airborne missions against Castro's military installations. He was reported to have been paid up to $1500 a mission by an ex-Batista official named Eladio del Valle. But I haven't been able to check out Del Valle's involvement with Ferrie, because on February 22, 1967, the same day Ferrie died in New Orleans, Del Valle's head was split open by a hatchet and he was shot through the heart in Miami. His murder is listed as unsolved by the Miami police. In any case, Ferrie was recruited by the CIA, which employed hundreds of such people in their network of anti-Castro exile activities. From the Bay of Pigs on, he hated Kennedy as much as he did Castro; he felt that J. F. K. had betrayed the invasion brigade by not sending in air cover. As the events I described earlier led to a *détente* between Russia and America, and as the FBI—under Kennedy's orders—started cracking down on the CIA-supported anti-Castro underground, Ferrie's hatred for Kennedy grew more and more obsessive. Let me add here that this isn't just speculation on my part; we have a number of reliable witnesses who were privy to Ferrie's thoughts at this period and saw his hatred of Kennedy develop into a driving force. After the assassination, as a matter of fact, something psychologically curious happened to Ferrie: He dropped out of anti-Castro exile activities, left the pay of the CIA and drifted aimlessly while his emotional problems increased to the point where he was totally dependent on huge doses of tranquilizers and barbiturates. I don't know if Ferrie ever experienced any guilt about the assassination itself; but in his [illegible]

hemorrhage. Have you subsequently resolved the discrepancy in your points of view?

GARRISON: Dr. Nicholas Chetta is an excellent coroner, and inasmuch as he found a total absence of traceable poisons or barbiturates in Ferrie's system, I would respect his opinion that it was a natural death. On the other hand, I can't help but lend a certain weight to two suicide notes Ferrie left in his apartment, one of which said how sweet it was to finally leave this wretched life. I suppose it could just be a weird coincidence that the night Ferrie penned two suicide notes, he died of natural causes.

PLAYBOY: Your critics have charged that your relentless investigation of Ferrie and the publicity the press gave to your charges against him induced the state of hypertension that was said to have caused his fatal hemorrhage. Do you feel in any way responsible for Ferrie's death?

GARRISON: I had nothing but pity for Dave Ferrie while he was alive, and I have nothing but pity for him now that he's dead. Ferrie was a pathetic and tortured creature, a genuinely brilliant man whose twisted drives locked him into his own private hell. If I had been able to help Ferrie, I would have; but he was in too deep and he was terrified. From the moment he realized we had looked behind the façade and established that Lee Oswald was anything but a Communist, from the moment he knew we had discovered the role of the CIA and anti-Castro adventurers in the assassination, Ferrie began to crumble psychologically. So, to answer your question directly—yes, I suppose I may have been responsible for Ferrie's death. If I had left this case alone, if I had allowed Kennedy's murderers to continue to walk the streets of America unimpeded, Dave Ferrie would probably be alive today. I don't feel personally guilty about Ferrie's death, but I do feel terribly sorry for the waste of another human being. In a deeper sense, though, Dave Ferrie died on November 22, 1963. From that moment on, he couldn't save himself, and I couldn't save him. Ferrie could have quoted as his epitaph the last words of the Serb partisan leader Draja Mikhailovitch before Tito shot him for collaboration: "I was swept up in the gales of history."

PLAYBOY: Many of the professional critics of the Warren Commission appear to be prompted by political motives: Those on the left are anxious to prove Kennedy was murdered by a conspiracy within the establishment; and those on the right are eager to prove the assassination was an

myself frequently, especially since this investigation started and I found myself in an incongruous and disillusioning battle with agencies of my own Government. I can't just sit down and add up my political beliefs like a mathematical sum, but I think, in balance, I'd turn up somewhere around the middle. Over the years, I guess I've developed a somewhat conservative attitude—in the traditional libertarian sense of conservatism, as opposed to the thumbscrew-and-rack conservatism of the paramilitary right—particularly in regard to the importance of the individual as opposed to the state and the individual's own responsibilities to humanity. I don't think I've ever tried to formulate this into a coherent political philosophy, but at the root of my concern is the conviction that a human being is *not* a digit: he's not a digit in regard to the state and he's not a digit in the sense that he can ignore his fellow men and his obligations to society. I was with the artillery supporting the division that took Dachau; I arrived there the day after it was taken, when bulldozers were making pyramids of human bodies outside the camp. What I saw there has haunted me ever since. Because the law is my profession, I've always wondered about the judges throughout Germany who sentenced men to jail for picking pockets at a time when their own government was jerking gold from the teeth of men murdered in gas chambers. I'm concerned about all of this because it isn't a German phenomenon; it's a human phenomenon. It *can* happen here, because there has been no change and there has been no progress and there has been no increase of understanding on the part of men for their fellow man. What worries me deeply, and I have seen it exemplified in this case, is that we in America are in great danger of slowly evolving into a proto-fascist state. It will be a different kind of fascist state from the one the Germans evolved: theirs grew out of depression and promised bread and work, while ours, curiously enough, seems to be emerging from prosperity. But in the final analysis, it's based on power and on the inability to put human goals and human conscience above the dictates of the state. Its origins can be traced in the tremendous war machine we've built since 1945, the "military-industrial complex" that Eisenhower vainly warned us about, which now dominates every aspect of our life. The power of the states and Congress has gradually been abandoned to the Executive Department, because of war conditions; and we've seen the creation of an arrogant, swollen bureaucratic complex totally unfettered by the checks and balances of the Constitution. In a very real and terrifying sense, our Government *is* the CIA and the Pentagon, with Congress reduced to a debating society. Of course, you can't spot this trend to fascism by casually looking around. You can't look for such familiar signs as the swastika, because they won't be there. We won't build Dachaus and Auschwitzes; the clever manipulation of the mass media is creating a concentration camp of the mind that promises to be far more effective in keeping the populace in line. We're not going to wake up one morning and suddenly find ourselves in gray uniforms goose-stepping off to work. But this isn't the test. The test is: What happens to the individual who *dissents*? In Nazi Germany, he was physically destroyed; here, the process is more subtle, but the end results can be the same. I've learned enough about the machinations of the CIA in the past year to know that this is no longer the dreamworld America I once believed in. The imperatives of the population explosion, which almost inevitably will lessen our belief in the sanctity of the individual human life, combined with the awesome power of the CIA and the defense establishment, seem destined to seal the fate of the America I knew as a child and bring us into a new Orwellian world where the citizen exists for the state and where raw power justifies any and every immoral act. I've always had a kind of knee-jerk trust in my Government's basic integrity, whatever political blunders it may make. But I've come to realize that in Washington, deceiving and manipulating the public are viewed by some as the natural prerogatives of office. Huey Long once said, "Fascism will come to America in the name of anti-fascism." I'm afraid, based on my own experience, that fascism will come to America in the name of national security.



PLAYBOY: Considering all the criticism that has come your way, would you still launch your investigation into the assassination if you had it to do over again?

GARRISON: As long as the men who shot John Kennedy to death in Dallas are walking the streets of America, I will continue this investigation. I have no regrets about initiating it and I have no regrets about carrying it on to its conclusion. If it takes me 30 years to nail every one of the assassins, then I will continue this investigation for 30 years. I owe that not only to Jack Kennedy but to my country.

FBI

Date: 11/6/67

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____ (Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060) (ATTN. DOCUMENT SECTION) FBI, Lab

FROM: SAC, HOUSTON (62-2115)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEXAS, 11/22/63 MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING

548319

Re Dallas airtel, 11/2/67.

Attached for the Bureau, attention FBI Lab, are four documents containing handwriting and also hand printing specimens of CLARENCE A. PELTON which items are listed below and which were obtained from ANTHONY HERNCIR, Personnel Department of the Coca Cola Company, 2800 Bissonnet, Houston, Texas on 11/6/67:

1. Employees request for group insurance containing signature of CLARENCE A. PELTON.

2. Card entitled "Employee Information" containing signature of CLARENCE A. PELTON.

3. Form W-4 containing hand printing and signature of CLARENCE A. PELTON.

4. Application for employment containing hand printing and signature of CLARENCE A. PELTON.

Laboratory is requested to compare attached handwriting and hand printing specimens with anonymous note previously submitted to the Lab by Houston airtel 9/6/67.

3 - Bureau (Enc-4) ENCLOSURE
1 - Dallas (89-43) (Info)
1 - New Orleans (89-69) (Info)
1 - San Antonio (Info)
1 - Houston
DCS/ajm
(7) C. C. - Bishop

62-109060-5835

REC 67

X-103

4 NOV 8 1967

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M _____
Special Agent in Charge

"COPY AND SPECIMENS RETAINED IN LAB"

On 11/6/67, Mr. LEE REDFORD, Office Manager and Bookkeeper, Dickerson Confort Center, 12308 Hempstead Highway, Houston, Texas, advised his files contain no record of CLARENCE A. PELTON.

On the same date, Mr. BILL DICKERSON, former operator of Dickerson Confort Center, advised the name CLARENCE A. PELTON was not familiar to him.

Mrs. BESS DICKERSON, Dickerson Plumbing Company, 6838 O Street, Houston, Texas, advised on 11/6/67 that she had no personnel records of any PELTON having worked for her company and the name of PELTON was not familiar to her.

On 11/6/67, Mr. LEO C. DICKERSON, owner of the Atlantic Plumbing Supply Company, 1906 69th Street, who formerly owned and operated the Dickerson Company, Houston, Texas, advised that no one by the name of PELTON ever worked for him while he operated the Dickerson Company.

UACB, no additional investigation being conducted by Houston to identify the Dickerson Company which formerly employed CLARENCE A. PELTON in Houston, Texas. In the event additional handwriting and hand printing samples are required, Dallas should recontact PELTON to determine specifically which Dickerson Company he was employed by in 1963.

The FBI Lab upon completion of examination is requested to return to the Houston Division the handwriting specimens submitted herewith.

Laboratory Transmittal Form
7-72

FBI
LABORATORY

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20535

To: FBI, Houston (62-2115)

Date: November 17, 1967

Re: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
DALLAS, TEXAS, 11/22/63
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION
CONCERNING

J. Edgar Hoover
John Edgar Hoover, Director

REC-125 62-109060 - 5835
Lab. No. D-548349 AX

Examination requested by: Houston X 104

References: Airtel 11/6/67

Examination requested: Document

Remarks:

For your information, the questioned address book submitted with your airtel of 9/6/67 is designated as Serial 5721 in the instant case.

MAILED 8
NOV 17 1967
COMM-FBI

Enclosures (3) (K78, 2 Lab report)

1 - Dallas (89-43) Enclosure (Lab report)
1 - New Orleans (89-69) Enclosure (Lab report)
1 - San Antonio Enclosure (Lab report)

Tolson
DeLoach
Mohr
Bishop
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

MAIL ROOM ☑ TELETYPE UNIT ☐ ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

57 NOV 24 1967

7-1t

REPORT
of the
FBI LABORATORY

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON, D. C.

To: FBI, Houston (62-2115)

Date: November 17, 1967
FBI File No. 62-109060
Lab. No. D-548349 AX

Re: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
DALLAS, TEXAS, 11/22/63
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION
CONCERNING

Specimens received 11/7/67

K78 The following documents bear known handwriting and hand printing of CLARENCE ARTHUR PELTON:

Employee's Withholding Exemption Certificate
Employee Information card
Employee's Request For Group Insurance card
Application for employment with the Houston
Coca-Cola Bottling Company

Result of examination:

K78 is essentially lower-case hand printing and hence not fully comparable with the questioned hand printing in the address book, previously submitted with your airtel 9/6/67. However, nothing of particular interest or significance was noted as a result of a comparison of the known writing of CLARENCE ARTHUR PELTON, K78, and the questioned hand printing.

The submitted evidence was photographed and is returned herewith.

Tolson
DeLoach JCC:SJJ (2)
Mohr
Wick
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : MR. TOLSON

DATE: 10/28/67

FROM : D. S. SKILLMAN

SUBJECT:

Mr. Irving Davison called and said he would like to see you sometime for a few moments. I advised him you were only back at the office for a short period of time each day; that you were busily occupied while here and you had not been making any appointments for this reason.

He then said he had some information about two men (whose names he could furnish) who are putting up a lot of money to "smear our President" and he thought Mr. Hoover and you should have this information. He said he would be going to Dallas over the week-end for the football game and would return around Tuesday of next week.

I advised Mr. DeLoach of the call and he suggested you be informed of it before any action is taken and he suggested that Mr. Bishop and Mr. Adcock interview him at the Bureau.

Mr. Davidson said he would leave the matter in my hands and would talk to anyone I suggested. I advised him someone would be in touch with him.

DSS

94-4-3430-

62-111[illegible]

REC 39

62-109060-5836

15 NOV 8

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

REC 39

Tolson
DeLoach
Mohr
Bishop
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO : Mr. DeLoach

DATE: November 1, 1967

FROM : T. E. Bishop

SUBJECT: I. IRVING DAVIDSON

On 10-28-67 captioned individual telephonically requested an appointment with Mr. Tolson for the alleged purpose of discussing information concerning unnamed individuals who allegedly were planning to "smear our President." Pursuant to Mr. Tolson's instructions, Davidson was interviewed on Tuesday, 10-31-67, by SA Hobson Adcock and me.

Davidson told us he was recently approached by one Leonard Davidov whom he described as a business acquaintance who is President of Securities Associates, a Washington closed circuit and burglar alarm company. Davidov advised Davidson that an "Eastern group" was putting up a "ton of money" to learn the truth about the assassination of John F. Kennedy. Allegedly this group is working through one Hugh McDonald. Davidson said he understands that McDonald is a Police Commissioner in Los Angeles, California, and served as a "body guard" for Barry Goldwater during the last Presidential campaign. Davidson advised that Davidov told him McDonald is currently engaged in some sort of business arrangement with Howard Hughes, the Las Vegas, Nevada, multimillionaire businessman, which concerns a sale of helicopters to law enforcement agencies. McDonald is alleged to know that President Lyndon B. Johnson had prior knowledge of the plans to assassinate President Kennedy and that one George DeMohrenschildt was part of this conspiracy and supposedly was instrumental in the training of Lee Harvey Oswald for the actual murder.

Davidson claimed he advised Davidov to have nothing to do with any attempt to "smear" President Johnson; however, he was unsuccessful because Davidov has been promised a share in the police helicopters business if he will help McDonald. Davidson said Davidov approached him for the purpose of learning about DeMohrenschildt's background. Davidson admitted he has already contacted one Edward Cohen whom he described as a former Washington Post reporter, for help. He explained that Cohen had once planned to write a book about the Kennedy assassination, however, he had never completed it. Davidson advised that Cohen has approximately 100 pages of research material available for review. Davidson volunteered that when he secured this data he planned to turn it over to the FBI for perusal.

62-109060 - 5837

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Jones

REC 39

15 NOV 8 1967

(Continued - Over)

59 NOV 22 1967

HRA:pap
(6)

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

INFORMATION IN BUREAU FILES:

Bufiles contain nothing pertinent concerning Leonard Davidov.

Hugh McDonald is undoubtedly identical with Hugh C. McDonald who retired on 1-17-67 as Chief of Detectives, Los Angeles County Sheriff's Office. McDonald is a graduate in good standing of the 67th Session of the FBI National Academy. Bufiles indicate that news sources of 8-18-64 indicated that McDonald had been granted 90 days leave to act as a security officer for the Republican National Committee. His specific task was that of protecting Senator Barry Goldwater during the Presidential campaign. McDonald has always supported the FBI and often expressed his great admiration for it and for the Director. He is the inventor of the Identi-Kit, which is a process for using a series of negatives of facial characteristics which may be placed on top of each other to form a composite picture. This process is used to approximate a picture of a criminal for use of witnesses in identification.

George DeMohrenschildt, Polish born of Russian parents and a naturalized American citizen, is carried in Section B of the Reserve Index of our Dallas Office. He was a social acquaintance of Lee and Marina Oswald in Dallas prior to the assassination. Because of his Russian background, considerable speculation occurred during our investigation of the assassination that DeMohrenschildt might have been involved. Nothing was ever developed indicating this was so. In 1964 DeMohrenschildt took up residence in Haiti where he worked as a Consulting Engineer for the Government of that country. He returned to Dallas in November, 1966. DeMohrenschildt has been described as an unprincipled adventurer who has lived primarily by his wits. Married four times, he has been characterized as a braggart of poor moral character who has engaged in a number of illicit affairs.

The Edward Cohen mentioned by Davidson may be identical with Edward Stone Cohen who currently resides at 308 N Street, Southwest, Washington, D. C. He has never been the subject of an FBI investigation; however, our files indicate that Cohen allegedly was in contact this year with "Ramparts" magazine for the purpose of soliciting publication of an "expose" type of story on Overseas National Airways (ONA) and President Johnson's alleged association with it. Cohen was alleged to have indicated that many active and retired military officers are connected with ONA and Cohen felt such a story would create a big "smell" and would be most embarrassing to Mr. Johnson. In July, 1959, Edward Stone Cohen advised the State Department he planned to attend the Seventh World Youth Festival in Vienna, Austria, during the Summer of 1959. Our files further reveal that Wallace M. Cohen, Chevy Chase, Maryland, the father of Edward Stone Cohen,

 (Continued - Over)

was a former member of the National Lawyers Guild (NLG), having resigned in November, 1939. The NLG has been cited as a communist front by the House Committee on Un-American Activities. According to Davidson, the Edward Cohen he contacted currently is employed by another Government agency and he believes it is the Office of Economic Opportunity.

OBSERVATIONS:

It was obvious to SA Adcock and me that Davidson had come to the FBI hoping to get information about DeMohrenschildt. We gave him nothing. He was advised that if he wished to submit Cohen's material on DeMohrenschildt for review, we would accept it.

Davidson is a registered agent for several foreign principals including the Governments of Indonesia and Haiti. He has described himself in the past as a "five percenter, out to make a fast buck." Bufiles reflect that he is an unsavory individual.

During yesterday's interview, he alleged his only concern was that of protecting President Johnson from being "smeared," however, it is strongly believed that his real motive was that of seeking information on DeMohrenschildt and McDonald. In support of this, it is noted that prior to coming to Bureau Headquarters he had already contacted Edward Cohen for background information on DeMohrenschildt and spent the previous weekend in Dallas, Texas, allegedly for the purpose of attending a football game. However, Dallas is also the residence of DeMohrenschildt.

This is not the first time we have received allegations concerning DeMohrenschildt. On 4-3-67, William L. Oltmans, Dutch representative in the U.S. of the Netherlands Television Company (NTC), contacted our New York Office and advised that NTC had received information from an informant in Western Europe that DeMohrenschildt was the principal organizer of the assassination of President Kennedy. It was alleged that DeMohrenschildt's brother, Dimitri, was a participant and possibly the second assassin who fired from the woods simultaneously with Oswald. According to Oltmans, NTC was making inquiries in the U.S. and planned to release a story to the public in the near future. Our files contain no derogatory information concerning Dimitri Von Mohrenschildt, brother of George. Dimitri was a professor of languages, Dartmouth College, Hanover, New Hampshire, at the time of the assassination.

RECOMMENDATION:

None. For information.

Domestic Intelligence Division

INFORMATIVE NOTE

Date 11/3/67

William Wayne Dalzell was active in anti-Castro Cuban activities New Orleans area in the early 1960's. We have previously received report that Garrison desired to question Dalzell as to his knowledge of possible anti-Castro Cubans being involved in the assassination. We received no information during our ipvestigation of the assassination that Dalzell was ever acquainted with Lee Harvey Oswald or involved in any manner in the assassination of President Kennedy.

Inasmuch as data in the attached teletype appeared in news media, no dissemination will be made of it.

REL:chs

62-109060-5838

TELETYPE

FBI WASH DC

FBI NEW ORLS

542GPM URGENT 11-3-67 CDC

TO DIRECTOR 62-109060 AND DALLAS 89-43

FROM NEW ORLEANS 89-69

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEXAS, NOV. TWENTYTWO, SIXTYTHREE. MISCELLANEOUS - INFO CONCERNING, OO: DALLAS.

THE TIMES- PICAYUNE IN ITS ISSUE OF NOV. THREE INSTANT, REPORTED THAT WILLIAM DALZELL, WHO DESCRIBED HIMSELF AS A PETROLEUM CONSULTANT TO THE ETHIOPIAN GOVERNMENT, APPEARED AS A WITNESS BEFORE THE ORLEANS PARISH GRAND JURY IN CONNECTION WITH DA JIM GARRISON'S ASSASSINATION PROBE. DALZELL WAS QUOTED AS SAYING THAT THE REASON FOR HIS BEING CALLED AS A WITNESS CONCERNS THE KENNEDY ASSASSINATION, THE BACK-GROUND OF IT. DALZELL DESCRIBED HIMSELF AS AN EARLY FOE OF FIDEL CASTRO AND SAID HE HAD FOUNDED A SHORT WAVE RADIO PROGRAM KNOWN AS FREE VOICE OF LATIN AMERICA AND A GROUP KNOWN AS FRIENDS OF DEMOCRATIC CUBA.

62-109060-5838

DEC 39 EX-104

NOV 7 1967

THE ARTICLE REPORTED THAT DA GARRISON ANNOUNCED THAT ANY FURTHER ARRESTS IN CONNECTION WITH THE KENNEDY

END PAGE ONE

62 NOV 13 1967

MR. DELOACH FOR THE DIRECTOR

Xerox-1

ASSASSINATION PROBE WOULD COME AFTER THE CONSPIRACY TRIAL OF CLAY L. SHAW.

INFORMATION CONCERNING WILLIAM WAYNE DALZELL IS CONTAINED IN NEW ORLEANS TELETYPE TO BUREAU DATED MAY SEVEN LAST.

NO LHM BEING SUBMITTED.

END

GJM

FBI WASH DC

TU CLRP

CC- MR. SULLIVAN

GENERAL INVESTIGATIVE DIVISION

Attorney [redacted] Bruner, Dallas, who represents Mrs. Clyde W. Paschall, previously contacted our Dallas Office concerning a color movie film Mrs. Paschall took of the Presidential Parade on 11/22/63 and the Dealey Plaza after the assassination.

This film was alleged to have been turned over to our Dallas Office and following a review, it was returned since it had no value. Bruner is attempting to sell the film to Life Magazine who indicated to him it was a duplicate and he inquired whether we had inadvertently returned a duplicate rather than an original. This matter was thoroughly checked. Bruner was advised we did not retain the film or make a copy. Attached reveals Bruner has apologized for the trouble he has caused since Life Magazine states the film in their possession is the original.

KMR:dcs

62-109060-5839

FD-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

FBI

Date: 11/2/67

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____ (Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, DALLAS (89-43)

RE: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
NOVEMBER 22, 1963, DALLAS, TEXAS
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING

Re Bureau teletype, 10/20/67, advising that Attorney FRED BRUNER should be contacted and advised that the Bureau did not make or retain a copy of the film that he had referred to. BRUNER was so advised and was most appreciative.

On this date Attorney BRUNER called and stated that he wanted to apologize most profusely for the trouble that he had caused the FBI. He stated that Mrs. ARCH SWANK, a representative of Life Magazine that he had been dealing with in connection with the film belonging to Mrs. PATSY PASCHALL, had on yesterday afternoon returned from New York to Dallas and had advised him that Life had been mistaken and that the film which Life had was not a duplicate, but was the original. BRUNER stated that he was working out a deal with Life, but felt that possibly this was just an effort on their part to try to beat him down on his price.

Above is for the information of the Bureau and Birmingham.

cc - Mr. Bishop

62-109060-5839

REC 39

15 NOV 4 1967

3 - Bureau
1 - Birmingham (Info)
1 - Dallas
JGS:mfr
(5)

53 NOV 15 1967

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

FD-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

FBI

Date: 11/3/67

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____ (Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, DALLAS (89-43) (P)

RE: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
DALLAS, TEXAS, 11/22/63
MISCELLANEOUS -
INFORMATION CONCERNING

OO - DALLAS

Re Dallas teletype to Bureau and New Orleans, 11/3/67.

Enclosed herewith for each the Bureau and New Orleans is one copy of a newspaper clipping appearing in the Dallas Times Herald, Dallas, Texas, on 11/2/67, concerning the assassination of President KENNEDY, a summary of which article was furnished the Bureau and New Orleans by Dallas teletype of 11/3/67.

3 - Bureau (encl-1)
1 - New Orleans (encl-1)(89-69)(info)
1 - Dallas
RPG:jeg
(5)

REC 6 62-109060-5840

14 NOV. 6 1967

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Garrison Probe Figure Claims Shot

A former Dallas County deputy sheriff with a story to tell about the assassination of President Kennedy claimed Thursday that someone took a shot at him.

Roger Craig, who resigned from the sheriff's office last July after 8 years to become a private investigator for a bail bondsman, said the incident occurred Wednesday morning in a parking lot at Carroll and Columbia in East Dallas.

"The shot — it sounded like a pistol — came from behind me and went over my left ear," he said in a interview. "I could feel the wind."

Craig, 31, said he believed his going to New Orleans last week for interrogation by Dist. Atty. Jim Garrison was probably connected with the attempt on his life. He said he was tailed while in New Orleans last Wednesday and Thursday and "the tail" has continued since he returned to Dallas.

Graig's story is that immediately after the assassination of President Kennedy Nov. 22, 1963, at the triple underpass, he saw a man, whom he identifies as Lee Harvey Oswald, run from the direction of the Texas School Book Depository Building and jump into a slow-moving automobile — a green Nash Rambler station wagon.

The man driving the vehicle, said Craig, was "strongly-built, and dark." Craig said Garrison showed him movie-type pictures while in New Orleans last week which show two federal agents arresting this same man in front of the depository earlier and then releasing him.

Craig said he had not reported Wednesday's shooting incident to Dallas police because he wasn't sure Garrison wanted him to.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

Page # 274

"The Dallas Times Herald"
Dallas, Texas

Date: 11/2/67
Edition:
Author:
Editor:
Title: Felix R. McKnight

Character:
or
Classification:
Submitting Office:
☐ Being Investigated Dallas

FD-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

FBI

Date: 11/3/67

Transmit the following in PLAIN TEXT
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, NEW ORLEANS (89-69)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
DALLAS, TEXAS, 11/22/63
MISCELLANEOUS - INFO CONCERNING
OO: DALLAS

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are two newspaper articles appearing in New Orleans newspapers concerning the assassination of President KENNEDY.

Enclosed for Dallas and Miami are one copy each of these two newspaper articles.

REC 5 62-109060-5841

NOT RECORDED
3 NOV 7 1967

(3) - Bureau (Encl. 2)
1 - Dallas (89-43) (Encl. 2)
1 - Miami (Encl. 2)
1 - New Orleans

ECW:jab
(6)

C. C. - Bishop

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

62 NOV 16 1967

(Mount Clipping In Space Below)

Novel Files $10 Million Garrison Suit

Dist. Atty. Jim Garrison and the publishers of Playboy Magazine have been sued for $10 million for alleged libel by former New Orleans bar operator Gordon Novel.

Novel, 29, who now lives in Columbus, Ohio, has been called a "most important" witness by Garrison in the probe of the John F. Kennedy assassination.

In his Federal District Court suit in Chicago he charges that Playboy printed comments in an interview with Garrison that were "false and misleading." The interview caused him irreparable damage, said Novel.

Last May Novel filed a $50 million suit in Federal Court here against Garrison and members of Truth ~~and Consequences Inc.~~, an organization helping the Kennedy probe financially. However, he withdrew this action rather than return to New Orleans and give a deposition in the case.

Novel, former operator of the Jamaican Village, was represented in Chicago by Elmer Gertz, who also served as attorney for the late Jack Ruby, who shot Lee Harvey Oswald, accused Kennedy assassin.

Recently Novel testified before the Baton Rouge Grand Jury investigating allegations of organized crime in Louisiana, after being granted immunity from arrest. Garrison had sought unsuccessfully to extradite him in connection with an alleged conspiracy to burglarize a Houma munitions building.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE 4

STATES-ITEM

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Date: 11-2-67

Edition:

Author: REDCOMET

Editor:

Title: ASSASSINATION O. PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, DALLAS, TE 11-22-63

Character: AFO

or

Classification: 89--

Submitting Office: N.O., LA.

☐ Being Investigated

5841

ENCLOSURE

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

DA, Publishers Sued by Novel

$10 Million in Libel Damages Asked

Former New Orleans bar operator Gordon Novel filed a $10 million libel suit in federal court in Chicago Wednesday against District Attorney Jim Garrison and publishers of Playboy magazine.

The 29-year-old Novel, who now lives in Columbus, Ohio, was labeled a "most important" witness by Garrison in his probe of the John F. Kennedy assassination.

In May Novel filed a $50 million suit in federal court here against Garrison and members of Truth or Consequences Inc., a group helping to finance the DA's probe, but two weeks later he withdrew the suit rather than return to New Orleans to make a deposition in the case.

Novel charged Wednesday that Playboy printed comments in an interview with Garrison which were "false and defamatory." He said the interview caused him irreparable character damage.

In the former suit, $10 million also was sought from Garrison and various amounts from members of the supporting organization. Then he charged that the named defendants ruined his reputation and had "malicious and scandalous words" published about him.

Former operator of the Jamaican Village, Novel was represented in Chicago by Elmer Gertz, who also served as attorney for the late Jack Ruby, who shot Lee Harvey Oswald, accused Kennedy assassin.

Novel recently testified before the Baton Rouge Grand Jury investigating allegations of organized crime in Louisiana, after being granted immunity from arrest. Garrison had sought to extradite him in connection with an alleged conspiracy to burglarize a Houma mortuary building.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE 23

SECTION 1

TIMES PICAYUNE

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Date: 11-2-67
Edition:
Author:
Editor:
Title: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEX. 11-22-63
Character: AFO
or
Classification: 89-
Submitting Office: N.O., LA.

☐ Being Investigated

58-11

Domestic Intelligence Division

INFORMATIVE NOTE

Date 11/3/67

News media reported 11/2/67 that Roger Craig, former Dallas County Deputy Sheriff, claimed someone shot at him 11/1/67 in Dallas. Craig told newsmen he felt an attempt was made on his life because he has been in contact with New Orleans District Attorney James C. Garrison.

Dallas Office interviewed Craig 11/25/63 in connection with his claim that an individual he subsequently identified as Lee Harvey Oswald, departed the Texas School Book Depository Building immediately following the assassination in a station wagon driven by unknown man. Craig's statements were never corroborated. Investigation disclosed Oswald left the Texas School Book Depository Building by bus and later transferred to a taxicab to proceed to his rooming house. This was corroborated by several witnesses.

ACTION:

None. For information.

REL:as Rel

62-109060-5842

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

NOV 1 1967

TELETYPE

FBI WASH DC

FBI DALLAS

1057AM URGENT 11-3-67 KJH

TO DIRECTOR (62-109060) AND NEW ORLEANS (89-69)

FROM DALLAS (89-43) 2P)

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEXAS, NOV. TWENTYTWO, NINETEEN SIXTYTHREE, MISC. - INFO CONCERNING. OO DL.

THE DALLAS TIMES HERALD ON NOV. TWO LAST, ON PAGE A27, CARRIED ARTICLE CAPTIONED "GARRISON PROBE FIGUPE CLAIMS SHOT." THIS ARTICLE STATED ROGER CRAIG, FORMER DALLAS COUNTY DEPUTY SHERIFF WHO RESIGNED FROM DALLAS COUNTY SO LAST JULY, AFTER EIGHT YEARS TO BECOME A PRIVATE INVESTIGATOR FOR A BAIL BONDSMAN, HAD STATED SOMEONE SHOT AT HIM WEDNESDAY MORNING NOV. ONE LAST IN A PARKING LOT AT CARROLL AND COLUMBIA STREETS IN EAST DALLAS.

ARTICLE CONTINUED THAT CRAIG SAID HE BELIEVED HIS GOING TO NEW ORLEANS LAST WEEK FOR INTERROGATION BY DA JIM GARRISON WAS PROBABLY CONNECTED WITH THE ATTEMPT ON HIS LIFE. ARTICLE STATED CRAIG HAD INDICATED HE WAS "TAILED" WHILE IN NEW ORLEANS ON LAST WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY, OCT TWENTYFIVE AND TWENTYSIX, LAST, AND IS STILL BEING "TAILED" IN DALLAS.

END PAGE ONE

MR. DELOACH FOR THE DIRECTOR

62-109060-5942

REC-44

NOV 8 1967

5 - [illegible]

59 NOV 13 1967

THE ARTICLE SUMMARIZED INFORMATION FURNISHED BY CRAIG DURING THE ASSASSINATION INVESTIGATION WITH RESPECT TO HIS HAVING IDENTIFIED INDIVIDUAL LEAVING TSBD AND ENTERING VEHICLE AS LEE HARVEY OSWALD. ARTICLE STATED CRAIG HAD NOT REPORTED SHOOTING TO DALLAS POLICE BECAUSE HE WAS NOT SURE GARRISON WANTED HIM TO.

REPORT OF SA ROBERT P. GEMBERLING DATED NOV. THIRTY, SIXTY THREE, CAPTIONED "LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA., IS -R -CUBA" ON PAGE 42 REFLECTS INTERVIEW OF SHERIFF BILL DECKER, DALLAS, ON DEC. NINE, SIXTYTHREE, AS TO HIS EVALUATION OF CRAIG'S PREVIOUS REMARKS INDICATED IN INTERVIEWS DESCRIBED ABOVE.

REPORT OF SA ROBERT P. GEMBERLING DATED APRIL FIFTEEN, SIXTYFOUR, IN LEE HARVEY OSWALD CAPTION CASE, REFLECTS INTERVIEW OF CRAIG ON MAR. THIRTYONE, SIXTYFOUR WHICH INTERVIEW DOES NOT RELATE TO INCIDENT ABOUT INDIVIDUAL BELIEVED TO BE OSWALD ENTERING VEHICLE.

NO LHM BEING SUBMITTED.

END

SAA

FBI WASH DC

CC- MR. SULLIVAN

Courtesy FBI ARRC

Routing Slip
FD-4 (Rev. 1-20-67)

Date October 30, 1967

To:
XX Director
Att.:
☐ SAC
☐ ASAC
☐ Supv.
☐ Agent
☐ SE
☐ IC
☐ CC
☐ Steno
☐ Clerk

FILE # BUFILE 62-109060
OTT 163-364

Title ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, 11/22/63, DALLAS, TEXAS
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING

REC 17

ACTION DESIRED

☐ Acknowledge	☐ Open Case
☐ Assign ____ Reassign ____	☐ Prepare lead cards
☐ Bring file	☐ Prepare tickler
☐ Call me	☐ Recharge serials
☐ Correct	☐ Return assignment card
☐ Deadline ____	☐ Return file
☐ Deadline passed	☐ Return serials
☐ Delinquent	☐ Search and return
☐ Discontinue	☐ See me
☐ Expedite	☐ Send Serials
☐ File	☐ Submit new charge out
☐ For information	☐ Submit report by NOV 8 1967
☐ Initial & return	☐ Type
☐ Leads need attention	

☐ Return with explanation or notation as to action taken

17 62-109060-5843

Attached is a clipping from the November 1967 edition of Canadian magazine "Maclean's Reports" re captioned matter.

XXX LEGAT
Office OTTAWA

See reverse side

54 NOV 16 1967

For Negroes in Halifax, Black Power v. ping pong

IN THE 40 BLOCKS of Halifax just north of Citadel Hill, dingy clapboard tenements house most of the city's 10,000 Negroes. Here, racial tension and poverty are the way of life. Large families of Negroes are commonly jammed into two or three rooms. Negro teenagers and young adults, whose main meeting place is the dimly lit streets of the neighborhood, are regularly harassed by white police officers dutifully enforcing laws against rowdyism and loitering.

Though the gradual closing of Africville ended one notorious ghetto, the only effect of that seemingly progressive move, has, in reality, been to shift the Negro problem in Halifax from the edge of the city to midtown, where it is now growing bigger and more dangerous.

As in the U.S., Negro leaders in Halifax differ in their militancy toward the white community. But they agree that Halifax could easily get what it fears most from its Negro quarters: a race riot.

"Negro riots could break out in Halifax any time now," says Buddy Daye, 37, a former boxer who is Human Rights chairman of the influential, moderate Nova Scotia Association for the Advancement of Colored Peoples.

An even more pointed warning comes from Rocky Jones, a bearded, 26-year-old youth leader, whose advocacy of Black Power puts him at odds with the NSAACP. "The Negro people are going to rebel," he says, "and it's up to the white powers to do something about the Negro condition."

The two leaders' differing approaches to their race problems were never more pointedly illustrated than during an incident that occurred last August 31. After a rock 'n' roll session that night, three Negro youths got into a scuffle and were arrested. Angered, 40 other young Negroes stormed into Gerrish and Gottingen streets, hurling bricks and bottles. They defied the first dozen police sent to bring them under control, injuring one policeman and damaging a patrol car.

At one point with the march temporarily stalled, Buddy Daye, who lives near by, managed to draw off eight of the most belligerent members of the mob (he says he took guns from two of them), took them over to his place and kept them talking out their hatred until 4 a.m.

Meanwhile, Rocky Jones persuaded the others to keep marching another eight blocks — to the police station. On the station steps, the marchers encountered Chief Verdun Mitchell and demanded that he release his three prisoners immediately or place the entire crowd under mass arrest. The two sides argued for two hours. At 3:30 a.m. the chief compromised and let the crowd into the station to visit the prisoners. By dawn, the visitors had left peaceably.

For his part in the protest, the NSAACP publicly denounced Rocky Jones. Soon after, Buddy Daye was appointed by city council to serve as a youth organizer in the district.

Later, Mayor Allan O'Brien began setting up a committee to expedite Daye's program of recreational activities, with NSAACP approval. This is hardly what the NSAACP's president, Gus Wedderburn, had in mind, however, when he recently urged the mayor undertake a serious study of the Negroes' problems in Halifax.

Rocky Jones, on the other hand, doesn't want a study — he wants immediate reforms in such basic areas as housing and employment. Because they cover only buildings of five or more dwelling units, Nova Scotia's open-housing laws prohibit racial segregation only in overcrowded tenements and in apartments too expensive for Negroes. And while Halifax employers will accept applications from Negroes, they seldom hire them for any but the most menial jobs. (There are no Negroes on the police force, for instance.)

Rocky Jones doesn't believe his people will get such situations reformed merely by appealing to the moral principles of the white community. He says they must be able to bargain with the white establishment from a position of political and economic power. Jones has been teaching as much to members of his Kwacha ("Freedom") Club, a fluctuating group of 50 to 100 Negroes, age 15 to 25. The club's sessions aren't always orderly, and its dances run loud and late. As a result, the club has just been kicked out of its third premises in three years.

Now, with Buddy Daye moving into the youth field with city council's blessing and several other advantages (he commands the full resources of the Neighborhood Centre, which coordinates welfare in the district), Rocky Jones' influence could suffer.

In any case, the new competition brings up a vital question: Who's likely to do more to avert the danger of face riots in Halifax — Rocky Jones, a Black Power advocate urging young Negroes to examine their relationship to white society, or Buddy Daye, a congenial moderate trying to distract them with volleyball and ping pong and a lot of dandy games?

MURRAY BARNARD

How NOT to inherit from a long-lost uncle

Here's a perfectly legal come-on that seems to leave everybody a loser

HOW WOULD YOU feel if your name was Ralph Hanna Young and you got an important-looking document in the mail one day announcing that a Frank Young had died in California, leaving an estate of $17,556.88?

"I felt like a millionaire," says the real Ralph Hanna Young, an unemployed railway engineer in Toronto. Then he grew suspicious. After all, the notice didn't say he was an heir to Frank Young's estate; it merely offered to send along "documents containing information about the administration of the estate and personal history of the deceased" — if the recipient would sign a request form and send $4. Aware that his only relative in the U.S. is (a) not named Young, and (b) alive in Seattle, Ralph Young suspected a swindle. He phoned the police.

Actually, the document the postman dropped into Ralph Young's letter slot that day was neither windfall nor swindle. It was just one of 10,000 notifications that have gone out since last February to Canadians in Vancouver, Winnipeg, Toronto, Montreal and Halifax, from an enterprising California firm called Legal Research and Index.

LRI's routine is simple: It explores public records in Los Angeles County Court to discover what people with fairly common surnames have recently died and left estates unclaimed. Then the company goes through telephone directories from all over the United States and Canada, selects several thousand people with the same surname and mails them the legal-looking notification of the death.

The chances of any one of those people being related to the deceased are, of course, extremely remote. But one person in 40, on the average, can't resist spending $4 to find out.

"It's not illegal," concedes Tom Rimmer of the Metropolitan Toronto Better Business Bureau, "it's just a nice way of making a bundle."

Actually, it's not even *that* — so far, according to Dennis Von Aldenbruck, who runs LRI. Each mass mailing, he says, averages only 200 returns worth $800 — only half the cost of getting 8,000 letters out.

"Things are a little rough now," he says, "but we hope eventually to break into the black."

One break that would help: a higher yield of *bona fide*, publicizable heirs. So far, out of some 100,000 letters LRI has sent out to people

PETERSON ON THE PROWL



"Any other suggestions — besides Mr. Trudeau's that we get the Company of Young Canadians to arrange a last-ditch love-in between the RIN and the IODE?"

with nine different surnames, Von Aldenbruck has found just one genuine heir — Frederick Spencer Powell of Philadelphia.

Powell and his lawyer both decline to discuss many of the details of his progress in claiming an estate of $178,000 left by his long-lost brother, who died in California last December.

"I understand," says Powell, "that there are some mortgages against the estate and I might wind up with nothing."

EARL MCRAE

Backstage in Ottawa

Should some "news" be kept secret?

Don't ask the newsmen on Parliament Hill — they can't agree either

BY THE TIME these words appear, two colleagues — Charles Lynch of Southam News Services and Don Attfield of the CBC — will have served their three-week sentence of exile and returned to the parliamentary press gallery. But their restoration will not mark the end of a perennial dispute in the newspaper trade, any more than their offense (reporting an off-the-record speech by John Diefenbaker to a dinner at which the gallery was his host) marked the beginning of it.

The last member arraigned on a comparable charge before the gallery executive happened to be me. Of another off-record Diefenbaker speech, the one delivered to the annual press gallery dinner in 1964, I remarked in this space that it was "the best he had ever produced for such an occasion." Some people took the view that any reference whatever to the gallery dinner was a violation of secrecy. I was asked to "explain" but no censure was voted; the executive accepted the assurance that no breach of confidence was intended and seemed to agree that none had actually taken place.

On some previous occasions the reaction was more severe. On one of Prince Philip's brief visits to Ottawa, no press conference was scheduled but the gallery asked if he would at least come over for a drink. Government House agreed to recommend this if assured that it would be a purely social affair, about which nothing would be written. The gallery gave the assurance, and Prince Philip came. One member (now dead) defied the ban and wrote the story anyway, to the annoyance of His Royal Highness, the embarrassment of Government House, and the fury of fellow members, who had been not only shamed and betrayed, but also scooped. The culprit was haled before the executive and suspended for two weeks. (Whether the sentence was carried out is debatable; he left next day on vacation, and resumed normal duty when he got back.)

Charles Lynch: his brief "exile" didn't settle the basic issue.



Another incident was Mackenzie King's speech to the 1948 gallery dinner, reaffirming his intention to retire (which he'd already announced in a public address months before). Old as the news was, the Canadian Press thought it too important to ignore. The CP bureau chief telephoned the prime minister next morning (Sunday) and got his permission to print it. Naturally, the prime minister didn't mind, but the rival British United Press was furious—all the more so because the PM's speech, or a rehearsal of it, was first delivered to a luncheon given by the BUP bureau chief, Norman MacLeod. However, the gallery took no action. This incident may have been the origin of the view that secrecy at gallery dinners is intended to conceal not important news, but only indiscreet behavior.

Even the latter convention has not always been respected. Recently in a magazine article, extracted from his new book, Max Ferguson described (quite inaccurately, according to my own recollection) a *contretemps* involving George Drew, the Conservative leader. Ferguson was present at that gallery dinner only as a guest and was perhaps never cautioned about the taboo on reporting; but the magazine is edited and published by ex-members of the gallery and is responsible for what it prints.

Admittedly, some journalists carry the off-the-record commitment to an extreme. Probably the ultimate was achieved when the gallery decided, by majority vote, that its own proceedings should be secret. But the dissenting minority proclaimed at the time that it had no intention of obeying this rule, and there has never been any serious attempt to enforce it.

At the opposite extreme, some maintain that "nothing is ever off the record," and that no reporter should ever go to any gathering where an off-the-record commitment is accepted. Carried to its logical conclusion, this would mean no honest reporter could ever accept an invitation to dinner. Some other guest might innocently mistake him for a gentleman, and let fall a remark not intended for publication.

BLAIR FRASER

62-109060

Did this man happen

Here's what a Winnipeg salesman can add to James Garrison's "conspiracy" case

THE WINNIPEG International Airport terminal, with its 42,546 square feet of Solex glass curtain walls, looks almost light enough to take off. Inside this $18,000,000 monument to the Department of Transport the decor is determinedly modern, with $35,000 worth of art objects including enormous geometric murals by prairie professors and metal sculptures imported from Toronto. There are fountains, birch trees, chairs that seem to have been made of chicken wire, a split-level black-carpeted lounge called the Horizon Room, and, under a milk-white ceiling illuminated by 8,000 fluorescent tubes, a marble-tiled mezzanine the size of a football field.

On February 13, 1964, in this improbably exotic setting, where James Bond might have struggled with SMERSH, an overweight Winnipeg salesman named Richard Giesbrecht was caught up in the maelstrom that had begun in Dallas three months before and continues to this day. Giesbrecht believes he was a witness to nothing less than a meeting of two men who had conspired to kill President John F. Kennedy, and swears that a third man, a burly, suitably ominous figure with a smashed nose and flushed cheeks, played a bizarre cat-and-mouse game with him all over the mezzanine to frighten him into silence.

"Too big" for FBI

Ever since, Giesbrecht, a palpably sincere and rational 35-year-old Mennonite with four children, has swung between fear and frustration. Fear that the disclosure of his identity — his name is revealed here publicly for the first time — would lead to harassment by cranks, or worse. (He is aware that 20 or so people tenuously linked to investigations of an alleged conspiracy have died since November, 1963.) Frustration because he believes that the FBI deliberately squelched his story. Giesbrecht talked to an agent named Merryl Nelson whom he contacted through the U.S. consulate in Winnipeg. He says that Nelson remarked, "This looks like the break we've been waiting for" — only to tell him a few months later to forget the whole thing. "It's too big," Nelson is supposed to have said. "We can't protect you in Canada."

Then, last February 23, visiting a hospitalized friend, Giesbrecht saw a newspaper photograph of David W. Ferrie, a New Orleans pilot who had been found dead, ostensibly of a hemorrhage caused by a ruptured blood vessel — although he had left behind two suicide notes. There was something about the photograph that struck Giesbrecht. There was something familiar about the man's inordinately bushy eyebrows. Then it came to him that this was one of the men he had encountered at the airport three years before.

The picture's caption revealed that, before he died, Ferrie had told reporters that he'd been pegged as a "getaway pilot" by Jim Garrison, the New Orleans district attorney, who was conducting an independent investigation of Kennedy's death. Garrison concurred. "We had reached a decision to arrest him," he said. "Apparently we waited too long." Then the flamboyant D.A. added three lines that reverberated around the world: "My staff and I solved the assassination weeks ago. I wouldn't say this if we didn't have the evidence beyond the shadow of a doubt. We know the key individuals, the cities involved and how it was done."

The DA calls

All that was last February. Throughout the spring and summer, Garrison had neither put up nor shut up, although he professed himself ready to reveal his findings at the trial this fall of Clay Shaw, a prominent New Orleans businessman arrested on March 1 on charges of conspiring to assassinate John F. Kennedy. (Most of the U.S. press attempted to discredit Garrison's case against Shaw, but a panel of three judges and a grand jury ruled that there was sufficient evidence to hold him for trial.) Garrison believes that Shaw, Ferrie, Lee Harvey Oswald, Jack Ruby and others — most of them hair-trigger anti-Castroites — conspired to kill Kennedy because of his plan for a *détente* with Cuba, and because Kennedy was cracking down on CIA-supported anti-Castro activity in Dallas, Miami and New Orleans. There is the chilling suggestion that, some time in the early fall of 1963, in New Orleans, a sizeable group of Right-wing extremists, deranged adventurers and Cuban exiles abruptly switched targets — from Castro to Kennedy.

With the help of the Winnipeg *Free Press*, which had printed an account of his story without using his name, Giesbrecht finally got in touch with an authority who wanted to use his testimony, and who did not, as he puts it, "just tell me to shut up about it": Jim Garrison. One of Garrison's assistants called Giesbrecht in March and expressed extreme interest in what he had overheard. There were more calls from the D.A.'s office to check details. In late September Giesbrecht

Authorized as second-class mail, Post Office Department, Ottawa.

upon John Kennedy's

agreed tentatively to testify at Clay Shaw's trial, although Mrs. Giesbrecht was afraid to see her husband get mixed up in the case.

What spurred Giesbrecht to agree to testify was a call he had got in early summer from Garrison himself. "He told me that my evidence would be a great help to him, and that the pieces locked perfectly into place, although he didn't explain how. He confirmed that Ferrie had been in Winnipeg at the time and he said that no people from Winnipeg were involved. Maybe these men were making connections to Minneapolis or Chicago. They just happened to be here when I ran into them."

On that day, February 13, 1964, Giesbrecht had set up an appointment with a client who worked at nearby Bristol Aircraft. He arrived at the airport early, shortly after 2 p.m., to have his first look inside the new terminal. He sauntered around, went into the Horizon Room, had one drink, a Moscow Mule, walked out to have a look at Gerald Gladstone's sculpture, *Solar Cone*, in a fountain courtyard near the lounge, called his client, found he had more time to kill, returned to the lounge, sat at the same table half-way along a wall of windows and ordered a Seven-Up. Two men had taken the adjacent table. His back to them, Giesbrecht planned his sales approach and did some figuring on his weekly calendar pad. At some point, probably at about 2.45 p.m., he became aware that his neighbors were discussing the assassination in a way that seemed to implicate them.

He started to listen, then to take notes. It seemed to him that one of the men had a "Latin" accent; the other, the one he later concluded was Ferrie, an "American" accent. The voices were rather high-pitched, precise-sounding. He sensed that both men were homosexuals.

Oswald a pawn

"I got the impression that a man named Isaacs was to have been the assassin or one of them, but that he had taken on Oswald to do the dirty work," Giesbrecht says. "In the opinion of these men Oswald was a psycho. One of them said, 'How did Isaacs get mixed up with a psycho like that?' The man I think of as Ferrie wondered how much Oswald had passed on to his wife or, for that matter, anyone else. Being mixed up with Oswald had been a foolish thing. Ferrie said that Isaacs could be seen on some film of Kennedy getting off a plane shortly before the assassination. These men assured each other that when a man named Hochman or Hoffman got to Isaacs all loose ends would be tied up. He would also make sure that a certain car was destroyed. Ferrie said there was more money now at their disposal than ever. They discussed a meeting to be held at the Townhouse Motor Hotel in Kansas City, Missouri, on March 18. There had been no meeting since early November of 1963."

During all this time Giesbrecht was hunched over his calendar pad, straining to pick up the low voices over the piped-in music, the muffled shriek of engines through the twin-paned windows and the conversation of about a dozen other people in the big dim room. He was aware of some girls at a corner table who laughed a lot.

"Auntie" flies in

There was more. The meeting would be registered under the name of a textile firm. Ferrie mentioned an "aunt" who would be flying in from California. A name that sounded like Romeniuk came up several times. Ferrie asked about paper or merchandise coming out of Nevada. Latin Accent said it was too risky and that a house or shop had been closed down at a place called Mercury. He said that "a good shipment" had reached Caracas from Newport. There was some speculation that investigation of Kennedy's death would not end if the Warren Commission found Oswald guilty.

Giesbrecht managed to get a fast look at the man he later said was Ferrie. "I told the FBI that he had the oddest hair and eyebrows I'd ever seen," he says. "The eyebrows were wide and sort of streaky. The hair was very shiny and it started quite



At this table in Winnipeg's airport, Ric overhearing two men who may have been

62-109060-584

assassins?

far back on his head." (According to press reports, Ferrie wore a bright red wig and false eyebrows to conceal burns he had suffered years before. Giesbrecht says he didn't notice the color of his hair.) It seemed to him that the man resembled Stan Laurel "when he gets that look as if he's going to cry." Giesbrecht didn't really see the second man's face; they were sitting back to back. He noticed that his chin and neck were badly pock-marked and that he wore a hearing aid in his right ear. Both men were in their middle or late 40's; both wore light tweed suits and loafers.

Perhaps Giesbrecht was doing too much craning around in his chair. At any rate, two things happened almost simultaneously. The first was that he became aware he was being stared at by a man sitting alone across a corner of the lounge, in front of a metal drapery separating the lounge and the dining room. The second was that the conversation behind him changed, became innocuous. He can remember Ferrie saying that he had flown an airplane like one on the apron outside the window — a small, executive plane, Giesbrecht thinks it was, with two propellers.

"I felt a wee bit jittery or excited," he says. "I felt uneasy, uncomfortable. I put on my overcoat. The conversation had stopped. This third man was just staring at me. He was sort of an ugly man. He had a nose that seemed flat, a fighter's nose. It was a piggy nose. He was very fair, with very flushed cheeks. He was in his early thirties, a big man, odd-looking. I had to walk by him to get out."

Giesbrecht, feeling uneasy, hurried past Gladstone's *Solar Cone* into the mezzanine, turned left and headed for a newsstand that forms an island in the middle of the 300-foot-long waiting area. He asked a saleslady if there were police in the airport. There was an RCMP detachment, Room 24. To get there Giesbrecht started to walk toward a covered bridge joining the terminal and the administration unit. He stopped. On the middle of three steps at the near end of the bridge was the man who had been staring at him in the Horizon Room. He was staring at Giesbrecht again.

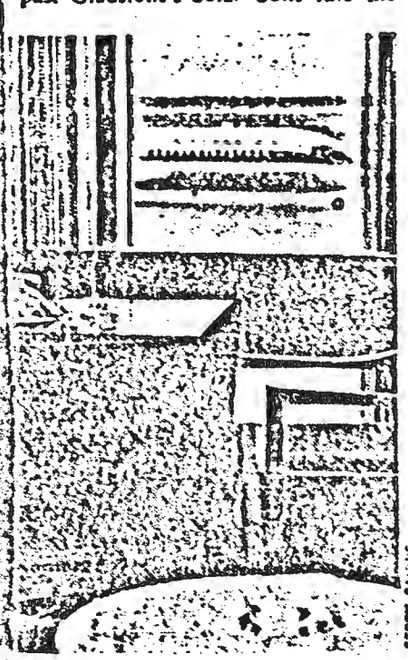
"I felt uneasy," Giesbrecht says. He turned around, went back into the newsstand and asked where the nearest phone was. He walked into the mezzanine again, turned left and walked 100 feet or so, turned left again past a Walter Yarwood metal sculpture that crouches over a fountain in another courtyard, to a bank of 10 telephones mounted on a blue tile wall. Giesbrecht picked up the sixth phone, called the Winnipeg RCMP number, got on to a corporal, introduced himself and glanced to his right.

Tattooed stranger

"The same man, the third man, was just about a yard away. He was right on me. So I just hung up and walked away. I don't remember how much I said to the RCMP. As I hung up the phone I felt too uneasy to look at his face, but I noticed that he had markings on his fingers. I think they were tattoos. I walked into a large flight room, at gates two and three, where there were a lot of people. I stayed in there for a while and then I went out again and down the stairs at the north end of the mezzanine and into the parking lot. I drove away from the airport and then I did a sort of foolish thing. I never bothered about my client, and not only that, when I got about a mile away from the airport I took the notes and tore them up and burned them. Ask me why and I don't know. I rewrote the notes as best I could that night at home and hid them in a dresser drawer."

Giesbrecht doesn't have any pat explanations about what he overheard, but he says he believes that a conspiracy killed Kennedy. He says he is glad to be able to help Garrison, especially since he found his earlier dealings with the FBI upsetting. "I've had three years of feeling like a little child that wants to convey something, and nobody's listening," he says. "It bugs a person. It does. They're happy to hear what you have to say but then it's, 'Shut up, because it's too big.' If it's something that's too big for the authorities, then the United States is in a pretty bad way, isn't it?"

JON RUDDY



GERRY CAIRNS

ard Giesbrecht took notes while in on JFK's assassination.

The campus war over the Viet Cong

ALTHOUGH campus leaders accuse them of shameful apathy, it doesn't take much to arouse Quebec students. All that's needed is a hot issue, such as Vietnam, to fire them up. Bring in a trio of livewire Viet Cong and you have a situation approaching mass hysteria.

In fact, the tumult caused by the visit to Quebec of two male and one female National Liberation Front "students" (one seemed old enough to be a grandfather) may have as devastating effect on student politics as De Gaulle's famous *"Vive le Québec libre!"* had on Parliament Hill.

Centre of the controversy is the strongly nationalistic Union Générale des Etudiants du Québec (UGEQ), a student syndicate comprising five of the province's six universities (Bishop's doesn't belong). Two members of UGEQ's executive committee made contact with Viet Cong students last April in Ulan Bator, the capital of Outer Mongolia, at the Congress of the International Union of Students, and invited them to Quebec. Their initiative has raised the hackles of students, hawks and doves alike—the hawks for obvious reasons; the doves because they feel the NLF trio was unfairly brought into a hornet's nest of Right-wing fascists.

The president of UGEQ, 25-year-old Pierre LeFrançois, says the invitation is one of a series of special events marking "Vietnam Year," which is intended to elicit a *crise de conscience* on the part of Quebec students and the public. But not all of the 40,000 students at McGill, Sir George Williams, University of Montreal, Laval and Sherbrooke subscribe to UGEQ's tactics, and that's where the trouble starts.

The students are all automatically members of UGEQ, paying $1 per annum, which comes out of their fees. On the eve of the Viet Cong's arrival, UGEQ issued a press release calling on the Canadian government to dissociate itself from U.S. policies in Vietnam, and alleging Canadian "complicity" in the war. An earlier 13-page document presented to Premier Daniel Johnson was equally anti-American and anti-Ottawa in tone. Even if many of the 17,000 English-speaking students in Quebec were sympathetic with the Viet Cong cause and saw that some French-Canadian students identified it with Quebec independence, the anti-Federalist notes annoyed them.

The setting was right for a hawk group called COLD — Canadians Opposing Leftist Demonstrations — set up last year to oppose a student peace march. COLD's 30-odd members led the chorus of hisses, hoots, catcalls, and cries of "Kill a Commie for Christ!" that greeted the Viet Cong when they tried to address the 700 students at Sir George's alumni auditorium. "It's not that we're against free speech, but we should have been consulted by UGEQ before these stooges were foisted upon us," declares 22-year-old arts student Harvey Oberfeld, spokesman for COLD. "The lies they were spewing out were insults to our intelligence, absolute garbage." Oberfeld denies that COLD is an extremist group. "But we don't think you can solve the world's problems by waving flowers around. Hippies and leftists have been running student governments for too long and they don't represent the majority of views."

Some of the insults were juvenile, others almost classics of sick humor. When Ly Van Sau described his country as smaller than Florida, but bigger than Vancouver Island, a student shouted: "You've been around, haven't you?" And when he spoke of American fragmentation bombs that "enter the flesh, enter the bone and are impossible to clear out," another voice rang out cheerily: "American technology!" Madame Nguyen Ngoc Dung, who began her address in French, was shouted down with boos and cries of *"Vive la patate frite."*

It became clear the next day that the agitators were a small group.



DAVID SPRAGUE

Le Mai making the Viet Cong case: even the doves wished he wasn't there.

Most students and professors, no matter how they felt about UGEQ, marked it as a black day in the university's history. In a front page editorial, the campus newspaper, *The Georgian* condemned the abuse as "sheer animalistic statements made by morons . . . If our education policies are creating mindless zombies such as these, the doors should be locked and we should start from scratch again." History professor Frank Chalk said this was what happened "when a small group of students brought up on the cynical and vicarious pleasures of *Playboy* . . . encounter people from a culture in which violence, poverty and death are everyday facts of life."

Salt was rubbed into Sir George's wounds when, at an assembly for the Viet Cong at McGill, Laurier LaPierre shouted: "Let's not behave like the students from that other place." The few McGill agitators who tried to hiss were shamed by LaPierre's admonition: "Stop that nonsense, you stupid child."

As for the Viet Cong, they quietly slipped away to the safety of the Cuban and Russian pavilions at Expo. By then, the prospect of returning to their war-torn country may have seemed almost pleasant.

DON BELL

EDITORIAL

Stop treating college students like children

SIR EDWARD BEATTY, when he was Chancellor of McGill, defined the functions of a university. It was first of all, he said, a society of learned men and women; secondly, a focus of intellectual activity in the nation. Thirdly, and only thirdly, it was a training school for young men and women.

At about the same time Stephen Leacock, retiring from the chair of economics at McGill, told readers of *Maclean's* he was pretty distressed by the public disrespect for authority that was being shown by university students. Some of them, he said, openly criticized their teachers; this brought the name of the university into disrepute and cost it "loss of students, loss of fees, discredit and lowered status."

All this sounds pathetically quaint in the 1960s, the decade of campus revolts, student activism, the generation gap, and youth-power. As Douglas Marshall reports on page 11, Canada's quarter of a million university students may soon develop into a distinct and self-conscious class within the community. They promise (or threaten, depending on where you sit) to form a politically sophisticated movement like the labor movement, aware of the uses of power and able to grasp it. As a first step, they are pressing for direct participation in the government of the universities.

Leacock suggested the police could handle the mavericks. Put them in jail, he said, and send them a Latin grammar and a prayer book.

It was a humorist's prescription; unhappily, the humorless governors of most Canadian universities still take it as a holy writ, resisting every student appeal for a modest voice in academic affairs as if it were a call to total anarchy.

But history and reason are on the side of today's students. They are a mature, able and increasingly determined group. They are more serious, more concerned, and more at home in an era of revolutionary change than their fathers ever were. The kind of young people who can organize an international teach-in, or influence policy at a political convention, deserve a hearing in the academic senates and boardrooms. University authorities, we think, would do well to yield some ground while they can still do it gracefully.

A duty to speak out

PAUL MARTIN'S call for a halt in the bombing of North Vietnam has probably given some encouragement, however slight, to the Viet Cong. It has had no visible effect in Washington except to annoy the Johnson administration and further impair the entree of Canadian representatives there. What good, then, has been accomplished by Canada's new candor?

In terms of our own interest, none. Obviously the best relations we can hope to have with Hanoi or Peking, or Moscow, will not be as good as the worst relations we need fear to have with Washington. Nor will they matter so much. With the communist nations we can tolerate mutual enmity short of nuclear war. With the U.S. we must have friendship or we cannot thrive.

True, many Americans have spoken out against the Vietnam war more strongly than Mr. Martin would ever do. Possibly the slight accretion of foreign support will strengthen the hands of these dissenters. But in any country, foreign support is a doubtful asset in a domestic cause, so this advantage can only be counted as marginal.

Nevertheless, we applaud Mr. Martin's plain speaking, and we believe most Canadians do. As Walter Gordon said some months ago, U.S. policy in Vietnam "cannot be justified either morally or strategically." It has created a nightmare, one that grows in horror with every day that passes. At some point the sense of moral outrage that it engenders must be given vent. All over the world, and within the U.S. itself, this sense of outrage has been rising. Those who share it have a right to know how numerous they really are — and a duty to declare themselves to friend or foe alike.

11/9/67

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Shroder
1 - Mr. Raupach
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Bishop

Airtel

To: SAC, Atlanta

From: Director, FBI

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
DALLAS, TEXAS, 11/22/63
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING

OO: DALLAS

ReDLairtel 11/3/67.

Atlanta is instructed to expeditiously locate and interview Mr. Terry Christie at Dalton Junior College, Dalton, Georgia.

His letter directed to the Attorney General is to be acknowledged. Mr. Christie should be thoroughly interviewed regarding the allegation made, and the identity of the SMU Professor should be established so that he may be interviewed.

The results of your interview are to be incorporated into a letterhead memorandum suitable for dissemination, copies of which are to be furnished to Dallas and New Orleans.

Dallas upon receipt of the information from the Atlanta Division should thoroughly interview the SMU Professor regarding this matter unless information in Dallas files precludes such an interview with the SMU Professor, at which time Bureau is to be promptly advised. Results of this interview are to be incorporated into a letterhead memorandum.

REC-59 62-109060-5844

This matter is to be handled immediately.

EX-113

NOV 13 1967

2 - Dallas (89-43)
1 - New Orleans (Info) (89-69)

KMR:dcs (13)

NOTE: See memo Rosen to DeLoach captioned "Assassination of President John Fitzgerald Kennedy, 11/22/63, Dallas, Texas, Miscellaneous - Information Concerning," dated 11/8/67, KMR:dcs.

54 NOV 15 1967

Tolson
DeLoach
Mohr
Bishop
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

FD-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

FBI

Date: 11/3/67

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____ (Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, DALLAS (89-43) (P)

RE: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
DALLAS, TEXAS, 11/22/63
MISCELLANEOUS -
INFORMATION CONCERNING

OO - DALLAS

ReBuairtel to Dallas, 11/2/67, a copy of which, together with one copy of each of the enclosures described therein, are furnished the New Orleans Office for information, inasmuch as Buairtel makes reference to the JIM GARRISON investigation in New Orleans.

Without a name of the SMU professor, no indices search to identify the former neighbor of JACK RUBY is possible; however, for the information of Bureau and Atlanta, as of 11/22/63 JACK RUBY was residing in Apartment 207, 223 South Ewing, Dallas, Texas. All residents of the apartment building were interviewed and no persons during such interviews related any facts such as those attributed to the unknown SMU professor. Furthermore, investigation into the activities of LEE HARVEY OSWALD immediately prior to and following the assassination, establishes without a doubt that LEE HARVEY OSWALD spent the night before the assassination at the residence of Mrs. RUTH PAINE in Irving, Texas.

Special Agents familiar with the details of the RUBY-OSWALD investigation recall no such allegation as attributed to the unknown SMU professor.

REC-52 62-109060-5845

It would appear that the foregoing information is sufficient for appropriate acknowledgment of Mr. CHRISTIE's letter, and the Atlanta Office is not being requested to interview Mr. TERRY CHRISTIE to establish the identity of the professor currently with SMU, UACB. Airtel to AT 11-9-67 KMR:dcs Let to AAG Vaughn 11/9/67

(3) - Bureau
2 - Atlanta
1 - New Orleans (89-69) (encls-3) (info)

Approved: _____ Sent 14 NOV P.M. 1967
Special Agent in Charge

C. C. - Dallas
RPG:jeg (8)

Mr. Fred M. Vinson, Jr.
Assistant Attorney General

November 9, 1967

Director, FBI 62-109060 — 5845
REC-52

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Shroder
1 - Mr. Raupach
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Bishop

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963
DALLAS, TEXAS

Reference is made to your letter dated October 31, 1967, "FMV:KT:bkg, 129-11," which enclosed a letter addressed to the Attorney General from Mr. Terry Christie, Instructor in History and Political Science, Dalton Junior College, Dalton, Georgia, dated October 18, 1967.

You requested this Bureau to formulate and send Mr. Christie an appropriate reply. In order to fully resolve this matter, Mr. Christie is going to be interviewed to establish the identity of the Southern Methodist University Professor who alleged that on the night preceding the assassination, November 21, 1963, he was staying with friends who were neighbors of Jack Ruby and that Lee Harvey Oswald came to their door asking for Ruby's residence. At the time Mr. Christie is interviewed, his letter will be acknowledged.

When the identity of the Southern Methodist University Professor is established, he will be interviewed, and the results of these interviews will be furnished to you upon receipt.

KMR:dcs
(10)

NOTE: See memo Rosen to DeLoach captioned "Assassination of President John Fitzgerald Kennedy, 11/22/63, Dallas, Texas, Miscellaneous - Information Concerning," dated 11/8/67, KMR:dcs.

Tolson
DeLoach
Mohr
Bishop
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele.
Holmes
Gandy

FAILED 9
COMM-FBI

55 NOV 15 1967

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : MR. TROTTER

DATE: 11/13/67

FROM : S. F. Latona

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN F. KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963

A box containing memoranda, work sheets, reports, copies of incoming letters and negatives of finger and palm prints in connection with captioned case and the case entitled "Harvey Lee Oswald, aka; IS-R-Cuba," Bufile #105-82555, is being filed in a bulky file bin in the [redacted] Records Division.

RECOMMENDATION:

For record.

1 - Bufile 105-82555

62-109060

RGW:wjt
(4)

1 - C.A.L.

62-109060-5846

NOV 14 1967

1 ENCLOSURE

11/13/67

79 NOV 14 1967

4-LB

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 105-82555-1

FBI

Date: 11/8/67

Transmit the following in PLAIN TEXT
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, NEW ORLEANS (89-69)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
DALLAS, TEXAS, 11/22/63
MISCELLANEOUS - INFO CONCERNING
OO: DALLAS

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau is one copy of a newspaper article appearing in New Orleans Times Picayune on 11/7/67.

Enclosed for Dallas and Miami is one copy of this newspaper article.

ENCLOSURE

(3) - Bureau (Encl. 1)
1 - Dallas (89-43) (Encl. 1)
1 - Miami (Encl. 1)
1 - New Orleans

ECW:jab
(6)

EC-69 62-109060-5847

NOV 10 1967

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

62 NOV 16 1967

(Mount Clipping In Space Below)

OFFICIAL BACKS GARRISON PROBE

Miami Prosecutor Calls for Inquiry Into CIA

MIAMI, Fla. (AP) — State Atty. Richard E. Gerstein said Monday the facts developed by New Orleans District Attorney Jim Garrison in investigating the Kennedy assassination should cause a Congressional inquiry of the Central Intelligence Agency.

Gerstein, prosecutor for Dade County (Miami), lent the resources of his staff to Garrison in probing possible involvement of Cuban exile elements in Miami with an assassinational conspiracy.

In an interview on radio station WKAT, Gerstein said Garrison asked for the help prior to ~~prime~~ disclosure of the investigation.

"He said he had concluded the Warren Commission report was inaccurate, perhaps intentionally," Gerstein said.

"I don't know if he's right or wrong," Gerstein said. "That will be proven in court and it is premature to say.

"But an inquiry should be made by Congress into activities of the CIA in connection with the assassination," Gerstein said.

Gerstein said Garrison told him before the probe was publicized by New Orleans newspapers that only Life Magazine "was privy to the facts."

Gerstein also said Garrison was mentioned in Louisiana as a possible candidate for the U.S. Senate "and from my conversations with him I know his ambition lie in that direction."

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE 12

SECTION 1

TIMES PICAYUNE

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Date: 11-7-67

Edition:

Author:

Editor:

Title: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEX. 11-22-63

Character: AFO

or

Classification: 89-

Submitting Office: W.O., LA.

☐ Being Investigated

-5747

ENCLOSURE

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. DeLoach

FROM : A. Rosen

DATE: November 8, 1967

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Shroder
1 - Mr. Raupach
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Bishop

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963
DALLAS, TEXAS
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING

PURPOSE:

To acknowledge a letter from Mr. Terry Christie, Dalton Junior College, Dalton, Georgia.

BACKGROUND:

The Department, by letter dated October 31, 1967, referred to the Bureau a letter from Mr. Terry Christie, Instructor in History and Political Science, Dalton Junior College, Dalton, Georgia, which was dated October 18, 1967, and addressed to the Attorney General.

The Department indicated the information contained in Mr. Christie's letter was not specific enough to determine whether the individual Mr. Christie refers to in his communication is mentioned in the Warren Commission Report and, therefore, requested the Bureau to formulate and send Mr. Christie an appropriate reply.

According to Christie's letter he alleges that an unnamed associate currently with Southern Methodist University (SMU), Dallas, Texas, was alleged to have stayed with friends in Dallas, Texas, who were neighbors of Jack Ruby. He alleged that on the night preceding the assassination, 11/21/63, Lee Harvey Oswald came to their door asking for Ruby's residence.

Mr. Christie claims this professor is a "most reliable person" and he therefore feels this has been investigated, but if not thinks it would be worthwhile.

According to Christie, this story was related to District Attorney Jim Garrison in New Orleans. In this respect, we are well aware that Garrison is conducting his own conspiracy investigation and has been attempting to establish an association between Oswald and Ruby. Our own investigation concluded

Enclosures REC 23 62-109060-5848

KMR:dcs (8)

11 NOV 14 1967

54 NOV 17 1967

CONTINUED - OVER

6/Raupach

there was no association between Oswald and Ruby.

Dallas has advised that without the name of the SMU Professor, no indices search to identify the former neighbor of Jack Ruby is possible. We do know however, Ruby resided in Apartment 207, 223 South Ewing, Dallas, Texas, as of 11/22/63. All residents of this apartment were interviewed, none of whom related any facts such as those attributed to the SMU Professor. In addition, Agents in Dallas familiar with the details of the Oswald and Ruby investigation do not recall any allegations of this nature.

Our investigation of Lee Harvey Oswald established without question that he spent the night preceding the assassination, 11/21/63, at the residence of Ruth Hyde Payne, 2515 West 5th St., Irving, Texas, with his wife Marina and Mrs. Payne. Mrs. Payne's testimony before the commission, which appears in Volume III of the hearings before the President's Commission, page 55, reveals Oswald arrived at the Payne's residence at 5:30 p. m. on 11/21/63, and he retired for the night at approximately 9:00 p. m.

While this allegation has been given to James Garrison in New Orleans, this matter should be nailed down.

ACTION:

Attached for approval is an airtel to Atlanta instructing Atlanta to acknowledge Mr. Christie's letter and interview him thoroughly regarding this matter and obtaining the identity of the SMU Professor so that he can be interviewed.

Attached for approval is a letter to Mr. Fred M. Vinson, Jr., Assistant Attorney General, advising him that additional interviews are going to be conducted concerning this matter, and he will be advised of the results.

FD-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

FBI

Date: 11/9/67

Transmit the following in PLAIN TEXT
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, NEW ORLEANS (89-69)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
DALLAS, TEXAS, 11/22/63
MISCELLANEOUS - INFO CONCERNING
OO: DALLAS

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau is one copy of a newspaper article appearing in the New Orleans States-Item concerning above captioned matter.

One copy of this newspaper article is enclosed for Dallas and Miami.

3 - Bureau (Encl. 1)
1 - Dallas (89-43) (Encl. 1)
1 - Miami (Encl. 1)
1 - New Orleans

ECW:jab
(6)

62-109060-5849

REC-19

NOV 11 1967

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

55 NOV 21 1967

(Mount Clipping In Space Below)

Warren Case Critic Plugs New Book

Harold Weisberg, author of the Whitewash series of books critical of the Warren Commission investigation of the Kennedy assassination, is in New Orleans this week to publicize his fourth book on the subject.

The new volume, "Oswald in New Orleans—Case for Conspiracy with the CIA", begins with a foreword written by District Attorney Jim Garrison, who is conducting a probe of the late President Kennedy's murder in Dallas Nov. 22, 1963.

At a press conference here yesterday, Weisberg said that he feels the members of the commission were "victimized" by the type of evidence presented to them.

He said he agrees with Garrison's theory that the assassination was planned and carried out by a small group of anti-Castro Cuban guerillas. He also said that he believes Lee Harvey Oswald did not shoot anyone in Dallas. Oswald was named the lone assassin by the Warren Commission.

Weisberg's new book deals with many of the persons whose names have been connected with Garrison's probe. Weisberg said it is not yet available in New Orleans.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE 4

STATES-ITEM

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Date: 11-8-67

Edition: RED FLASH

Author:

Editor:

Title: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEX. 11-22-63

Character: AFO

or

Classification: 89-

Submitting Office: N.O., LA.

☐ Being Investigated

5749

LL

ION

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Rosen

DATE: November 15, 1967

FROM : R. I. Shroder

1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Shroder
1 - Mr. Raupach
1 - Mr. Norford

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY NOVEMBER 22, 1963, DALLAS, TEXAS MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING

In connection with a 7:30 p. m., newscast 11-15-67, Dr. Josiah Thompson, Assistant Professor of Philosophy at Haverford College, Haverford, Pennsylvania, and author of forthcoming book "Six Seconds in Dallas" dealing with his investigation of the assassination, was reported as stating that he volunteered his observations on the assassination to the FBI in 1966. Thompson has allegedly stated that the Warren Commission's conclusion concerning the assassination of President Kennedy was too pat for him so he decided to do some research on his own.

ACTION:

Night Supervisor Darwin Bare, Philadelphia Office, was telephonically contacted at 9:50 p. m., 11-15-67, for the purpose of having the files of that office searched as to whether Thompson had ever been contacted by representatives of the Philadelphia Office with regard to his views on the assassination of President Kennedy. He was instructed to submit this information by teletype night of 11-15-67.

NKN:hw
(6)

REC-21 62-109060-5850

NOV 17 1967

62 NOV 20 1967

FBI

Date: 11/13/67

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____ (Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, ATLANTA (89-45)(RUC)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN F. KENNEDY,
DALLAS TEXAS
11/22/63
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING

CO: Dallas

Re Bureau airtel to Atlanta, 11/9/67.

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are three copies of an LHM suitable for dissemination. Two copies each of this LHM are being furnished Dallas and New Orleans.

EX-103

ENCLOSURE

62-109060-5851

3 - Bureau (Enc. 3)
2 - Dallas (89-43)(Enc. 2)
2 - New Orleans (89-69)(Enc. 2)
1 - Atlanta
TRH:lcc
(8)

REC-52

NOV 15 1967

Vinson Bldg
Vinson Sug 2/5
12/7/67
Kwk

53 DEC 8 1967

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Atlanta, Georgia
November 13, 1967

RE: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN F. KENNEDY,
DALLAS, TEXAS
NOVEMBER 22, 1963
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING

On November 13, 1967, Mr. Terry Christie, History and Government Professor, Dalton Junior College, Dalton, Georgia, advised that approximately one month ago he submitted a letter to the Attorney General, U. S. Department of Justice. This letter, which was written concerning the Kennedy assassination, was done so at the request of Mrs. Henry McIntosh, Faculty Assistant at Dalton Junior College. Mrs. McIntosh had related the facts set forth in the letter to Mr. Christie. Mr. Christie said he had no direct knowledge of these facts and that Mrs. McIntosh could furnish the entire facts, which he got slightly mixed up in his letter.

Dalton, Ga

On November 13, 1967 Mrs. Helen McIntosh, 10 Rucky Drive, Dalton, Georgia, who is Faculty Assistant at Dalton Junior College, furnished the following information:

Va Texas

In the Spring of 1964, Mrs. McIntosh was a Senior at Hollins College located just outside of Roanoke, Virginia. During the Easter vacation 1964, she went to Dallas, Texas to visit her aunt and uncle, who reside in that city. On the return commercial airline flight to Roanoke, she and a Dr. Kermit Hunter, whom she knew at Hollins, and who was engaged in research concerning outdoor playwrite work at Hollins College, were on the same return flight.

Texas

Head Fine Arts Center NC

S.M.U.
Dallas, Texas

62-109060

ENCLOSURE

RE: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN F. KENNEDY, Etc.

Dr. Hunter related the following story to her at this time:

He had come to Dallas durint the Easter vacation for a job interview at Southern Methodist University with regard to a professorship in their new Fine Arts College. While in Dallas, he stayed with friends (whose names she did not recall) who lived next door to Jack Ruby. While visiting these friends, a discussion of the assassination took place. These friends told him that the night before the assassination an unshaven, shabbily dressed man came to their door and asked if Jack Ruby lived there. He was advised that Ruby lived next door, at which time he left, apparently going to the Ruby residence. Nothing more was thought of that inquiry at this time. The following day after the assassination, these friends spotted Lee Harvey Oswald's picture on television and in the newspaper, and immediately identified him as being the person who had come to their home the night before the assassination and asked if Jack Ruby lived there.

Mrs. McIntosh stated Dr. Hunter also related this story to other students at Hollins College upon his return.

Mrs. McIntosh thought no more of this story until District Attorney Garrison's investigation concerning the assassination and Oswald's apparent connection with Ruby came out in the newspaper in the Spring of 1967. At this time, Mrs. McIntosh was working at Rich's Inc., Department Store, in Atlanta, Georgia. Around the middle of April, 1967, she placed a long distance

RE: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN F. KENNEDY, Etc.

telephone call to District Attorney Garrison's office in New Orleans. She placed the call around 9:00 A.M., Atlanta time, and apparently because of the one hour time difference in New Orleans, she could reach no one at Garrison's office other than a secretary. The secretary advised her that Mr. Garrison was not in the office as yet and would be tied up in court most of the day. She told the secretary she had information concerning the Kennedy assassination which she felt would aid Garrison in his investigation. She was requested to leave her phone number (which she did), and that one of his assistants would contact her later in the day. Late that afternoon when she had not been re-contacted, she again placed a collect call to Mr. Garrison's office. This time she talked to a man who gave her a short Jewish sounding name which she could not recall, but which sounded something like Zager (phonetic). She related the above story to him and terminated the conversation. Approximately two weeks later she was telephonically re-contacted by a man identifying himself as one of District Attorney Garrison's staff and again was asked to relate her story, which she did for the second time.

She thought no more of this incident until Walter Cronkite, news commentator, had his television series during late August or early September, 1967, on the Warren Report. After watching this series, in which the question as to the possibility of Ruby and Oswald being connected came up, but was dismissed, she again became interested. At this time she discussed the story told her by Dr. Hunter with Terry Christie at the Dalton Junior College. Mr. Christie told her the proper people to notify would be the Attorney General's Office at the Justice Department. At her request, he wrote the letter to the Department of Justice for her relating the above facts, which he had slightly wrong in the letter.

FBI/DOJ

RE: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN F. KENNEDY, Etc.

In conclusion, Mrs. McIntosh stated that Dr. Hunter is now Head of the Fine Arts Center at the Southern Methodist University in Dallas, Texas.

PROPERTY OF THE FBI: This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency. It and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATION SECTION
NOV 13 1967

TELETYPE

FBI PHILA

14R AM 11/16/67 URGENT JMV

TO: DIRECTOR

FROM: PHILADELPHIA (157-916)

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, NOVEMBER TWENTY-TWO, NINETEEN SIXTYTHREE, DALLAS, TEXAS. MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION (CRIMINAL SECTION).

RE BUREAU PHONE CALL TO PHILA NOV. FIFTEEN LAST.

FILES OF PHILA OFFICE REFLECT THAT JOSIAH DONALD THOMPSON, JR., ASSISTANT PROFESSOR OF PHILOSOPHY AT HAVERFORD COLLEGE, HAVERFORD, PA., WHO ALLEGED THAT HE VOLUNTEERED INFORMATION TO FBI, WAS NEVER CONTACTED BY PHILA OFFICE AND NEVER VOLUNTEERED INFORMATION TO PHILA OFFICE CONCERNING THE ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY.

FILES OF PHILA OFFICE REFLECT THOMPSON WAS CONTACTED ON ONLY ONE OCCASSION BY REPRESENTATIVES OF THIS OFFICE. THAT CONTACT WAS CONCERNING AN ALLEGATION THAT NUMEROUS INDIVIDUALS INCLUDING THOMPSON HAD MAILED OR PRESENTED THEIR SELECTIVE SERVICE CARDS TO THE U. S. ATTORNEY GENERAL, WASHINGTON, D.C. ON OCT. TWENTY, LAST, IN PROTEST TO VIETNAM ACTIVITY. THIS CONTACT WAS ON OCT. TWENTYFOUR, NINETEEN SIXTYSEVEN AND WAS AT THOMPSON'S RESIDENCE, THREE COLLEGE LANE, HAVERFORD COLLEGE, HAVERFORD, PA. THOMPSON WAS CONTACTED THERE BY SA THOMAS F. LEWIS AND SA DONALD G. COX AND AT THE BE[illegible] THE INTERVIEW WAS ADVISED OF HIS RIGHTS AND HE WAS PRESENTED WITH WRITTEN WARNING OF HIS RIGHTS AND A WAIVER FORM. AFTER READING THE FORM HE STATED HE REFUSED TO SIGN THE FORM AND DID NOT DESIRE

REC 53 62-109060-5852
EX-113
NOV 17 1967
68 NOV 22 1967
XEROX
NOV 1967

cc - Rangeel

TO BE INTERVIEWED. IN RESPONSE TO A DIRECT QUESTION BY THOMPSON HE WAS ADVISED THAT THE INTERVIEW WAS CONCERNING A POSSIBLE VIOLATION OF THE SELFCTIVE SERVICE ACT ON HIS PART, SPECIFICALLY DEALING WITH HIS RELINQUISHING HIS SELECTIVE SERVICE CARD. THOMPSON THEN REQUESTED AND WAS GRANTED PERMISSION TO TELEPHONE AN ATTORNEY TO ADVISE THE ATTORNEY OF THE PRESENCE OF FBI AGENTS IN HIS RESIDENCE. HE WENT INTO A SEPARATE ROOM AND RETURNED AFTER SEVERAL MINUTES AND STATED HE HAD BEEN UNSUCCESSFUL IN CONTACTING THE ATTORNEY. AGENTS IMMEDIATELY DEPARTED AND AS THEY WERE LEAVING THOMPSON STATED HE WANTED THE AGENTS TO KNOW THAT HE WAS THEN A LIEUTENANT (JUNIOR GRADE) IN U. S. NAVY RESERVES AND MENTIONED THIS IN THE FORM OF A PROTEST. HE DID NOT FURTHER EXPLAIN THIS REMARK.

NO FURTHER CONTACT HAS BEEN MADE WITH THOMPSON BY THE PHILA OFFICE.

END

RCH

FBI WASH DC

P

The Attorney General

November 17, 1967

Director, FBI

1-Mr. DeLoach
1-Mr. Bishop
1-Mr. Sullivan
1-Mr. Gale
1 - Mr. Rosen
1-Mr. Malley
1-Mr. Shroder
1-Mr. Raupach

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963
DALLAS, TEXAS

An article on Page A-3 of "The Washington Post" dated November 16, 1967, reported that Professor Josiah Thompson, Haverford College, Haverford, Pennsylvania, is setting forth a new assassination theory in a forthcoming issue of "The Saturday Evening Post."

I thought you would be interested in a summary of information contained in the files of this Bureau concerning Josiah Thompson. There is enclosed a memorandum containing this information.

This information is being furnished to the White House.

MAILER NOV 17 1967 COMM-FBI

Enclosure

REC 37 62-109060-5853

1 - The Deputy Attorney General - Enclosure

1 - Mr. Fred M. Vinson, Jr.
Assistant Attorney General - Enclosure

NOV 17 1967

OTJ:hcs
(13)

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

67 NOV 22 1967

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060) DATE: 11/15/67

FROM : SAC, DALLAS (89-43) (P)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
DALLAS, TEXAS, 11/22/63
MISCELLANEOUS -
INFORMATION CONCERNING

OO - DALLAS

STEVE ROBERTS, white male, age 18, residing 9704 Lanward, Dallas, Texas, has contacted the Dallas Office on several occasions requesting information concerning legal policies of the Federal government. ROBERTS has been referred to the U. S. Attorney and law libraries for the answers to most of his questions.

When ROBERTS last appeared at the Dallas Office on 11/13/67, he stated he is using this information to prepare a book on the assassination of President JOHN F. KENNEDY. He said he is a free lance writer and will attempt to sell his book when it is completed.

ROBERTS is a very nervous individual.

The Bureau is being advised of the above in view of subject's statement that he is writing a book concerning the assassination of President KENNEDY.

FX-113

REC : 62-109060-5854

12 NOV 17 1967

(2) - Bureau
1 - Dallas
SDA:jeg
(3)

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

70 NOV 22 1967

FBI

Date: 11-16-67

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL REGULAR MAIL (Priority)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM : SAC, PHILADELPHIA (157-916)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
11/22/63, DALLAS, TEXAS
MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION
(CRIMINAL SECTION)

Re Philadelphia teletype to the Bureau, 11/16/67; Bureau telephone call to Philadelphia, 11/16/67, and Philadelphia telephone call to the Bureau, 11/16/67.

With respect to the contact with JOSIAH DONALD THOMPSON, JR., on 10/24/67 by SAs THOMAS F. LEWIS and DONALD G. COX, at no time did SAs LEWIS and COX or THOMPSON make any reference to his book or the article regarding his book which appeared in the "Saturday Evening Post" Magazine.

3 - Bureau (REGULAR MAIL)
4 - Philadelphia
1 - 157-916
1 - 25-39360
1 - 100-48285
1 - 100-48306

DWB: rdc
(7)

C. C. - Bishop

62-109060-5855

13 NOV 17 1967

9-Dup

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

66 NOV 22

November 17, 1967

BY LIAISON

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Shroder
1 - Mr. Raupach
1 - Mr. Bishop
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Gale

Honorable James J. Rowley
Director
United States Secret Service
Department of the Treasury
Washington, D. C.

11/21/67 Released

Dear Mr. Rowley:

An article on Page A-3 of "The Washington Post" dated November 16, 1967, reported that Professor Josiah Thompson, Haverford College, Haverford, Pennsylvania, is setting forth a new theory concerning the assassination of former President John Fitzgerald Kennedy in a forthcoming issue of "The Saturday Evening Post."

I thought you would be interested in a summary of information contained in the files of this Bureau concerning Josiah Thompson. There is enclosed a memorandum containing this information.

Sincerely yours,

62-109060-5856

REC 39

21 NOV 1967

Enclosure

OTJ:ctj
(10)

Tolson
DeLoach
Mohr
Bishop
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

6C NOV 24 1967

TELETYPE UNIT

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)
ATTN: FBI LABORATORY

DATE: 11/14/67

FROM : SAC, SAN ANTONIO (89-67)(P)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
DALLAS, TEXAS, 11/22/63
MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION
CONCERNING

548929

OO: DL

Re Dallas airtel to Bureau, 11/2/67.

There is enclosed one copy of VA Form 10-2322 bearing the signature of CLYDE S. VAUGHAN.

On 11/9/67, Mr. THURMAN GREGORY, Assistant Registrar, VA Hospital, Waco, Texas, advised that a review of their file pertaining to CLYDE S. VAUGHAN, VA Claim No. 11-472-705, reveals that they have no handwriting or handprinting of VAUGHAN with the exception of his signature on several documents. Mr. GREGORY removed VA Form 10-2322 which is a "Clearance Sheet" from VAUGHAN's file which bears his signature and his address in VAUGHAN's handwriting and handprinting. The other writing on this sheet was made by VA employees.

Mr. GREGORY requested that this form be returned to him.

On 11/9/67, GENE SIMPSON, Contact Office, VARO, Waco, Texas, advised that a review of the records of that office fails to reflect a claim file located at that office for VAUGHAN. Mr. SIMPSON stated that unless they have had a recent claim from VAUGHAN his file would have been forwarded to the Federal Records Center at St. Louis, Mo., to be filed with the inactive records.

The FBI Laboratory is requested to compare the handwriting and handprinting of VAUGHAN which appears on VA Form 10-2322 with the handwriting and handprinting appearing in the address book which was furnished to the Houston Office by BILL IRICK and which allegedly pertains to the assassination of President KENNEDY. Upon completion of this handwriting comparison, the VA form should be returned to San Antonio for return to the VA Hospital.

62-109060-2857

2-Bureau (Enc. 1) RM
2-Dallas (89-43)
2-SA

REC 60 FX-113

3 NOV 16 1967

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

TGM:eks
(6)

"COPY AND SPECIMENS RETAINED IN LAB"

1 - Lab File

FBI
LABORATORY

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20535

To: FBI, San Antonio (89-67)

Date: November 27, 1967

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
DALLAS, TEXAS, 11/22/63
Re: MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION
CONCERNING
OO: DALLAS

J. Edgar Hoover

John Edgar Hoover, Director

REC-122

FBI File No. 62-109060 -5857
Lab. No. D-548929 AX

Examination requested by: San Antonio

Reference: Letter 11/14/67

Examination requested: Document

Remarks:

Enclosures (3) (K79, 2 Lab report)
2 - Dallas (89-43) Enclosures (2) (2 Lab report)

Tolson
DeLoach
John
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

JCC:WEC (6)

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

of the

FBI LABORATORY

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20535

To: FBI, San Antonio (89-67)

Date: November 27, 1967
FBI File No. 62-109060
Lab. No. D-548929 AX

Re: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
DALLAS, TEXAS, 11/22/63
MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION CONCERNING

Specimens received 11/16/67

K79 Clearance Sheet (VA form 10-2322) dated 12/23/63, bearing known handwriting and hand printing of CLYDE S. VAUGHAN

Result of examination:

Due to the limited amount of comparable hand printing involved, no conclusion was reached whether CLYDE S. VAUGHAN, K79, prepared the questioned hand printing in the address book, previously submitted with Houston airtel of 9/6/67. However, some hand printing differences were noted between K79 and the questioned hand printing.

K79 was photographed and is returned herewith.

Tolson
Loach
[illegible]
[illegible]
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[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]

JCC:WEC (6)

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

THIS SERIAL HAS BEEN REFERRED TO ANOTHER AGENCY AND IS IN A PENDING STATUS:

FILE NO. 62-109060

SERIAL NO. 5858

PAGE NO. 1-16

NO. OF PAGES 16

SECTION NO.

145

CIA

REFERRAL

FOUNDATION
courtesy of THE AARC

November 10, 1967

Office of the Director
The FBI
Washington D.C.

Dear Sir:

In the Warren Report, no mention was made of certain aspects of the complete Altgens photograph of the assassination of the late President Kennedy. A cropped version was used in the Warren Report, thus omitting valuable information(Warren Commission Exhibit #900).

In the complete version, which was printed in the December 14, 1963 issue of the SATURDAY EVENING POST and Harold Weisberg's books WHITEWASH and WHITEWASH II, Lee Harvey Oswald is seen standing in the Texas School-Book Depository Entrance. The Warren Report stated that this was Billy Nolan Lovelady. The photograph shows the man (Lovelady or Oswald) in a seemingly course knit shirt open half-way to the waist and wearing a tee-shirt underneath. Also, the man's hairline is the same as Oswald's. Photographs taken of Oswald after his arrest show him in the same shirt as the one worn by the figure in the Texas School-Book Depository Entrance. The Warren Report dismissed this photograph as one showing Frank Nolan Lovelady in the TSBD entrance. Yet, Lovelady swore that he was wearing a red and white striped shirt buttoned to the collar on the day of the assassination.

What are your comments on this, and what evidence have you to substantiate your claims?

Also, in the complete Altgens photograph is the Dal-Tex Building located to the extreme right. On the fire-escape adjacent to the Dal-Tex Building is a man, seemingly in distress. Just below him is a rifle-like structure emerging from the window. Was this man and rifle-like structure investigated? If so, what was determined? If it was not investigated, please tell me why not.

REC-73 62-109060-5859

Sincerely yours,

Jack Challem

Jack Challem

NOV 20 1967

MAIL ROOM

CORRESPONDENCE

November 17, 1967

EX 106 62-109060-5859
REC-73

Mr. Jack Challem
4853 North Springfield
Chicago, Illinois 60625

Dear Mr. Challem:

Your letter of November 10th has been received.

As you have been advised previously, the FBI has no authority to independently release any information contained in our reports concerning the assassination of President Kennedy. Since the results of our inquiry into this matter have been made available to the National Archives by the Warren Commission, I suggest you communicate with the Archivist, National Archives and Records Service, Eighth Street and Pennsylvania Avenue, Northwest, Washington, D. C. 20408, for the data you desire.

MAILED 9
NOV 17 1967
COMM-FBI

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

NOTE: Bufiles disclose Challem has received previous letters regarding the assassination of President Kennedy and by outgoings 9-13-65 and 10-13-67 he was advised the Bureau could not independently release information in our reports concerning this assassination.

HRH:mlb (3)

Room ... TELETYPE UNIT
NOV 27 1967

Domestic Intelligence Division

INFORMATIVE NOTE

Date 11/14/67

Sheriff, Linneus, Missouri, informed St. Louis Office 11/13/67 that he is holding Raymond Walters in jail on bad check charge and an absent without leave charge from the Army. Sheriff reported Walters has received jail sentence of 90 days or fine of $518.50. Walters reportedly making telephone calls in effort to pay fine. Some of these calls reportedly are to New Orleans Assistant District Attorney Adcock wherein Walters has alleged to Adcock he knows of existence of a photograph showing Lee Harvey Oswald and Jack Ruby together in Cuba prior to the assassination.

Walters has indicated to sheriff that Adcock would like Walters to come to New Orleans to testify. St. Louis Office describes Walters as a conniver who may be trying to obtain money from Adcock using a trumped up story. We are checking files regarding Walters and dissemination will then be made to Department.

REL:as

62-109060-5860

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATION SECTION
NOV 14 1967
TELETYPE

FBI ST LOUIS

1223PM URGENT 11-14-67 MPB

TO DIRECTOR (62-109060), DALLAS(89-43),
CINCINNATI, AND NEW ORLEANS (89-69).

FROM ST. LOUIS (105-3665) 3-P

ASSASINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, NOVEMBER TWENTYTWO, SIXTYTHREE, DALLAS, TEXAS. OO: DALLAS.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE SO, LINNEUS, MO., ADVISED ON NOVEMBER THIRTEEN LAST, THAT RAYMOND WALTERS, AN AWOL SOLDIER (FORMERLY A SELECTIVE SERVICE VIOLATION, ST. LOUIS ORIGIN), WAS ARRESTED BROOKFIELD, MO., NOVEMBER ONE LAST ON OLD BAD CHECK CHARGE AND AWOL. SENTENCED TO NINETY DAYS OR FIVE HUNDRED EIGHTEEN DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS FINE. IN JAIL DEFAULT OF BOND WITH PERMISSION OF JUDGE TO MAKE TELEPHONE CALLS IN ORDER TO OBTAIN FINE. SEVERAL CALLS MADE, APPARENTLY ONE TO DISTRICT ATTORNEY GARRISON'S OFFICE IN LOUISIANA. ON NOVEMBER THREE LAST ASSISTANT DISTRICT ATTORNEY JIM ADCOCK CALLED WALTERS AT THE JAIL, MADE REFERENCE TO PRIOR CALL. ON NOVEMBER THIRTEEN LAST, AT ONE FORTYFIVE PM,

62-109060-5860
REC-19

END PAGE ONE

11/15/67 * Checks made with Select Data revealed no record that Walters fugitive or wanted.

11/17/67 and 12-20-67 CIC army.

62 NOV 23 1967

18 NOV 22 1967

MR DELOACH FOR THE DIRECTOR

ADCOCK CALLED AGAIN, ASKED IF WALTERS COULD TALK AND WALTERS SAID "NO, BUT YOU CAN." ADCOCK STATED HE NEEDED A CERTAIN PHOTOGRAPH BEFORE OCTOBER FOURTEEN SIXTYEIGHT, "THE DAY THE LID WILL BLOW OFF." WALTERS SAID A MINISTER FRIEND IN DALLAS HAS THE PHOTOGRAPH. HE MENTIONED HE WAS IN DALLAS IN JULY OR AUGUST SIXTYSEVEN WITH THIS PREACHER AND SAW THE PHOTOGRAPH. WALTERS SAID RUBY AND OSWALD WERE IN CUBA TWO MONTHS PRIOR TO THE KENNEDY ASSASSINATION. ADCOCK ASKED HOW THEY GOT INTO CUBA. WALTERS SAID "I DON'T KNOW. CAN'T TALK BUT COULD TELL YOU MORE IF I SAW YOU." ADCOCK WANTED TO KNOW WHY THEY WERE IN CUBA AND WALTERS SAID "AN OIL DEAL." WALTERS REFERRED TO FACT THAT OSWALD AND RUBY WERE SEEN HOLDING RIFLE AND THIS MAY BE THE PHOTOGRAPH REFERRED TO BY ADCOCK. WALTERS INDICATED HE WAS A FRIEND OF RUBY AND THEY WERE TOGETHER A MONTH PRIOR TO THE ASSASSINATION IN DALLAS AND THAT THEY AND OTHERS MET AT A LOUNGE OR EATING HOUSE NORTH OF DALLAS BUT HE WOULD NOT ELABORATE. WALTERS ALSO STATED THERE WAS AN EATING HOUSE USED BY THEM THIRTY MILES NORTH OF COLUMBUS. (WALTERS WORKED IN

END PAGE TWO

COLUMBUS, OHIO, ABOUT NINETEEN SIXTYTHREE.) ADCOCK TOLD WALTERS HIS OFFICE COULD NOT COME TO LINNEUS TO PAY FINE AS IT WOULD BE UNETHICAL AND AS "THEY ARE ALREADY HOT ON OUR TAILS." ...COULDN'T AFFORD TO LET NEWS GET OUT, INDICATED THEY WOULD PAY HANDSOMELY FOR WALTERS' TESTIMONY AND PAY HIS TRAVEL EXPENSES IF HE COULD COME DOWN THERE. HE SAID "HELL BOY WE'VE GOT TO HAVE YOU DOWN HERE BEFORE FEBRUARY FOURTEEN SIXTYEIGHT AND BEFORE YOU'RE TURNED OVER TO THE ARMY CAUSE IF THEY GET YOU WE WON'T." ASKED IF WALTERS COULD SLIP A LETTER OUT OF JAIL IN CODE ADDRESSED TO HIM AS JIM ADCOCK, TWO SEVEN ZERO ZERO LANE AVENUE, CITY NOT GIVEN.

WALTERS IS DESCRIBED AS CONNIVER; MAY OR MAY NOT HAVE INFORMATION OF VALUE TO GARRISON'S OFFICE AND MAY BE USING A TRUMPED UP STORY TO OBTAIN MONEY FROM THEM.

LHM FOLLOWS FOR INFORMATION BUREAU, DALLAS, CINCINNATI, AND NEW ORLEANS.

P.

~~CORR PLS PAGE THREE LINE FOUR SHLD READ~~

~~TAILS." ...COULDN'T AFFORD TO LET NEWS GET OUT, INDICATED~~

END

ELR

FBI WASH DC

CC- MR. SULLIVAN

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATION SECTION
NOV 15 1967

REC-19

Mr. Mohr
Mr. Bishop
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

TELETYPE

FBI WASH DC

1ST

FBI CINCINTI

1027AM URGENT 11/15/67 BLE

TO DIRECTOR (62-109060)

FROM CINCINNATI (62-2758)

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, NOVEMBER TWENTYTWO, SIXTYTHREE, DALLAS, TEXAS. OO:DALLAS.

RE ST. LOUIS TEL NOVEMBER FOURTEEN LAST.

CINCINNATI INDICES REVEAL RAYMOND WALTERS MAY POSSIBLY BE IDENTICAL WITH RAYMOND ALLEN WALTERS, BORN MAY SEVENTEEN, NINETEEN FORTYTWO, BROOKFIELD, MISSOURI, SUBJECT OF BUFILE TWENTYFIVE DASH FIVE ONE ONE ONE FIVE FIVE, DESCRIBED AS WHITE MALE, FIVE FEET EIGHT INCHES, ONE SIX FIVE POUNDS, BROWN HAIR, BROWN EYES. HE WAS ALSO POSSIBLY SUBJECT OF CINCINNATI FILE TWENTYSIX DASH THREE NINE EIGHT THREE NINE, ST. LOUIS FILE TWENTYSIX DASH TWO EIGHT TWO SEVEN SIX, WHICH WAS DISCONTINUED AS CAR IN QUESTION NOT STOLEN. 62-109060 — 5861

CINCINNATI TAKING NO FURTHER ACTION IN THIS MATTER. AM COPIES ST. LOUIS, DALLAS, AND NEW ORLEANS. RHC

REC-19 18 NOV 22 1967

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END

SVW 62 NOV 28 1967

FBI WASH DC

MR DELOACH FOR THE DIRECTOR

XEROX
NOV 1967

CC- MR. SULLIVAN

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

1 - Mr. C. D. Loach
1 - Mr. T. L. Bishop
1 - Mr. Losen

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan

DATE: November 16, 1967

FROM : Mr. W. A. Branigan

1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan
1 - Mr. W. A. Branigan
1 - Mr. K. D. Raupach
1 - Mr. J. P. Lenihan

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963,
DALLAS, TEXAS

News media 11/15/67 reported Harold Weisberg is writing a series of seven books attacking the Warren Commission Report. Weisberg's latest book is reportedly entitled "Oswald in New Orleans: Case for Conspiracy With the CIA." The Director has instructed that he be furnished an analysis of allegations against the FBI attributed to Weisberg by news media.

BACKGROUND OF WEISBERG:

Weisberg is the author of the book entitled "Whitewash-The Report of the Warren Report." This book is a vitriolic and diabolical criticism of the Warren Commission, the FBI, the Secret Service, police agencies and other branches of the United States Government. It contains inaccuracies, falsehoods and deliberate slanting of facts to fit Weisberg's purpose. Weisberg was one of ten employees fired summarily by the State Department during 1947 because of suspicion of being a communist or having communist sympathies. Later he was allowed to resign without prejudice but was not restored to his former position. Weisberg has been in contact with Soviet officials in this country and has entertained these officials at his farm at Wattstown, Maryland, where Weisberg raises chickens.

ANALYSIS OF WEISBERG'S CURRENT ALLEGATIONS AGAINST THE FBI:

1. Weisberg claims Anna Meller, a friend of Marina Oswald, visited the Oswalds' apartment in Dallas prior to the assassination and noted writings of Karl Marx. Weisberg claims Meller's husband phoned the FBI and was told that Oswald was alright. Weisberg's allegations are completely false. Anna Meller was a white Russian friend of Marina Oswald and testified before the Warren Commission. In her testimony she stated she noted a book by Karl Marx in Oswald's apartment. She did not claim this data was called to the attention of the FBI by her husband.

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CONTINUED - OVER

NOV 22 1967

2 ENCLOSURE

Memorandum to Mr. W. C. Sullivan
RE: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
62-109060

2. Weisberg claims that the FBI withheld data from the Commission indicating Guy Banister, a former FBI Agent, was active in anti-Castro Cuban matters and shared a building where a Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) anti-Castro Cuban group was located. Weisberg alleges Oswald had connection with this anti-Castro CIA group.

During our investigation we developed no information Oswald had any connection with Guy Banister or with any anti-Castro Cuban group located in the building where Banister's office was located. We determined an anti-Castro Cuban group had been in this building in 1961-62 but left this building sometime in 1962, almost one year before Lee Harvey Oswald arrived in New Orleans in April, 1963. Such data was furnished to the Warren Commission.

3. Weisberg alleges FBI misrepresented Banister's address to the Warren Commission and also neglected to inform the Warren Commission of Banister's background.

The FBI did not misrepresent Banister's address. Banister's office address was 531 Lafayette Street. It so happened this was a corner building and there were exits on Lafayette Street and on Camp Street. The latter entrance carried a Camp Street address. We found no indication Banister ever knew Oswald and consequently there was no reason for us to furnish Warren Commission background data regarding Banister.

4. Weisberg alleges that an unnamed witness tried to tell a Warren Commission counsel that the FBI was involved in anti-Castro Cuban groups in New Orleans but that this witness was then threatened by the FBI. It is not known whom Weisberg is referring to as this unnamed witness. The allegation is absolutely false. Weisberg alleges that the FBI doctored a picture depicting the sixth floor window of the Texas School Book Depository building where Oswald allegedly was standing. Weisberg claimed the FBI eliminated more than 90 percent of the picture. Weisberg alleged that "J. Edgar Hoover knew this suppressed picture showed the Presidential motorcade directly in front of the Texas School Book Depository building."

It is not known what picture Weisberg is speaking of. The FBI doctored no film. We conducted exhaustive investigation in an effort to find any film depicting the Texas School Book Depository building sixth floor window where Oswald was stationed when the Presidential motorcade passed in front of the building. We were unsuccessful in our attempts to find such photograph and it appears no one possesses such photograph. We did, of course, locate individuals who did see Oswald or his gun in the window in question at the time the Presidential motorcade passed this building.

ACTION: This is for the Director's information.

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WEISBERG 11/15 WA

ADV FOR AMS SUN NOV. 19 OR THEREAFTER

(EDITOR'S NOTE: HAROLD WEISBERG, A FORMER INVESTIGATOR AND INTELLIGENCE ANALYST, IS CONVINCED THAT THE WARREN COMMISSION CONDUCTED A "WHITEWASH" OF THE KENNEDY ASSASSINATION. HE HAS WRITTEN FIVE BOOKS IN A PLANNED SERIES OF SEVEN EXPLAINING HOW HE REACHED HIS CONCLUSIONS, THE MOST RECENT BEING "OSWALD IN NEW ORLEANS: CASE FOR CONSPIRACY WITH THE CIA." THE FOLLOWING ARTICLE, WRITTEN FOR UPI, DESCRIBES WHAT HE CONSIDERS GAPS IN THE WARREN COMMISSION'S INVESTIGATION.)

BY HAROLD WEISBERG

(DISTRIBUTED BY UNITED PRESS INTERNATIONAL

CAN A PRESIDENT BE KILLED AND CONSIGNED TO HISTORY WITH THE DUBIOUS EPITAPH OF A FAKE INQUEST? IF THIS HAPPENS, IS THE COUNTRY SAFE? IS THE INSTITUTION OF THE PRESIDENCY SECURE? CAN ANY PRESIDENT THEREAFTER BE WITHOUT APPREHENSION THAT THE SAME THING CAN HAPPEN TO HIM?

THE ANSWER OF THE GOVERNMENT IS "YES" TO ALL THESE AND THE MANY MORE QUESTIONS LEFT WHEN PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY WAS SO COLDLY MURDERED FOUR YEARS AGO. THE OFFICIAL INVESTIGATION LEFT MORE QUESTIONS UNANSWERED THAN IT BEGAN WITH AND ANSWERED NONE WITH FINALITY.

I AM ONE OF A SMALL BAND WHO INSIST THAT THE KINDEST DESCRIPTION OF THE WARREN COMMISSION REPORT IS THAT IT IS ERRONEOUS. NEW ORLEANS DISTRICT ATTORNEY JIM GARRISON, WHO IS CONDUCTING HIS OWN INVESTIGATION OF LOCAL ASPECTS OF THE ASSASSINATION, DESCRIBES THE MURDER AS AN "EXECUTION." DAILY, AS I CONTINUE MY OWN INVESTIGATION, I AM INCREASINGLY IN ACCORD WITH THIS DESCRIPTION.

THE MORE ONE STUDIES THE OFFICIAL PRINTED EVIDENCE -- THE WORD IS ENTIRELY INAPPROPRIATE AS LAWYERS USE IT -- THE MORE IT IS APPARENT THAT THERE WAS, INDEED, A "COVERUP," AS GARRISON PUTS IT. THE MORE ONE PRIES LOOSE EVIDENCE IGNORED BY THE COMMISSION, THE MORE UNAVOIDABLE IS THE CONCLUSION THAT ONE REASON FOR THIS COVERUP IS TO PROTECT THE CIA.

[illegible] OF THE KIND OF EVIDENCE WHICH

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NOV 22 1967

WASHINGTON CAPITAL NEWS SERVICE

I WOULD LIKE TO GIVE A FEW SAMPLES OF THE KIND OF EVIDENCE WHICH MAKES AN ENTIRELY PUBLIC INVESTIGATION (THE WARREN PROCEEDINGS WERE ENTIRELY IN SECRET) A MINIMUM CONDITION FOR THE SURVIVAL OF DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY.

CONTRARY TO WHAT SOME SAY, TO CONCLUDE THAT THE WARREN REPORT IS WRONG DOES NOT REQUIRE BELIEF THAT THE COMMISSIONERS AND EVERY DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE EMPLOYE DOWN TO THE CHARWOMEN WERE PART OF A GRAND CONSPIRACY. I BELIEVE THE MEMBERS OF THE COMMISSION, MEN ALREADY OVERLY COMMITTED TO THE PUBLIC SERVICE, DID NOT HAVE THE TIME TO REALLY RUN THE INVESTIGATION. FEWER THAN A SIXTH OF WHAT WERE EUPHEMISTICALLY CALLED "HEARINGS" HAD EVEN A SINGLE COMMISSIONER IN ATTENDANCE.

MOST WERE CONDUCTED IN WHAT AMOUNT TO BACK ROOMS IN DALLAS AND NEW ORLEANS, WITH A STAFF LAWYER EMPOWERED TO ADMINISTER OATHS, A STENOGRAPHER AND A WITNESS HAPPY AT THE EXCLUSION OF THE PRESS, ALONE PRESENT. THIS IS A MECHANISM GUARANTEED TO PRESENT TEMPTATIONS THAT AMERICAN LAWYERS, TRAINED IN THE ADVERSARY SYSTEM OF JUSTICE, ARE ILL PREPARED TO COPE WITH.

OUR JUDICIAL SYSTEM PRESUPPOSES THE ACTIVE OPPOSITION OF ANOTHER SIDE, THE CONTROL OF A JUDGE WHO INTERPRETS THE RULES CALLED LAWS AND PROCEDURES, AND CROSS-EXAMINATION, TRULY DESCRIBED AS THE GREATEST MACHINE FOR THE DISCOVERY OF TRUTH.

ALL OF THESE WERE MISSING WHEN THE GOVERNMENT INVESTIGATED THE MURDER OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY. HERE IS A SAMPLE OF THE CONSEQUENCES, FROM A DOCUMENT FOR WHICH THE COMMISSION FOUND NO SPACE.

ANNA MELLER IS ONE OF THE WOMEN IN THE DALLAS-FORT WORTH RUSSIAN-EXILE COMMUNITY WHO SOUGHT TO HELP MARINA OSWALD. NOTING THE WRITINGS OF KARL MARX IN THE OSWALD APARTMENT, SHE EXPRESSED HER CONCERN TO HER HUSBAND. HE PHONED THE FBI.

ASSISTANT COUNSEL WESLEY J. LIEBELER (NOW A PROFESSOR OF LAW AT THE UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA AT LOS ANGELES) QUESTIONED MRS. MELLER IN A DALLAS "BACK ROOM" BEGINNING 9 A.M. MARCH 25, 1964. FROM HIS GREETING, "COME IN, MR. AND MRS. MELLER, AND SIT DOWN," WE KNOW THAT TEOFIL MELLER WAS PRESENT. LIEBELER ASKED NOT A SINGLE QUESTION OF HIM.

INSTEAD, HE REDUNDANTLY INQUIRED ABOUT THE NUMBER OF LOAVES OF BREAD MARINA HAD BEEN GIVEN, AS THOUGH THIS WAS THE ESSENCE OF THE ASSASSINATION. HE ALSO IGNORED A DOCUMENT IN HIS POSSESSION, THE OFFICIAL REPORT OF DALLAS DETECTIVES F. A. HELLINGHAUSEN AND P. M. PARKS, DATED FEB. 17, 1964.

THIS DOCUMENT SAYS THAT WHEN TEOFIL MELLER "CHECKED WITH THE FBI ...THEY TOLD HIM THAT OSWALD WAS ALL RIGHT."

BEFORE THE ASSASSINATION, OSWALD, THE "DEFECTOR" TO RUSSIA, WAS "ALL RIGHT" TO THE FBI? AND THE COMMISSION HAD NO INTEREST IN IT, ASKED NO QUESTIONS -- MADE NO REFERENCE TO THIS IN ITS REPORT, WHICH IMPLIES THE OPPOSITE?

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WEISBERG 11/15 WA
ADV FOR AMS SUN NOV 19 OR THEREAFTER
1ST ADD WEISBERG UNDATED 295A XXX OPPOSITE?

THE REPORT SPEAKS REPETITIOUSLY OF OSWALD'S SO-CALLED "DEDICATION TO COMMUNISM AND MARXISM." THE TRUTH IS THAT THE COMMISSION'S EVIDENCE INCLUDED HUNDREDS OF PAGES OF HIS WRITING AND SPEAKING UNVARYINGLY EXPRESSING THE GREATEST HATRED AND CONTEMPT FOR RUSSIA.

THEN THERE IS THE OFFICIAL MISREPRESENTATION OF OSWALD AS PRO-CASTRO. MY LATEST BOOK, "OSWALD IN NEW ORLEANS," TRACES HIS PHONY NON-EXISTENT NEW ORLEANS CHAPTER OF THE "FAIR PLAY FOR CUBA COMMITTEE," HIS OWN INVENTION, AND THE RETURN ADDRESS HE STAMPED ON HIS LITERATURE, 544 CAMP STREET.

WHAT THE WARREN REPORT DOES NOT TELL US IS THAT THE CUBAN REVOLUTIONARY COUNCIL, WHICH, WITH ITS SUCCESSORS ALSO HAD AN OFFICE THERE, WAS FORMED BY THE CIA. OSWALD'S CONNECTIONS WERE WITH THE CIA-CUBANS.

THE FBI AND SECRET SECRET SERVICE ALSO WITHHELD FROM THE COMMISSION THE IDENTITY OF THE LATE GUY BANISTER, WHO LIKEWISE HAD AN OFFICE IN THIS SAME BUILDING. BANISTER ARRANGED FOR THE CUBANS TO GET THE OFFICE SPACE THERE.

THE FBI MISREPRESENTED THIS BY GIVING BANISTER'S ADDRESS AS 531 LAFAYETTE STREET. THIS IS A CORNER BUILDING. BOTH ADDRESSES ARE THE SAME. ONLY THE THICKNESS OF A FLOOR SEPARATED THE CUBAN OFFICE FROM BANISTER'S.

THE FBI NEVER TOLD THE COMMISSION THAT BANISTER OPERATED A DETECTIVE AGENCY, WAS A VIOLENT RACIST, WAS IN ON CLANDESTINE U.S.-LATIN AMERICAN OPERATIONS, AND WAS A FORMER FBI AGENT.

WHEN MUNITIONS STOLEN BY THE CUBANS WERE STORED IN NEW ORLEANS,

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NOV 22 1967

WASHINGTON CAPITAL NEWS SERVICE

WHEN MUNITIONS STOLEN BY THE CUBANS WERE STORED IN NEW ORLEANS, THEY WERE STACKED IN BANISTER'S OFFICE IN A QUANTITY THAT COULD HAVE WRECKED MUCH OF DOWNTOWN NEW ORLEANS. NEARBY IS THE REILY COFFEE COMPANY, WHERE OSWALD WORKED, AND THE CRESCENT CITY GARAGE, WHERE HE HUNG OUT. THE FBI AND SECRET SERVICE USED THIS GARAGE.

NONE OF THIS IS IN THE WARREN REPORT OR ITS PRINTED "EVIDENCE." NOR IS THE FACT THAT A WITNESS WHO TRIED TO TELL LIEBELER OF THE FBI INVOLVEMENT WITH THESE CUBAN GROUPS WAS IMMEDIATELY THREATENED BY THE FBI. LIEBELER WOULD NOT LET HIM TALK WHEN HE TRIED.

THESE ARE BUT SOME OF THE INDICATIONS OF OSWALD'S REAL CONNECTIONS. I BELIEVE HE WAS FRAMED. I INTERPRET THE COMMISSION'S OWN EVIDENCE AS INDICATING THAT HE ACTUALLY KILLED NO ONE -- NOT THE PRESIDENT AND NOT DALLAS POLICEMAN J. D. TIPPIT. THE COMMISSION'S OWN EVIDENCE MEANS TO ME THAT HE COULD NOT HAVE BEEN AT THE SCENE OF EITHER CRIME WHEN IT WAS COMMITTED.

AT THE ASSASSINATION SCENE, ALL THE CREDIBLE EVIDENCE INDICATES TO ME THAT OSWALD WAS ON THE FIRST FLOOR OF THE BOOK DEPOSITORY BUILDING RATHER THAN THE SIXTH FLOOR. AND PRIOR TO THE TIPPIT KILLING, HE WAS LAST SEEN WAITING FOR A BUS GOING IN THE OPPOSITE DIRECTION. THE COMMISSION'S OWN TIME RECONSTRUCTION COULDN'T GET HIM TO THE SCENE OF THE TIPPIT CRIME UNTIL FIVE MINUTES AFTER IT WAS ON THE POLICE RADIO.

NOW AS FOR THE RIFLE ALLEGEDLY USED BY OSWALD: THE RIFLE'S PURCHASE WAS TRACED TO OSWALD BY UNTESTED HANDWRITING TESTIMONY ONLY. THE RIFLE WAS NEVER SHOWN TO HAVE BEEN IN HIS POSSESSION. THE BULLET FOUND -- I THINK PLANTED -- AT THE HOSPITAL WAS TIED TO THE RIFLE BUT NOT TO THE ASSASSINATION. HAD IT BEEN USED IN THE ASSASSINATION, THIS COULD HAVE BEEN PROVEN. IN THE TESTIMONY, NO SUCH EFFORT WAS MADE. SPECTOGRAPHIC ANALYSIS WERE, AND STILL ARE, SUPPRESSED.

THERE EXISTS -- ALSO SUPPRESSED UNTIL I MADE IT PUBLIC -- A PICTURE (PART OF AN AMATEUR MOVIE) TAKEN AT THE MOMENT OF THE ASSASSINATION, SHOWING THE SIXTH-FLOOR WINDOW IN WHICH OSWALD ALLEGEDLY WAS. NEITHER HE NOR ANYONE ELSE NOR A RIFLE IS IN IT.

I CONTEND THE FBI DOCTORED THIS PICTURE IN PRESENTING IT TO THE COMMISSION. IT ELIMINATED MORE THAN 90 PER CENT OF THE PICTURE. THE PRESIDENTIAL MOTORCADE IS NOT IN THIS CROPPED VERSION. YET J. EDGAR HOOVER KNEW THIS SUPPRESSED PICTURE, IN HIS WORDS, SHOWED THE "PRESIDENTIAL MOTORCADE...DIRECTLY IN FRONT OF THE TEXAS SCHOOL BOOK DEPOSITORY BUILDING."

I HAVE SEEN FRAMES OF THIS MOVIE. THERE IS NO DOUBT THERE WAS NO ASSASSIN IN THAT SIXTH FLOOR WINDOW WHEN THE PRESIDENT WAS UNDER IT. THIS IS THE TIME WHEN THE ASSASSIN WOULD HAVE HAD TO BE SIGHTING, ACCORDING TO THE OFFICIAL VERSION. THIS WAS, AS I BELIEVE THE COMMISSION'S EVIDENCE CLEARLY SHOWS, AFTER THE FIRST SHOT HAD BEEN FIRED.

THAT THESE FACTS REQUIRE PRIVATE INVESTIGATION WHEN THERE WAS AN OFFICIAL INVESTIGATION AND WHEN THE OFFICIAL INVESTIGATION DELIBERATELY SUPPRESSED THEM IS ONLY PART OF THE PROOF OF THE URGENT NEED FOR A FULL AND ENTIRELY PUBLIC OFFICIAL INVESTIGATION, BY A BODY WITH THE POWER AND WILLINGNESS TO PUNISH PERJURY AND OTHER ILLEGALITIES, WHICH THIS COMMISSSION TOLERATED AND COVERED UP.

I PROPOSE A METHOD BY WHICH WE CAN ESTABLISH ENOUGH FACT TO JUSTIFY SUCH A PUBLIC, OFFICIAL INVESTIGATION.

LET ALL THOSE WHO WERE COMMISSION STAFF LAWYERS SELECT, SAY, A HALF-DOZEN OF THEIR NUMBER TO CONFRONT ME IN PUBLIC, UNREHEARSED, BEFORE NEWSPAPER AND RADIO REPORTERS AND TV CAMERAS. LET US DISCUSS THE REPORT AND THE MISUSED, MISREPRESENTED, DESTROYED AND SUPPRESSED EVIDENCE.

THERE WILL THEN BE LITTLE DOUBT OF THE ESSENTIALITY OF A NEW INVESTIGATION, OF THE NEED FOR IT TO BE PUBLIC AND IN AS CLOSE APPROXIMATION OF A COURT PROCEEDING AS POSSIBLE, AND ABOVE ALL, THAT NONE OF IT BE HIDDEN FROM THE PRESS.

THE POWERFUL GOVERNMENT THAT ACKNOWLEDGES IT DID WRONG AND THEN PLEDGES, TO THE DEGREE POSSIBLE, CORRECTION OF ITS WRONG, EARNS THE RESPECT OF MANKIND, NOT ITS CONTEMPT. IF THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT IS WORRIED ABOUT ITS TARNISHED INTERNATIONAL IMAGE, LET IT EARN RESPECT BY ACKNOWLEDGING THE KENNEDY ASSASSINATION MUST BE REALLY, VIGOROUSLY, INVESTIGATED.

I CAN IMAGINE NO MORE FITTING COMMEMORATION OF THIS MURDER.

NOR ONE THAT CAN DO OUR COUNTRY MORE GOOD.

ADV FOR AMS SUN NOV. 19 OR THEREAFTER

JD1045PES

1 - Mr. D. DeLoach
1 - Mr. E. Bishop
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan
1 - Mr. W. A. Branigan
1 - Mr. K. M. Raupach

The Attorney General

November 20, 1967

Director, FBI

REC-32 62-109060-5862 Mr. R. E. Lenihan

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963,
DALLAS, TEXAS

News media dated November 15, 1967, reported that Harold Weisberg is writing a series of seven books attacking the Warren Commission Report. Weisberg's latest book reportedly is entitled "Oswald in New Orleans: Case for Conspiracy With the CIA."

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NOV 20 1967
COMM-FBI

For your information, Harold Weisberg has received considerable publicity in the past in connection with his book "Whitewash-The Report of the Warren Report." This book is a vitriolic and diabolical criticism of the Warren Commission, the FBI, the Secret Service, several other United States Government agencies and the Dallas, Texas, Police Department. It contains inaccuracies, falsehoods and deliberate slanting of facts to fit Weisberg's purpose.

A check of our files disclosed Weisberg was one of ten employees fired summarily by the State Department during 1947 because of suspicion of being a communist or having communist sympathies. Weisberg was allowed to resign without prejudice but was not restored to his former position.

Our files also disclose that Weisberg has been in contact with Soviet officials in this country and has entertained these officials at his farm at Hyattstown, Maryland, where Weisberg raises chickens.

Our files also reveal that the State Department prepared a report concerning Weisberg dated April 28, 1947, which showed that Weisberg was an employee of the La Follette Civil Liberties Committee from September, 1936, to October, 1939,

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SEE NOTE PAGE FOUR

and was discharged for permitting certain information to leak to the press. The State Department report sets forth that Senator La Follette stated that Weisberg had been dismissed for a breach of trust involving the release of confidential information to the press, and that Senator La Follette was quite certain the newspaper involved was the "Daily Worker," the east coast communist daily newspaper.

According to news media dated November 15, 1967, Weisberg, in his current book "Oswald in New Orleans: Case for Conspiracy With the CIA," makes a number of allegations concerning the FBI. A concise summary of such allegations along with the true facts of the matter is set forth below for your information.

Weisberg claims that Anna Meller, a friend of Marina Oswald, visited the Oswald apartment in Dallas prior to the assassination of President Kennedy and noted writings of Karl Marx in the apartment. Weisberg claims Meller's husband phoned the FBI at such time and was told that Oswald was all right. Weisberg's allegations are completely false. Anna Meller was a White Russian friend of Marina Oswald and testified before the Warren Commission. In her testimony she stated she noted a book by Karl Marx in Oswald's apartment. She did not claim this information was called to the attention of the FBI by her husband. We interviewed both Anna Meller and her husband, Teofil Meller, following the assassination of President Kennedy and neither made any reference to any previous contact with the FBI. A check of our files disclosed no information that there was such a contact.

Weisberg claims that the FBI withheld data from the Warren Commission indicating Guy Banister, a former FBI Agent, was active in anti-Castro Cuban matters and shared a building where a Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) anti-Castro Cuban group was located. Weisberg alleged Oswald had connection with this anti-Castro Cuban group. He also alleged the FBI misrepresented Banister's address to the Warren Commission and that the FBI neglected to inform the Warren Commission of Banister's background.

ARCHIVE
FOUNDATION

The Attorney General

During our investigation of the assassination, we developed no information indicating Lee Harvey Oswald had any connection with Guy Banister or with any anti-Castro Cuban group located in the building where Banister's office was located. We determined that an anti-Castro Cuban group had been in this building in 1961-62 but had left this building sometime in 1962, almost one year before Lee Harvey Oswald arrived in New Orleans in April, 1963. Such data was furnished to the Warren Commission.

Furthermore, this Bureau did not misrepresent Banister's address to anyone. Banister's office address was 531 Lafayette Street, New Orleans, Louisiana. It so happened that this was a corner building and there were entrances to the building on Lafayette Street and on Camp Street. The latter entrance carried the address of 544 Camp Street. This was the address used by the anti-Castro Cuban group that occupied space in this building in 1961-62. We found no indication Mr. Banister ever knew Lee Harvey Oswald and consequently there was no reason for us to furnish the Warren Commission with background data regarding Banister. We did interview Banister November 25, 1963, concerning the anti-Castro Cuban group that occupied space in this building during 1961-62. Results of our interview with Banister were furnished to the Warren Commission.

Weisberg also alleged that an unnamed witness tried to tell a Warren Commission counsel that the FBI was involved in anti-Castro Cuban groups in New Orleans but that this witness was then threatened by the FBI. It is not known to whom Weisberg is referring as this unnamed witness. The allegation is absolutely false. This Bureau threatened no witness during the course of our investigation of the assassination.

Weisberg further alleged that the FBI doctored a picture depicting the sixth floor window of the Texas School Book Depository building where Oswald was allegedly standing at the time of the assassination. Weisberg claimed the FBI eliminated more than 90 percent of the picture and that "J. Edgar Hoover knew this suppressed picture showed the Presidential motorcade directly in front

of the Texas School Book Depository building." It is not known to what picture Weisberg is referring. The FBI doctored no film. We conducted exhaustive investigation in an effort to find anyone who possessed film depicting the Texas School Book Depository building sixth floor window where Oswald was stationed when the Presidential motorcade passed in front of the building. We were unsuccessful in our efforts to find such photograph and it appears that no one possesses such a photograph. We did, of course, locate and interview individuals who did see Lee Harvey Oswald and/or the assassination rifle in the window in question at the time the Presidential motorcade passed this building.

The above is being furnished for your information in this matter.

1 - The Deputy Attorney General

1 - Mr. Carl Eardley
Acting Assistant Attorney General

1 - Mr. Fred M. Vinson, Jr.
Assistant Attorney General

1 - Mr. J. Walter Yeagley
Assistant Attorney General

NOTE:

Data set forth herein was previously summarized in memorandum Mr. W. A. Branigan to Mr. W. C. Sullivan dated 11/16/67. The Director instructed that this information should be furnished to the Attorney General.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. DeLoach

DATE: 11-16-67

FROM : A. Rosen

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Shroder
1 - Mr. Raupach
1 - Mr. Bishop
1 - Mr. Gale
1 - Mr. Eddy
1 - Mr. Sullivan

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT -
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963
DALLAS, TEXAS

"The New York Times" on 11-16-67 contains an article reviewing details of the book "Six Seconds in Dallas" by Josiah Thompson which will appear in a forthcoming issue of "The Saturday Evening Post."

The article states that according to United Press International "when word of his book had got around, he had been visited by agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. 'They informed me,' he said, (Thompson) 'that anything I said might be held against me, so I decided not to say anything. They went away, and I still don't know what they wanted to question me about.'" This latter statement is an outright lie.

Thompson is employed as a professor at Haverford College, Pennsylvania. Our Philadelphia Office advised that its files indicate Thompson has been contacted on only one occasion by representatives of that office, this being on 10-24-67.

Thompson was one of numerous individuals who mailed or presented Selective Service cards to the Attorney General on 10-20-67 in protest of Vietnam activity. Thompson was contacted at his residence in Haverford, Pennsylvania, by Agents of the Philadelphia Office on 10-24-67 in connection with this Selective Service violation.

REC-60 62-109060 - 5863

At the outset of the interview, Thompson was advised by Special Agents Thomas F. Lewis and Donald G. Cox of his rights and was presented with a written warning of his rights and a waiver form. After reading the form, Thompson refused to sign it and stated he did not desire to be interviewed.

In response to a direct question by Thompson, he was advised that the interview concerned a possible violation of the Selective Service Act on his part, specifically dealing with relinquishing his Selective

RIS:hcs
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CONTINUED - OVER

NOV 24 1967

NOV 21 1967

Service card. Thompson then requested and was granted permission to telephone an attorney to advise the attorney of the presence of FBI Agents at his residence. He went into a separate room and returned after several minutes stating he had been unsuccessful in contacting the attorney. The Agents immediately departed and as they were leaving Thompson stated he wanted the Agents to know that he was then a Lieutenant (junior grade) in the United States Navy Reserves and mentioned this in the form of a protest. He did not explain this remark further.

At no time did the interviewing Agents or Thompson make any reference to his book or to the article concerning his book which is to appear in "The Saturday Evening Post."

ACTION:

We have obtained copies of the article to appear in "The Saturday Evening Post" on 12-2-67 and this is being analyzed to comment on each of the allegations made against the FBI. This is being given most expeditious attention. We are also attempting to obtain an advance copy of Thompson's book and this likewise will be reviewed and a memorandum prepared analyzing its contents and references to the FBI.

New Book Attacking Warren Report Says 3 Gunmen Joined in Assassination of Kennedy

BY SYLVAN FOX

A new attack on the findings of the Warren Commission purports to show that three gunmen participated in the assassination of President Kennedy and that Lee Harvey Oswald probably was not one of them.

The Warren Commission said in its report, issued on Sept. 24, 1964, that Oswald was the assassin of the President and that he acted alone and unaided.

The new challenge to the commission's conclusions is contained in "Six Seconds in Dallas" by Josiah Thompson, which appears in excerpted form in the current issue of the Saturday Evening Post. It will be published in book form on Nov. 27 by Bernard Geis Associates.

In a brief statement explaining the Saturday Evening Post's decision to publish a major excerpt from the book, William A. Emerson Jr., the magazine's editor, said "there is no excuse for closing" the Kennedy assassination case "short of solution, and I am convinced that we do not have a solution."

"With painstaking care and formidable logic," Mr. Emerson goes on, "Thompson demolishes the Warren Report by building a case for three assassins and at least four bullets."

Although the Warren Report has been subjected to dozens of attacks in the last three years, Mr. Emerson's statement is the strongest thus far by the editor of a major American magazine. Life and The Saturday Evening Post a year ago found the Warren Report's critics convincing enough to suggest an official reopening of the investigation of the President's murder.

But until Mr. Emerson's published statement, no major American magazine had suggested that the Warren Report had been "demolished."

The magazine also carries an editorial entitled "The Kennedy Assassination: Something Rotten . . ." In which the Post says that by publishing a major excerpt of Mr. Thompson's book, "we declare once again that we believe the Kennedy mystery had not been solved, that the case is not closed."

All 3 From One Point

In his book, Mr. Thompson, a 32-year-old philosophy teacher at Haverford College, argues that detailed analyses of still and motion pictures taken during the assassination, together with the testimony of certain witnesses, indicate that four shots were fired at Mr. Kennedy's car from three different locations.

The Warren Commission found that three shots were fired and that all originated from the southeast corner of the sixth floor of the Texas School Book Depository.

According to Mr. Thompson's "reconstruction" of the assassination, one shot emanated from either the Dal-Tex Building or the Dallas County Records Building at the east end of Dealey Plaza. That shot, Mr. Thompson asserts, struck Gov. John B. Connally Jr. of Texas, who was seated in front of Mr. Kennedy.

The Warren Commission found that Governor Connally had been hit by a bullet that had first passed through the President's upper back and came out through his throat.

Another bullet, Mr. Thompson says, originated from the depository and struck Mr. Kennedy in the back. Still another, also from the depository, struck him in the head, and a fourth shot—from behind a fence to the right and in front of the President—also hit him in the head, Mr. Thompson says.

3 Locations Named

"Three assassins fired four shots from three different locations," Mr. Thompson writes. "The first and third shots were fired from the depository — most likely from the sixth floor, southeast corner window later identified by the Warren Commission as the sniper's nest. The second shot, wounding the Governor, was fired from the east side of Dealey Plaza — most likely from a building roof. The fourth and final shot was fired from a point near the corner of the stockade fence to the north of Elm Street.

"Although the first and third shots came from a small (probably 6.5-millimeter) weapon, the second and fourth shots exhibit patterns of damage consistent with much more powerful weapons."

According to the Warren Commission, all the shots came from Oswald's 6.5-millimeter Mannlicher-Carcano rifle, which was found less than an hour after the assassination on the sixth floor of the depository. The commission also said, on the basis of examinations conducted by ballistic experts, that the nearly whole bullet, two bullet fragments and three cartridge cases recovered after the assassination all came from Oswald's rifle "to the exclusion of all others."

Mr. Thompson does not account in his work for the failure of any investigative agency to discover bullets originating from a gun other than Oswald's.

Studied Amateur Films

In a telephone interview, he conceded that this was "a problem," but said he thought the solution might lie in the unidentifiable bullet fragments found in the Kennedy car and in the minute particles of metal

DeLoach
Mohr
Bishop
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

The Washington Post
Times Herald
The Washington Daily News
The Evening Star (Washington)
The Sunday Star (Washington)
Daily News (New York)
Sunday News (New York)
New York Post
The New York Times
The Sun (Baltimore)
The Worker
The New Leader
The Wall Street Journal
The National Observer
People's World

Date NOV 16 1967

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58 NOV 22 1967

XEROX

Memo Rosen to Tavel 11-16-67 RJS:lcd

discovered in the President's body and in Governor Connally.

Mr. Thompson relies heavily in his "reconstruction" on a close study of photographs and movies taken by amateur photographers during the shooting in Dallas on Nov. 22, 1963.

He contends that examination of frames 312 to 316 of the movie film made by Abraham Zapruder, one of these photographers, supports his contention that Mr. Kennedy was shot twice in the head, not once as the Warren Commision found.

Mr. Thompson says that frame 313, which is generally conceded to have been exposed at the moment the President was shot in the head, shows his head moving slightly forward, as it would under the impact of a bullet coming from the book depository behind him.

Between frames 313 and 316, Mr. Thompson says, "there appeared to be a tremendous snap of the head backward and to the left," suggesting another impact from a point in front and to the right of the President.

"What we see on the Zapruder film are the effects of a double transfer of momentum—one forward, the other backward," he says. "At Z313 we witness the effect of a virtually simultaneous double impact on the President's head. One shot was fired from the rear, the other from the right front."

The Warren Commission concluded that Mr. Kennedy had been struck in the head at frame 313 of the Zapruder film, but found that the head wound was caused by a single bullet coming from above and behind him.

"There is no credible evidence," the commission said, "that the shots were fired from the triple underpass, ahead of the motorcade, or from any other location."

Mr. Thompson produces in his book a photograph taken by Mrs. Mary Moorman, a bystander at the assassination, of the stockade fence to the right and in front of the motorcade.

This picture, Mr. Thompson says, shows a gunman lurking behind the fence at precisely the point at which a bullet would have originated if the theory about two head wounds was correct.

The picture, upon which Mr. Thompson places great emphasis, shows a dark patch of indiscernible shape which he contends is a man's head.

Mr. Thompson also says that other pictures contained in the book show two men at windows on the sixth floor of the depository at the time of the assassination. He asserts that these pictures, together with testimony about Oswald's whereabouts at the time of the shooting, suggest "that the question of Oswald's guilt must remain—nearly four years after the event—still unanswered."

Mr. Thompson, who was a candidate for a doctorate at Yale at the time of the assassination, became interested in the Warren Report and began collecting material on the assassination. He later became a special consultant on the assassination for Life magazine.

He told United Press International that when word of his book had got around, he had been visited by agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

"They informed me," he said, "that anything I said might be held against me, so I decided not to say anything. They went away, and I still don't know what they wanted to question me about."

What about this?



United Press International

Dr. Josiah Thompson wrote new version of assassination of President Kennedy.

FBI

Date: 11/17/67

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL (Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, ST. LOUIS (105-3665)

RE: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
11/22/63,
DALLAS, TEXAS
OO: DL

Re SL tel, 11/14/67.

Enclosed for the Bureau and receiving offices are copies of an LHM.

The source of the information in the enclosed LHM was [redacted] Linneus, Missouri, who requested his identity not be divulged. This Sheriff's Office censors all mail and all phone calls received or transmitted by the prisoners as a matter of security except those involving the relationship between the prisoner and his attorney. ADCOCK in this case was not in this category and the mentioned conversation was monitored for its duration which was approximately 35 minutes.

ENCLOSURE

LA-103

REC-1 62-109060-5864

3 - Bureau (Encl-2) (RM)
1 - Dallas (Encl-2) (RM)
1 - Cincinnati (Encl-2) (RM)
1 - New Orleans (Encl-2) (RM)
1 - St. Louis
JAD/pjh
(7)

NOV 22 1967

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent In Charge

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

St. Louis, Missouri

November 17, 1967

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
NOVEMBER 22, 1963,
DALLAS, TEXAS

The Sheriff's Office, Linn County, Linneus, Missouri, on November 13, 1967, advised that it had arrested Raymond Walters, FBI #971 620 E, on November 1, 1967. Walters was a parole violator for bad checks as of April 11, 1963, when he was paroled with the provision he make restitution. He failed and fled the area and his parole was revoked July 11, 1963. On his arrest it was determined that he was absent without official leave from the Army, Army Serial Number 56 70 35 30. He was sentenced to ninety days in the County Jail in default of payment of $500.00 and $18.50 fine. The magistrate judge made provision that Walters might use the telephone in order to contact sources to raise this amount. Military authorities were advised of Walters' location and a hold was placed against him.

On July 11 and July 2, 1967, Walters made numerous long-distance collect telephone calls, and on November 3, 1967, a Mr. Jim Adcock, Assistant District Attorney in the Office of Mr. Garrison, New Orleans, Louisiana, called Walters between 2:30 and 3:00 p.m.

At 1:45 p.m., on November 13, 1967, Jim Adcock identifying himself as Assistant to Mr. Garrison, called again and had a protracted telephone conversation with Walters. He first asked Walters if he could talk freely and when Walters answered he could not, he asked if he could talk and Walters said that he could. Adcock mentioned a photograph which his office was desirous of obtaining before February 14, 1968, when he stated, "That's the day the lid will blow off." Walters stated this photograph was in possession of a friend of his,

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

3814

ENCLOSURE

a minister, in Dallas, Texas, but he would not identify him further. He stated that in July or August of 1963 he was in Dallas with this minister for about a month and saw this photograph. Walters told Adcock that Ruby and Oswald were in Cuba together two months prior to the assassination of President Kennedy. Adcock then asked, "How in hell did they get in Cuba?". Walters replied, "I don't know, if I could talk with you, I could tell you more." Adcock asked what they were doing in Cuba, and Walters replied, "Oil deal". Adcock said, "The other day you said they were south of the border, did you mean Mexico?". Walters said, "No". Adcock said, "Where do you mean?". Walters said "South of Florida." Adcock asked, "Do you mean Cuba?", and Walters replied, "Yes."

Walters then said, "Supposedly while they were down there, Oswald and Ruby were seen holding a rifle."

Walters mentioned that he was a friend of Jack Ruby and was with Ruby about a month prior to the assassination of Kennedy in Dallas and stated he has not been in Dallas since that time. Walters mentioned that he, Ruby and others met at a lounge or eating place north of Dallas on occasions with Oswald.

Adcock asked if he would name the place and Walters said, "North of Dallas, that's all I'll say over the phone." Walters said there was a meeting place thirty miles north of Columbus (it is to be noted that in 1964, Walters was employed at Lazarus Store, Columbus, and lived in nearby Greenfield, Ohio). Walters mentioned something about Adcock coming to Linneus, Missouri, and paying his fine. Adcock stated under no circumstances could a member of his office come there. He stated this would be unethical and "impractical" as they are already "hot on our tails". He added, "We cannot afford this news to get out." He then stated, "We will pay your travel expenses and pay you handsomely to get you down here but we cannot come there." Apparently, Adcock did not realize Walters was being held on a ninety-day sentence as when he learned it, he said, "Hell Boy, we gotta have you down here before February 14, 1968, and before the Army gets you because as soon as your time is done, you'll be turned over to the military."

BY FBI/DOJ

Adcock asked Walters if "there is anyway to slip a letter, in code, out of the jail in order to furnish me the names and places." He indicated the letter should be addressed to Jim Adcock, 27 Lane Avenue, city not listed. Walters said he would try to do this. Adcock, according to the source, when the conversation began, asked if any of the boys had come through with the money and seemed surprised to learn that they had not. Walters suggested that Adcock's office have a subpoena issued for him to appear in New Orleans in order to get him out of jail. Adcock said, "This is out of the question. You have to specify the purpose in the subpoena. It is public and everyone in the country would get hold of the information and besides, the subpoena would not be valid in Missouri." Adcock said, "Someone might get to you in jail. Walter said, "This is possible, but I'm not afraid." Adcock then said, "If I come there, can we talk in private." Walter said, "I think so."

The source of this information advised that Walters, white, male, age 25, born Brookfield, Missouri, May 17, 1942, 5'8½" tall, 165 pounds, blue eyes, black hair, has been described by his father as a two-faced, conniving, unreliable person.

The source further stated he is not sure whether Walters may possess information of benefit to Mr. Garrison's office or whether he saw an opportunity to obtain money for his release from jail by indicating that he has information as to the association of Ruby, Oswald and others in the Kennedy assassination.

MARY FERRELL

SAC, New York (100-10236)

November 14, 1967

Director, FBI (100-122004)

REGISTERED MAIL

"L'UNITA"
IS - R - ITALY
CO: NEW YORK

Attached is the final portion of [illegible] which you requested by letter dated 10/10/67.

The contents thereof, where pertinent, must be reported under appropriate captions and afforded whatever investigative attention is necessary.

Disposition of the foreign language material submitted in this connection is set forth below:

Forwarded herewith.

MLM:cpl
(3)

Enc. (3)

1 ENCLOSURE

REC 17 62-109060-5865

NOT RECORDED
199 NOV 22 1967

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

ENCLOSURE

MX 101

1 ENCLOSURE
Eleanor only of
Regis re assassination
11-22-67 VP

Assassination of
President John F
Kennedy

130

70 NOV 29 1967

ORIGINAL FILED IN 100-122004-

NOV 14 1967

Tolson
DeLoach
Mohr
Bishop
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

SUMMARIZED FROM ITALIAN

"L' UNITA"

("UNITY")

Italo-American Progressive Monthly

P. O. Box 43 - Station D - N. Y. C.

[illegible] November 1967

Page 4, Columns 1-2

The Case That the Kennedy Case Is "Closed"?

THE NEW BOX OF PANDORA

The Ratlines of the Central Intelligence Agency
[illegible] the Assassination

District Attorney Garrison Will Say Who Killed
[illegible]

Jim Garrison, the District Attorney of New Orleans, conceded an explosive interview to the "Playboy" review, before the trial of Clay Shaw, which should take place in the beginning of November.

In the mass of new data which emerged, that related to a member of the conspiracy who still is in contact with the neofascist party in Italy is emphasized.

Other data is related to documents falsified by the Central Intelligence Agency in order to mislead the investigation of the Warren Commission.

Finally, there also is data dealing with revelations of one of the numerous victims of the assassination, a certain Miss Rose Cheramie, who affirmed, on November 13, 1963, that she knew about a conspiracy against Kennedy. Now, Garrison has discovered that Rose Cheramie has been [illegible]

62-109060-5865

ENCLOSURE

SUMMARIZED BY:
MAX L. MUSHKOVICH:drv
November 13, 1967

District Attorney Garrison has been submitted for months to the enormous pressure of the Government and of the press which are vainly attempting to induce him to abandon the investigation of the conspiracy against Kennedy.

Garrison has not spoken about matters which could in any way compromise the Constitutional rights of the main defendant, Clay Shaw.

However, the District Attorney has thrown enough light in his above-mentioned interview to open a new box of Pandora, especially concerning the role played by the Central Intelligence Agency. Namely, this Agency repeatedly attempted to block all the roads pertaining to the activities of L. H. Oswald, and of Jack Ruby before November 22, 1963.

Example No. 1

The document CD-897 is a photograph furnished by the Central Intelligence Agency to the Warren Commission. It purports to show Oswald, in company of another individual, entering the Cuban Embassy in Mexico City for the purpose of obtaining the Cuban visa.

Garrison insisted that this photograph was false. He said that he knew that the photograph was a fake because he now knew that the name of the individual was different. Thus, what was the aim of the Central Intelligence Agency? The Agency wanted to hide the identity of the individual who accompanied Oswald and was an agent of the CIA. In fact, the Central Intelligence Agency wanted to keep secret the work of Oswald for the CIA.

- - -

Example No. 2

The document CD-903 contains data concerning the U-2 which Oswald knew.

this is a secret document which will not be published for 75 years. Moreover, the whole file of the document uncovers now classified related to Oswald. Actually, heretofore, it was not known that Oswald knew data concerning the top secret U-2, that is data which even President Eisenhower did not know, as he said.

This is not all. There were other documents mentioned by Garrison which will be also kept in the national archives for 75 years. These documents contradict the assertions of the Central Intelligence Agency that it did know anything about Oswald's activities before November 22, 1963.

The State Department had given to the Warren Commission a coded message written in 1959. In this message, the Central Intelligence Agency reported about Oswald's activities in the Soviet Union.

Nonetheless, the superagency for espionage still pretends to have been in the dark about Oswald until the famous November 22, 1963.

Finally, there is the case of Miss Rose Cheramie. Dallas, Texas

The girl in question was a little friend of Jack Ruby. She was found gasping at the edge of a highway near Eunice, Louisiana, on November 18, 1963.

She was quickly taken to a hospital where she told the physician in charge of the night service that she had learned that Kennedy had to be murdered "within a few days." That is why she was violently thrown out of the car which was going at a crazy speed.

Fortunately, she landed on a soft slope.

The physician paid little attention to the incoherent explanations of Miss Cheramie. He took care of her health, and released her from the hospital after three days.

When the hysterical declarations of Miss Chevanie came true in Dallas, the alarm was launched (this is not reported in the documentation of Warren Commission); however, it was not possible to find her.

But, Garrison succeeded.

At the trial, and only at the trial, he will say how, when, and who killed Rose Cheramie on a highway near Dallas, a little after the assassination of Kennedy.

Thus, who says that the Kennedy case is "closed"?

***

Page 4, Columns 1-3

"Inquirer" Investigates "The Case of the Plots"

MR. WAHL IS NOT CONVINCING

Philadelphia, Pennsylvania -- Sooner or later, the dirt comes out.

We know that the city had purchased the Plots No. 46 and No. 48 for $225,000. However, the public did not know that an independent expert had, previously, evaluated these plots at $661,000, and that the Board of Tax Revision had closed its eyes by allowing the decrease of taxable value of these plots, right at the moment when their value was skyrocketing.

In this connection, it should be noted that the comptroller of the city, whose function is to put his nose in this kind of things, did not feel the need or was not curious enough to look at what was boiling in this pot.

Is it a matter of irrelevant and innocent circumstances?

It does not seem it is.

The public did furthermore not know that two of the four businessmen who had a profit of $436,000 were politically associated with Mayor Tate. These four men concluded the "deal" by first getting a loan from a bank whose director happened to be Mayor Tate himself. Mayor Tate judged that the purchase of the plots was "an excellent affair."




American Creed

I believe in one god (dio) father

Cumipotent

Who created

Oswald

In order to kill

The president

- - -

Jack Ruby's Speech

Medicine

Has its limits,

And they are known.

Actually, in Dallas,

Even tumors

Are patriotic.

* * *

Page 4, Columns 4-5

Chevrolet "Dallas" and the Right for Dance

The letters which are published hereinafter prove that the friends of "Dallas" did not forget their paper during the period of vacations.

550 Deerfield Avenue
Staten Island, New York 10310
November 17, 1967

United States Department of Justice
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D.C. 20535

Dear Mr. Hoover:

I have written to you several times before in the past, each letter concerned with employment with the FBI.

I am now writing to you as a member of our school's Discussion Club. Recently, we have had the honor to act as host to a variety of important speakers from all types of professional fields. We even hope to have Special Agent Fredrick Daly attend one of our discussion's sometime in the near future.

We are currently trying to assemble a panel for a debate on the assassination of the late John F. Kennedy. We have sent out many invitations, inviting such speakers as: Mark Lane, J. Lee Rankin, and Ralph Corey (or adequate substitutes) to attend.

We are going to attempt to have a two sided panel; having two speakers who are critics of the Warren Commission and two speakers who uphold the Commission's findings.

The reason for my writing this letter to you was to obtain some or any substantial statements (in answer to the questions on the following page) which could be helpful to me in a rebuttal. I want to find out just how these critics arrived at their conclusions about the inefficiency of the FBI. I feel that their whole theory is excepted by the public because there is a lack of reference in which to cross-examine them. I realize that your first impressions on reading my letter will be - "why should I have to answer to him." However, I am only doing this because I want to be able to limit the amount of slanderous statements that will be made about the FBI. I will not be able to do this without your help. I am sure that you, just as I, do not want the students of my high school to be influenced into believing these critics just because they have the upper-hand (of having all the answers) and nobody being able to touch them because of a lack of reference!

REC 54 62-109060-5866

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NOV 20 1967

CORRESPONDENCE

EX-PROC.

I would appreciate it very much if you would answer (or give an explanation for) the following questions, which are being raised by these critics.

You realize of course that you do not have to answer any of them, however, I wish you would try to answer at least the one's which you feel are going to be the most relevant.

Mark Lane remarks in his book Rush To Judgement, that Lieutenant J.C. Day was able to find fingerprints on Oswald's rifle, whereas (in respect, his "teacher") S. Francis Latona - Supervisor of the Latent Fingerprint Section of the Identification Division of the FBI, was not able to. **Why or how were the fingerprints removed? Why were no pictures of the prints taken (as is general procedure)?

Is there any truth to the rumor that FBI agents intimidated some witnesses (such as the Oswald's or Mrs. Helen Louise Markham)?

What is the real story behind "the magic bullet" Commission exhibit number 399?

Approximately how many agents were assigned to investigate the assassination?

Was or did Oswald ever work for the FBI or CIA (as an informant)?

Oswalds brother (Robert) stated that he had talked to his brother and that their conversation was taped. Why is there no mention of this conversation anywhere in any of the books? Was it that trivial, or did Robert Oswald just think that FBI agents were taping his talk with his brother?

Was Lee Oswald actually a "Poor Shot?"

This is a statement taken from Harold Weisberg's book Whitewash II, where he says, ... in his testimony on page 105 of Volume 5, FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover raised the question the Commission should have asked and did not: "Why didn't he (Oswald) shoot the President as the car came toward the storehouse where he was working?" Hoover, without prompting, supplied the answer: "... there were some "trees" between his window on the sixth floor and the cars as they turned and went through the park....".
There is a picture of these "trees" from that sixth-floor window, part of Exhibit 875, taken not by the FBI but by the Secret Service. As a fitting companion for the Emperor's clothes, Whitewash preserves these "trees" on page 201. In truth, Houston Street at the eastern end of Dealey Plaza, where the assassination occurred, is as barren of trees as the Emperor was of clothes. **What is your comment on this?

Most of these critics state that the FBI only used the testimony's of witnesses that suited the commission's purpose- of linking Lee Harvey Oswald with the assassination and only witnesses which could have been used as evidence to back-up the commission's explanations of certain incidents. If they could not find witnesses in agreement with their conclusions, they took out of content and distorted testimonys. **What is your reaction to these claims?

Why were so many important documents withheld from examination and still others, destroyed or placed in the National Archieves?

*Personally, do you feel that if this investigation were to be undertaken today, the commission would still arrive at the exact same conclusions it found or do you feel that there would be some slight deviations? If so, in what certain area's?

Do you feel that you (FBI) were pressured into finding a speedy case and finding a suspect because of the consternation at that time?

If you did not answer any of the question's, I would still appreciate some sort of a reply.

Thank you very much for your time and effort!

Sincerely yours,

Brian Bugge

Brian Bugge

EX-103

November 22, 1967

EC 58 62-109060-5866

Mr. Brian Bugge
550 Delafield Avenue
Staten Island, New York 10310

Dear Mr. Bugge:

In reply to your letter of November 17th, the FBI has not issued any statement refuting all of the criticisms which have been directed toward this Bureau as the result of our investigation of the assassination of President Kennedy.

At the request of President Johnson, the FBI conducted a prompt, intensive, objective, and thorough investigation of this assassination. All of the material developed by the FBI in connection with our investigation was turned over to the Warren Commission for its consideration. The results of our inquiry into this matter were subsequently made available to the National Archives by the Warren Commission, and the FBI has no authority to independently release the information contained in these reports.

MAILED 12
NOV 22 1967
COMM-FBI

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

NOTE: Bufiles disclose prior correspondence with Bugge, last outgoing dated 10-5-67. He has written previously regarding his interest in Bureau employment and his latest letter to us made generous comments concerning the Bureau and Special Agent Frederick F. Daley of our New York Office.

HRH:bjr (3)

66 NOV 28 1967

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

Memorandum

TO : Mr. DeLoach

DATE: November 15, 1967

FROM : A. Rosen

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963, DALLAS, TEXAS
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Shroder
1 - Mr. Raupach
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Bishop
1 - Mr. Conrad

Callahan
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Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

PURPOSE: United Press International (UPI) 11/13/67 reported the Saturday Evening Post, to reach the newsstands 11/21/67, contains an article by Dr. Josiah Thompson of Haverford College, Haverford, Pennsylvania. The Post editorial contends that Thompson's article "demolishes the Warren Report," and demands the assassination case be reopened. Background of Thompson set forth.

BACKGROUND: UPI 11/13/67 reported Dr. Josiah Thompson completed an independent two-year investigation of the assassination. He claims the assassination was a conspiracy and three gunmen were involved, all of whom may be at large. Thompson charges that although details remain unclear, "the essential outline of the assassination is now apparent--the 'one assassin' finding of the Warren Commission is patently wrong; there were four shots from three guns in six seconds." This article is apparently based on Thompson's book, "Six Seconds in Dallas" to be published 11/27/67. UPI indicated Thompson does not speculate on the identities of the assassins or their motivation but casts doubt on the guilt of Lee Harvey Oswald who was in the Texas School Book Depository Building (TSBDB), and his rifle was used. Thompson indicates, it is "quite likely" that Oswald was not the assassin at the sixth floor window.

The UPI does not reveal how Thompson arrived at this conclusion. The Warren Commission concluded Oswald was present at the window from which the shots were fired, and this was supported by evidence found at the scene and testimony of witnesses.

REC 18 62-109060-5867

Thompson claims to have had access to a better print of Abraham Zapruder's color movie of the assassination than was made available to the FBI. An analysis of this print, owned by Life Magazine, by a new technique involving superimposition of

NOV 30 1967

KMR:dcs
(9)

CONTINUED - OVER

DEC 7 1967

ENCLOSURE

sequential pictures and by a dissecting microscope provided Thompson with data from which he made conclusions. These conclusions were four bullets were fired, and he indicates shots originated from three locations, one of which was from the TSBDB. The Warren Commission concluded all shots originated from the sixth floor of the TSBDB and that all shots were from the rear. The Warren Commission arrived at this conclusion from the examination of the original Zapruder film and a reinactment at the scene. In connection with Thompson's examination of the film by a new technique, it is noted that this new technique is not identified.

Thompson accused the Commission of ignoring testimony of witnesses who saw gunsmoke in the area of the grassy knoll in Dealey Plaza. This is false. S. M. Holland, a railroad employee, reported to the Commission he heard four shots and saw a puff of smoke. However, the Commission concluded that Holland's observations could not be substantiated.

Regardless of Thompson's allegations, he does not speculate on the number of conspirators or their identities. This is a typical approach of numerous authors who have written books critical of the Warren Commission in the past, and he is following a similar line. It is to be noted that with a few exceptions, Thompson closely follows conclusions arrived at by Mark Lane without setting forth any concrete evidence to validate his opinion.

BACKGROUND REGARDING JOSIAH DONALD THOMPSON: Our files contain numerous references to Thompson who was born 1/17/35 at Liverpool, Ohio. He holds a Ph. D. degree and is an Assistant Professor of Philosophy at Haverford College. He has been associated with many Vietnam peace movements, and on 10/20/67, in protest of the Vietnam War, he was one of 350 individuals who relinquished his Selective Service Card to the Attorney General in Washington. However, he previously served in the Navy and is now classified 5-A (registrant over the age of liability for military service). According to an article dated 10/10/67 in "The Philadelphia Inquirer," he said he has told the boys to stay out of the Vietnam War, even if they have to go to jail. He also said the Warren Commission's conclusion was too pat for him, and "I got the feeling my Government was lying to me, so I decided to do some research on my own and flew to Dallas."

ACTION: Philadelphia Office has acquired an advance copy of the Saturday Evening Post which contains Thompson's article. It will be reviewed in detail upon receipt, and a memorandum submitted.

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315A HFR

KENNEDY 11/13 NX

ADV FOR AMS FRI. NOV. 17

BY FREDERICK M. WINSHIP

NEW YORK (UPI)--A NEW INDEPENDENT STUDY OF THE ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY MADE PUBLIC THURSDAY CLAIMS THE SLAYING WAS A CONSPIRACY AND THREE GUNMEN WERE INVOLVED, ALL OF WHOM MAY STILL BE AT LARGE.

THE MAJOR CONCLUSIONS OF A TWO-YEAR INVESTIGATION OF THE 1963 TRAGEDY BY DR. JOSIAH THOMPSON OF HAVERFORD COLLEGE, PA., ARE CONTAINED IN AN ARTICLE IN THE SATURDAY EVENING POST WHICH WILL REACH THE NEWSSTANDS NEXT TUESDAY.

THE POST, IN AN EDITORIAL, CONTENDS THAT THOMPSON "DEMOLISHES THE WARREN REPORT" AND DEMANDS THE ASSASSINATION CASE BE REOPENED BY THE GOVERNMENT.

THOMPSON, 32-YEAR-OLD YALE PHI BETA KAPPA SCHOLAR WHO TEACHES PHILOSOPHY, CHARGES THAT ALTHOUGH THE DETAILS REMAIN UNCLEAR, "THE ESSENTIAL OUTLINE OF THE ASSASSINATION IS NOW APPARENT--THE 'ONE ASSASSIN' FINDING OF THE WARREN COMMISSION IS PATENTLY WRONG; THERE WERE FOUR SHOTS FROM THREE GUNS IN SIX SECONDS."

SOME OF THOMPSON'S CONCLUSIONS ARE BASED ON ORIGINAL RESEARCH IN THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES, DOCUMENTS AND PHOTOS NOT SEEN BY THE WARREN COMMISSION, AND INTERVIEWS WITH EYEWITNESSES. OTHERS ARE GROUNDED IN FURTHER ANALYSES OF MATERIAL IN THE WARREN REPORT.

THE AUTHOR, WHOSE BOOK "SIX SECONDS IN DALLAS" WILL BE PUBLISHED NOV. 27, DOES NOT SPECULATE ON THE IDENTITIES OF THE ASSASSINS OR THEIR MOTIVATION, BUT HE DOES CAST DOUBT ON THE GUILT OF LEE HARVEY OSWALD WAS IN THE TEXAS SCHOOL BOOK DEPOSITORY BUILDING AND HIS RIFLE WAS USED, BUT IT IS "QUITE LIKELY" THAT HE WAS NOT THE ASSASSIN AT THE SIXTH FLOOR WINDOW.

WASHINGTON CAPITAL NEWS SERVICE

THOMPSON CLAIMS TO HAVE HAD ACCESS TO A BETTER PRINT OF ABRAHAM ZAPRUDER'S COLOR MOVIE OF THE ASSASSINATION THAN WAS MADE AVAILABLE TO THE FBI. AN ANALYSIS OF THIS PRINT, 92,3$?6 LIFE MAGAZINE, BY A NEW TECHNIQUE INVOLVING SUPERIMPOSITION OF SEQUENTIAL PICTURES AND BY A DISSECTING MICROSCOPE PROVIDED THOMPSON WITH DATA HE SAYS INDICATES:

--FOUR BULLETS WERE FIRED IN DALLAS' DEALEY PLAZA AND ALL HIT THEIR MARK (THE WARREN COMMISSION REPORTED THREE SHOTS, TWO HITS). THE FIRST, A CARTRIDGE WHOSE EXPLOSIVE POWER WAS SUBSTANDARD, MADE A SHALLOW WOUND IN THE PRESIDENT'S BACK. THE SECOND WOUNDED GOV. JOHN B. CONNALLY. THE THIRD HIT KENNEDY'S HEAD FROM BEHIND. THE FOURTH HIT KENNEDY'S HEAD FROM THE FRONT AND WAS FATAL.

--THE BULLETS WERE FIRED FROM THREE LOCATIONS--THE SIXTH FLOOR OF THE DEPOSITORY BUILDING, THE ROOF OF A NEARBY BUILDING, POSSIBLY THE DALLAS COUNTY RECORDS BUILDING OR THE DAL-TEX BUILDING, AND THE STOCKADE FENCE BEHIND THE GRASSY KNOLL AT THE SIDE OF THE PLAZA.

--THE THEORY THAT A SINGLE BULLET WOUNDED BOTH KENNEDY AND CONNALLY IS ERRONEOUS. THE SUPERIOR QUALITY ZAPRUDER FILM SHOWS THE MEN WERE NOT STRUCK AT THE SAME TIME BUT WITHIN A SHORT ENOUGH TIME TO ELIMINATE THE POSSIBILITY THAT THE BULLETS CAME FROM THE SAME GUN.

ANOTHER AMATEUR MOTION PICTURE OF THE ASSASSINATION, MADE BY ORVILLE NIX AND TAKEN OPPOSITE FROM ZAPRUDER'S POSITION, SHOWED WHAT APPEARED ON ENLARGEMENT TO BE A MAN WITH A RIFLE LEANING ON THE ROOF OF A STATION WAGON BEHIND THE FENCE ON THE KNOLL AND POINTING TOWARD THE CAVALCADE.

A MONTHS-LONG INDEPENDENT STUDY OF THE FILM BY THE ITEK CORPORATION OF LEXINGTON, MASS., ONE OF THE NATION'S TOP PHOTOGRAPHIC LABORATORIES, DETERMINED, HOWEVER, THAT THE "MAN WITH THE RIFLE" WAS SIMPLY A BLENDING OF SHADOWS OF TREE BRANCHES. IT ALSO ESTABLISHED THAT IT WOULD HAVE BEEN IMPOSSIBLE FOR A GUNMAN TO HAVE HIT KENNEDY FROM THE STATION WAGON SHOWN IN THE PICTURE.

THE AUTHOR QUOTES CONNALLY AS SAYING THAT TO HIS "ABSOLUTE KNOWLEDGE" HE WAS HIT BY A DIFFERENT BULLET THAN HIT THE PRESIDENT AND MRS. CONNALLY IS QUOTED AS SAYING "NO ONE WILL EVER CONVINCE ME OTHERWISE." THOMPSON SAID THE WARREN COMMISSION, "RECOGNIZING THAT TO BELIEVE THE GOVERNOR'S ACCOUNT MEANT ALSO TO BELIEVE IN THE EXISTENCE OF A SECOND ASSASSIN, PUT FORTH ITS 'DELAYED REACTION' THEORY" TO EXPLAIN THE TIME LAPSE BETWEEN WHEN THE BULLET SUPPOSEDLY HIT CONNALLY AND HIS REALIZATION OF BEING HIT.

ENCLOSURE

"WITH FEW EXCEPTIONS, ALL THE EVIDENCE DISCUSSED IN THIS STUDY WAS AVAILABLE TO THE WARREN COMMISSION," THOMPSON SAID. "BUT THE COMMISSION, IN ITS HASTE, ITS UNCRITICAL EVALUATION OF THE FACTS, AND ITS PREDISPOSITION TO PROVE LEE HARVEY OSWALD THE LONE ASSASSIN, OVERLOOKED MUCH OF IT."

THOMPSON ACCUSED THE COMMISSION OF IGNORING THE TESTIMONY OF AT LEAST SEVEN WITNESSES WHO SAW GUNSMOKE IN THE AREA OF THE STOCKADE FENCE AND ONE WHO SAID HE SMELLED IT. HE SAID THE COMMISSION READILY ACCEPTED AN AUTOPSY FINDING THAT THE FIRSST BULLET EXITED THROUGH KENNEDY'S THROAT, WHEN THERE WAS WEIGHTY EVIDENCE THAT A NONMETALLIC OBJECT MUCH SMALLER THAN A BULLET AND WITH A DIFFERENT TRAJECTORY MADE THE WOUND.

THE AUTHOR SAID THE EVIDENCE SUGGESTS THAT A BONE FRAGMENT, DRIVEN DOWNWARD BY THE BULLET AS IT ENTERED THE PRESIDENT'S SKULL CAUSED THE THROAT WOUND.

THOMPSON DOES NOT SPECULATE ON HOW MANY CONSPIRATORS WERE INVOLVED. HOWEVER, HE QUOTES EYEWITNESSES TO THE EFFECT THAT THERE WERE TWO IN ADDITION TO OSWALD IN THE BOOK DEPOSITORY--AND ONE OF THEM MAY HAVE BEEN A "LOOK ALIKE" FOR OSWALD. HE SAYS IT WAS PROBABLY ONE OF THESE MEN WHOM THREE EYEWITNESSES SAW RUN DOWN THE HILL FROM THE BUILDING AND ESCAPE IN A LIGHT-COLOR STATION WAGON DRIVEN BY A DARK-COMPLEXIONED MAN.

ONE WITNESS SAW TWO MEN BEHIND THE STOCKADE FENCE AND THOMPSON PRESENTS SOME EVIDENCE SUGGESTING A MAN POSITIONED THERE HID IN THE TRUNK OF A PARKED CAR AND WAS DRIVEN AWAY LATER. HE REPEATS THE TESTIMONY OF A DALLAS PATROLMAN WHO MET A MAN IN THE PARKING LOT BEHIND THE FENCE MOMENTS AFTER THE ASSASSINATION WHO "SHOWED ME HE WAS A SECRET SERVICE AGENT."

THOMPSON SAID A CHECK OF THE INDIVIDUAL REPORTS OF SECRET SERVICE AGENTS WHO ACCOMPANIED THE MOTORCADE PROVED ALL WENT WITH THE MOTORCADE TO THE HOSPITAL.

THOMPSON ALSO DISCLOSED THAT A YOUNG MAN WAS ARRESTED IN THE DAL-TEX BUILDING, FROM WHICH THE SECOND SHOT MIGHT HAVE BEEN FIRED, WITHIN MINUTES OF THE ASSASSINATION BECAUSE HE HAD NO EXCUSE FOR BEING THERE. HE WAS TAKEN TO THE SHERIFF'S OFFICE FOR QUESTIONING AND APPARENTLY DISAPPEARED IN THE CONFUSION. THERE IS NO RECORD OF HIM OR THE ALIBI HE GAVE.

ADV FOR AMS FRI. NOV. 17.

D1247AED

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

TO : Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation

DATE: November 24, 1967

FROM : Fred M. Vinson, Jr.
Assistant Attorney General
Criminal Division

FMV:WSB:km
129-11

SUBJECT: Assassination of
President John F. Kennedy

Attached please find a letter from an anonymous writer referring to the Garrison investigation in New Orleans.

We are referring it to you for your information.

Attachment

James C. Garrison
District Attorney
New Orleans, La.

dated 11-13
11-22-67
KMR:lcs

5-Legat (INFO)

EX-PROC

NOV 27 1967

1 ENCLOSURE

REC-74 62-109060-5868

30

17 NOV 27 1967

MARY FERRELL

10/17/67

DEAR SIR: Answer:

FOR OBVIOUS REASONS, THIS LETTER MUST BE ANONYMOUS.

THE PAPERS TODAY NOTE YOU MAY INDICT MR. GARRISON OF NEW ORLEANS.

MR. GARRISON IS NOT JUST PLAYING WITH THE KENNEDY MURDER. WITHIN HIS OFFICE GROUP, THEY ARE RUNNING A HOMOSEXUAL SETUP - BLACKMAIL BUSINESS WHICH INCLUDES THE USE OF LOCAL DECOYS TO LURE NORTHERN CITY VISITORS, THE SUBSEQUENT CHECKING OF BANK BALANCES ACROSS STATE LINES AND THE COOPERATION OF LOCAL CROOKED ATTORNIES.

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R.A.O.
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CRIMINAL DIV. CRIME SEC.

MARY FERRELL FOUNDATION
courtesy THE AARC

5868

OFFICE OF THE
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ATTORNEY GENERAL

HON. RAMSEY CLARK
ATTORNEY GENERAL
WASHINGTON 25
D. C.

PERSONAL

11/28/67

Airtel

1 - Mr. Raupach
1 - Mr. Lenihan
Room 818, 9 & D

To: SAC, New Orleans REC-74

From: Director, FBI 62-109060 - 5868

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963, DALLAS, TEXAS
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING

Enclosed for New Orleans is one copy of a self-explanatory letter received from the Department and two Xerox copies each of an anonymous letter received with this communication.

New Orleans is referred to Bureau letter to New Orleans dated March 6, 1967, enclosing a copy of a letter dated March 6, 1967, to Mr. Frank W. Manning and a copy of a memorandum which was sent to the White House and the Attorney General.

Since the anonymous communication does not come within the jurisdiction of the Bureau and pertains to conditions existing in New Orleans relative to Jim Garrison, New Orleans should furnish copy of the anonymous letter in writing to Mr. Frank Manning, Chief Inspector for Attorney General Jack P. F. Gremillion of Louisiana for information and any appropriate action.

In the event Manning is no longer affiliated with the Louisiana Office of the Attorney General, then the communication should be directed to the appropriate person within that office. A copy of your communication is to be furnished to the Bureau for completion of Bureau files.

Enclosures (5)

KMR:dcs
(5)

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO....

NOV 28 1967
COMM-FBI

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

5 9 DEC 4 1967

NOTE:

Frank W. Manning on March 1, 1967, furnished former Inspector H. Lynn Edwards information relative to investigation being conducted by Jim Garrison in New Orleans. He also furnished information concerning sex deviates and the possibility of a "shake down" racket involving individuals in New Orleans, Louisiana, area. In a letter to Manning on 3/6/67, he was advised there was no violation within our jurisdiction and that there appeared to be a more serious violation of state laws concerning the "shake down" racket of sex deviates, which information they had for sometime and investigation would be more appropriately made by state authorities.

Since the anonymous letter contains similar allegations, New Orleans is being instructed to refer this anonymous letter that we received from the Department to the office of the Attorney General of Louisiana. Information pertaining to our previous communication in this matter is contained in 62-109060, serials 4601, 4646, 4661, and 4748.

November 22, 1967

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

Re: Kennedy assassination.

Dear Sir:

I have just finished reading the December 2nd issue of the Saturday Evening Post regarding "Six Seconds in Dallas" by Josiah Thompson.

I believe that the assassination should be investigated until there is not one small discrepancy in the story; and if in the end there are discrepancies which cannot be explained, that they be noted as such. I never could understand why a group of lawyers would be given the job of sifting through that information. It has appeared that no one has really been in complete charge of finding all the answers - neither the FBI nor the Secret Service. Who in the government is trying to cover up the truth? Why is not more cooperation given for instance to the Garrison charges - if not cooperation, unflagging interest until he is disproved?

It is a frightening thing to have something that important to our country left with so many details unexplained, and with the most important witnesses ignored. Governor Connelly disagrees with the Warren Report.

Surely there are thousands of citizens asking you, as I am, to reopen this investigation and investigate with every known fact at hand, as we always expect the FBI to do. And if there is someone in government who is preventing this, make it public so that the general public can force something to be done. It is just impossible for us to accept the Warren Report. Please give us an FBI report.

REC-74 62-109060-5869

Very truly yours,

3 NOV 30 1967

Alice Nelson

Mrs. H. W. Nelson
1517 Lake Wash.Blvd.So.
Seattle, Wash. 98144

CORRESPONDENCE

November 28, 1967

62-109060-5869

Mrs. H. W. Nelson
1517 Lake Washington Boulevard South
Seattle, Washington 98144

Dear Mrs. Nelson: Alice

Your letter of November 22nd has been received.

With respect to your comments, the FBI, at the request of President Johnson, conducted a prompt, intensive, objective and thorough investigation of the assassination of President Kennedy. All of the material developed by this Bureau in connection with this investigation was turned over to the Warren Commission for its consideration, and the results of our inquiry were subsequently made available to the National Archives by the Warren Commission. The FBI has no authority to independently release any information in these reports.

MAILED 12 1967 COMM-FBI

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

NOTE: Bufiles contain no record identifiable with Mrs. Nelson The 12-2-67 edition of "The Saturday Evening Post" carries an article by Josiah Thompson which claims new evidence and new conceptions argue that at least three assassins fired shots in connection with the assassination of President Kennedy.

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MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

November 17, 1967

BY LIAISON

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Shroder
1 - Mr. Raupach
1 - Mr. Bishop
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Gale

Mrs. Mildred Stegall
The White House
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mrs. Stegall:

An article on Page A-3 of "The Washington Post" dated November 16, 1967, reported that Professor Josiah Thompson, Haverford College, Haverford, Pennsylvania, is setting forth a new theory regarding the assassination of former President John Fitzgerald Kennedy in a forthcoming issue of "The Saturday Evening Post."

I thought you would be interested in a summary of information contained in the files of this Bureau concerning Josiah Thompson. There is enclosed a memorandum containing this information.

This information is being furnished to the Attorney General.

REC-77 62-109060-5870

Sincerely yours,

SI-136

ENCL

NOV 30 1967

Enclosure

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MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

NOTE: Background information concerning Josiah Thompson is contained in memorandum A. Rosen to Mr. DeLoach captioned "Assassination of President John Fitzgerald Kennedy, November 22, 1963, Dallas, Texas, Miscellaneous - Information Concerning," dated 11-15-67, KMR:dcs, attached.

Delivered to Mildred Stegall on 11/17/67 10:20 a.m.

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 62-109060-

November 17, 1967

JOSIAH DONALD THOMPSON, JR.

The files of the Federal Bureau of Investigation contain the following information which relates to captioned individual:

Josiah Thompson was born January 17, 1935, at East Liverpool, Ohio. He was formerly employed as an Instructor of Philosophy at Yale University, New Haven, Connecticut, and is presently employed as a Professor of Philosophy, Haverford College, Haverford, Pennsylvania. He served in the United States Navy from July 1, 1957, until July 1, 1959. Records show that Josiah Thompson registered with Local Board 16, Lisbon, Ohio, on January 21, 1953. On February 24, 1961, he was classified 5-A.

Approximately 350 individuals including Josiah Donald Thompson, Jr., mailed or presented Selective Service cards to a representative of the Attorney General, Washington, D. C., on October 20, 1967, in protest of Vietnam activity.

The National Mobilization Committee to End the War in Vietnam sponsored a march on Washington, D. C., October 21-22, 1967. As a result of this, numerous individuals were arrested. Among those arrested was J. D. Thompson, Jr., 3 College Lane, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. The files of the Philadelphia Credit Bureau disclose Joseph Donald Thompson, Jr., resides at 3 College Lane, Haverford, Pennsylvania, and for the past two years has been employed by Haverford College.

A Special Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation observed Professor Josiah Thompson at a "speak-out" on October 16, 1965, on the University of Pennsylvania campus, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. This affair was held to protest United States action in Vietnam. Professor Thompson from Haverford College was one of the speakers and said the United States soldiers in Vietnam are common criminals and the real patriots are here, meaning the group protesting.

1 - 25-561929
OTJ:ctj
(13)

62 [illegible] -58[illegible]

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MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

JOSIAH DONALD THOMPSON, JR.

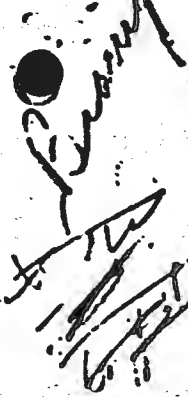
Josiah Donald Thompson, Jr., has been an active participant in nearly every organized demonstration, rally, or meeting in the metropolitan Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, area from October, 1965, to date dealing with protests of this Government's policy with regard to Vietnam. While Josiah Thompson has never been identified as a member of a subversive group, several of these demonstrations were cosponsored by such groups as the W. E. B. Du Bois Clubs of America, a Communist oriented youth group, and The Young Socialist Alliance, the youth affiliate of the Socialist Workers Party.

NOTE:

The information concerning Thompson's Selective Service card being turned into a representative of the Attorney General on 10/20/67, is contained in Bureau file 25-561929.

The information concerning Thompson's arrest during the march on Washington, D. C., October 21-22, 1967, is contained in Bureau file 62-111181-1951, page 24.

The information concerning Thompson's participation in various anti-Vietnam war demonstrations in the metropolitan Philadelphia area is contained in numerous Bureau files as set forth on search slip attached.



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Professor Says 3 Snipers Killed JFK

A3.

A new assassination theory, suggesting that three snipers were involved in President Kennedy's murder in Dallas in 1963, is put forth by a Haverford College professor, Josiah Thompson, in a forthcoming issue of the Saturday Evening Post.

Thompson, like many previous students of the assassination, bases his theory on a study of the films made by an amateur photographer, Abraham Zapruder, who recorded President Kennedy's death.

Thompson theorizes that at least three assassins must have been involved because of the brief time that elapsed between the shots and because of his conviction that at least one shot struck Mr. Kennedy in the front of the head.

The Warren Commission, on the other hand, concluded that Lee Harvey Oswald, acted alone in the murder.

As Thompson reconstructs the assassination, two snipers were stationed in buildings behind the Presidential motorcade in Dallas, while a third was in front of the motorcade on the grassy knoll in Dealey Plaza in Dallas.

The first shot, says Thompson, came from the Texas School Depository Building and struck Mr. Kennedy in the back. The second shot came from a nearby building and struck Texas Gov. John Connally in the back. The third shot, he speculates, came from the School Depository and struck Kennedy in the back of the head. A fourth shot, he believes, came from the grassy knoll and hit Kennedy in the front of the head. (The Warren Commission concluded that only three shots were fired, that the first wounded both Kennedy and Connally, that the second shot struck the President in the head, and that the third shot missed.)

Thompson's theory will be set out in greater detail in a forthcoming book. The excerpt being published in the Saturday Evening Post prompted the magazine to declare that the "case is not closed."

The Washington Post
Times Herald A3
The Washington Daily News
The Evening Star (Washington)
The Sunday Star (Washington)
Daily News (New York)
Sunday News (New York)
New York Post
The New York Times
The Sun (Baltimore)
The Worker
The New Leader
The Wall Street Journal
The National Observer
People's World

Send memo to White House on complete background of Thompson.

REC-72

62-109060-5871

NOV 16 1967

NOV 30 1967

79 DEC 1 - 1967

GENERAL INVESTIGATIVE DIVISION

The 11/19/67 "Philadelphia Inquirer" contains article concerning Dr. [redacted] iah Thompson. He was quoted as taking a copy of Life Magazine to our New Haven Office to talk over his observations of the assassination with an Agent. He referred to interview as perfunctory.

Attached reveals Thompson contacted New Haven Office twice on 11/27/63. Based on photographs in Life Magazine he indicated the President was first struck from a shot fired in front. He appeared to be seeking confirmation of his views and was advised that investigators at the scene were in best position to deduct true facts.

He had no personal knowledge of facts of the assassination and his statements were assumptions. A memorandum was prepared for file and no dissemination made. Thompson was referring to the 11/29/63 issue of Life Magazine which contained film clips from the Zapruder film.

KMR:emf

62-109060-5872

(Mount Clipping In Space Below)

Haverford Professor

Author Casts Doubt On Warren Report

By ROBERT L. SIMPSON
Of The Inquirer Staff

FROM the neck down, Dr. Josiah Thompson is all professor. An aging brown suit, slightly frayed at the cuffs, bespeaks the proper contempt for secular things. His shoes bear just the right academic scuff and are soled with a perfectly reasonable, functional crepe. Even the bright green tie, plopped over the brighter green in the stripes of his shirt add to the air of disdain.

But above the collar is this young face. The face of a teenager, not a 32-year-old teacher. A puerile face, an innocent face—a "whippersnapper" face on one who attacks the aging "solid" citizens of the Establishment.

And attack the Establishment he has—the Kennedys, the Johnsons, J. Edgar Hoover, the rest—although not personally. That would not be scholarly.

Many of them, however, may take his work as a personal insult for he has prodded their most sensitive area, and indeed the hangnail of the Nation, the assassination of John Fitzgerald Kennedy.

Josiah Thompson, the philosophy teacher from Haverford College, has written a book to them, and to all people who believe the Warren Report, saying, "Establishment, you're wrong." "Wrong" is a word Establishment people don't like to hear.

• • •

IT WAS A COLD DAY. The sky promised to ice over so [illegible] could skate to Memphis. Children of the faculty ran about raising to their lips fingers fixed in narrow Vs, then jerking them away and exhaling their frozen breath in imitation of

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

p.1,40-"The Philadelphia Inquirer"
Philadelphia, Pa.
Date: 11/19/67
Edition: Sunday
Author: Robert L. Simpson
Editor: Walter H. Annenberg
Title:

Character:
or
Classification:
Submitting Office:
PH
☐ Being Investigated

REC 27 62-109060-5872

15 DEC 1 1967

79 DEC 3 - 1967

their parents' nicotine neurosis. Spurred by the silent rebuke, murder on the Presidential level became Tink's hobby—"an intellectual activity different from philosophy."

Larger clouds of frozen carbon dioxide spewed from the lips of camera crewmen as they hauled equipment in and out of the building where Thompson has his office.

The three networks had been there. Newsweek had come once and would come again. Two extra secretaries busied themselves silencing telephones and stacking "urgent" messages for the professor.

Thompson introduced himself as "Tink"—a name his grandmother gave him, and he kept—and suggested he and the interviewer slip away. In a borrowed office, he began an energetic monologue.

"I wasn't a great admirer of Kennedy's," he admitted without regard for the cult that has grown about the President since his death. "I voted for him and would have voted for him in 1964, but I wasn't a real strong supporter.

"But when he was killed, I was really numb, just like everyone I guess. My wife and I were at New Haven then (where he was completing a doctorate at Yale University) and we got in the car and drove down to Washington.

"We stood outside the White House with 40,000 or 50,000 people, and everyone was silent. We stayed over for the funeral."

• • •

BUT the numbness wore off. As officials, and later the Warren Commission, worked on the puzzle, Tink saw them as children trying to force together parts that would not meld.

"The story that developed wasn't a coherent one. And when Life published the Zapruder films (amateur movies of the assassination) there were several conflicts between what the films showed and officials said."

With a copy of Life in hand, he went to the FBI in New Haven to talk over his observations with an agent.

"I felt rather shy, embarrassed. I felt it was the kind of thing the FBI would be aware of."

After a perfunctory hearing by the agent, the professor went away with the feeling, "He tore up his notes as soon as I left."

Is this correct?

He began to collect evidence, from newspapers, from the Warren Report, through correspondence, and each new piece increased his doubts that the commission had solved the murder. All the enthusiasm left from the "Boola-Boola" days a Yale undergrad, all the tenacity from his Navy frogman days, and all the logic from his graduate training now went to the task.

He prepared an 84-page manuscript and through encouragement from his friends, took it to a publisher, Bernard Geis and Associates of New York. Geis bought it and financed another year of research.

Out of this came "Six Seconds in Dallas," probably the most expensively researched and most thoroughly documented of the private books on the assassination.

• • •

THE book states three men killed John F. Kennedy and Lee Harvey Oswald may not have been one of them.

"The reader does not have to believe me," Thompson said. "We have put all the evidence on the page right where the reader can see it."

Only the evidence sequestered by the Government and the critical Zapruder films are absent. Thompson and Geis offered Time-Life, Inc., all profits from the serialization of the book for the films, but were refused.

The films were important to Thompson, since they furnished the basis for his work. Correct viewing of the film will show more than one bullet from more than one direction hit the President, he stated.

"Given the offer to Life," Thompson said in his best class-room form, "I am very unhappy with those who say I am in this for a profit.

• • •

WHAT am I after? A new investigation. I have been able to plot the main contours of the assassination, but I have not been able to move on to the more interesting points of who did kill Kennedy and why. For this there must be a Congressional investigation.

"Until the mystery is solved," he predicted, "the mystery will poison America's political scene. All we know now is that there are willful men who decided to violate the will of the people. We don't know whether they would do it again or what policies would prompt them.

"Until we know, we will live in fear."

The publication of the book has brought new apprehensions for Thompson, if not full-fledged fears.

"There will be attacks on me and what I say, and unfortunately the attackers won't restrict themselves to the book. I just wish they would. That, at least, is something to argue about."



Dr. Josiah Thompson, author of "Six Seconds in Dallas," defends his book on the Kennedy assassination.

MARY FERRELL FOUNDATION

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATION SECTION
NOV 27 1967
TELETYPE

REC 27

Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Bishop
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

KST

FBA WASH. DC

1:50 P.M. URGENT 11/27/67 SAC

TO: DIRECTOR (105-82555)

FROM: NEW HAVEN (100-18158)

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, NOVEMBER TWENTY TWO, NINETEEN SIXTY THREE, DALLAS, TEXAS.

RE BUREAU TELEPHONE CALL THIS DATE.

ON NOVEMBER TWENTY SEVEN, NINETEEN SIXTY THREE, JOSIAH THOMPSON, YALE UNIVERSITY GRADUATE STUDENT, NEW HAVEN, CONN., APPEARED AT ~~NHO~~ NEW HAVEN OFFICE. HE ADVISED THAT BASED ON HIS READING THE MANY ARTICLES CONCERNING ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY, HE THOUGHT THE PRESIDENT HAD BEEN SHOT BY TWO DIFFERENT INDIVIDUALS, HE ADVISED A REVIEW OF PHOTOGRAPHS IN THE CURRENT ISSUE OF LIFE MAGAZINE WHICH ARE REPORTEDLY MADE UP OF FILM CLIPS FROM AN AMATEUR MOVIE FILM INDICATED THE PRESIDENT WAS STRUCK FIRST IN THE THROAT BY A SHOT FIRED FROM SOMEWHERE AHEAD OF THE MOTORCADE AND NOT FROM THE WAREHOUSE WINDOW. HE DID NOT HAVE A COPY OF THE ABOVE LIFE MAGAZINE WITH HIM.

REC 27 62-109060-5873
EX 101
DEC 1

END PG ONE

79 DEC 4 - 1967
XEROX

THOMPSON ADVISED HE HAD NO PERSONAL KNOWLEDGE OF THE ABOVE CONCLUSIONS AND NO KNOWN FACTS TO SUBSTANTIATE SAME NOR DID HE KNOW THE RESULTS OF THE BALLISTIC TESTS. HE WAS MERELY MAKING THE ABOVE ASSUMPTION BASED ON AN ARTICLE WHICH APPEARED IN THE NOVEMBER TWENTY SEVEN, SIXTY THREE NEW YORK TIMES AND THE CURRENT ISSUE OF LIFE MAGAZINE. THE INTERVIEW WAS THEN CONCLUDED.

ON THE AFTERNOON OF NOVEMBER TWENTY SEVEN, SIXTY THREE, THOMPSON REAPPEARED AT THE NEW HAVEN OFFICE WITH A COPY OF THE CURRENT LIFE MAGAZINE, WHICH CONTAINED THE FILM CLIPS OF THE MOTION PICTURE FILM DESCRIBED ABOVE. HE EXHIBITED THE PICTURES OF THE FILM CLIPS TO THE INTERVIEWING AGENT, AND ADVISED THAT FROM VIEWING THE PHOTOGRAPHS HE FELT BECAUSE OF OBSTACLES WITHIN THE RANGE OF THE VISION FROM THE WAREHOUSE WINDOW IT WOULD HAVE BEEN IMPOSSIBLE FOR THE SHOT WHICH STRUCK THE PRESIDENT IN THE THROAT TO HAVE BEEN FIRED FROM THAT POINT, AND CONSEQUENTLY HE BELIEVED THAT THAT SHOT HAD BEEN FIRED FROM ANOTHER LOCATION.

THOMPSON APPEARED TO BE SEEKING CONFIRMATION OF HIS VIEWS FROM SOMEONE ELSE. IT WAS POINTED OUT TO HIM THAT THE INVESTIGATORS ON THE SCENE WERE IN THE BEST POSITION TO DEDUCT THE TRUE FACTS

END OF PG TWO

OUNDATION

AS TO WHAT ACTUALLY TRANSPIRED. HE STATED ONLY REASON FOR RETURNING FOR A SECOND INTERVIEW WAS TO DISPLAY THE PHOTOGRAPHS WHICH APPEARED IN THE MAGAZINE.

THOMPSON WAS ASKED FOR A SECOND TIME WHETHER OR NOT HE HAD ANY KNOWLEDGE OR INFORMATION CONCERNING THE ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY AND HE REPLIED THAT HE HAD NOT, BUT HE HAD FORMED HIS CONCLUSIONS SOLELY FROM A REVIEW OF NEWPAPER ACCOUNTS AN THE ABOVE-MENTIONED PHOTOGRAPHS.

INASMUCH AS THOMPSON HAD NO PERSONAL KNOWLEDGE CONCERNING THE FACTS OF THE ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY AND ABOVE STATEMENTS BY HIM WERE MERELY ASSUMPTION BASED ON REVIEWS OF VARIOUS NEWSPAPER AND MAGAZINE ARTICLES, A MEMORANDUM WAS WRITTEN FOR THE FILE BY INTERVIEWING AGENTS AND NO DISSEMINATION OF INFORMATION WAS MADE.

END

SVW

FBI WASH DC

P

FBI

Date: 11/20/67

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____ (Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, JACKSON (175-5) (C)

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
11/22/63, DALLAS, TEXAS
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION
CONCERNING
OO: DALLAS

Attached hereto for the Bureau is the original with seven copies of an LHM suitable for dissemination. Enclosed for Dallas are two copies of above LHM.

It is noted that EARL WALLAS EDWARDS is a self-admitted pathological liar, admits being a parole or probation violator, and is presently under local charges of embezzlement in Jackson, Mississippi. For this reason, no leads are being set out for the Dallas Office to attempt to verify information contained in the LHM, and it is being left to the discretion of the Dallas Office as to what action they deem necessary.

A separate communication is being sent to the Bureau and Little Rock to determine the status of EDWARD's parole or probation.

62-109060-5834

ENCLOSURE

3 - Bureau (Encs. 8)
2 - Dallas (Encs. 2)
1 - Jackson
EMC/bkh
(6)

C. C. - Bishop

54 DEC 7 1967

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Jackson, Mississippi
November 20, 1967

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963
DALLAS, TEXAS

Earl Wallas Edwards telephonically contacted the Jackson FBI Office on November 15, 1967, and stated he had some information to furnish to the FBI.

Edwards was contacted by Special Agent Ernest M. Cochrane at which time he related the following information:

At the outset of the interview, Edwards stated that he is a pathological liar, a parole violator from Arkansas, and presently has local embezzlement charge pending against him in Jackson, Mississippi. Edwards stated he was prosecuted for writing bad checks in the State of Arkansas, was sentenced to five years , served twenty-seven months of this sentence, and was released on parole but immediately left the State of Arkansas as he indicated the judge "had it in for him" and was going to see he was placed back in prison. This, according to Edwards, took place in 1960 or 1961.

Edwards continued he went to Dallas, Texas, sometime in 1962 or 1963, where he purchased the Southcliff Motel using the name Dave Lawrence. He said that shortly

COPIES DESTROYED
21 JAN 12 [illegible]

ENCLOSURE

before the assassination of President Kennedy, he knows for a fact that Lee Harvey Oswald and Jack Ruby met and were together in one of the rooms of his motel. He stated that each one of them had rented a room at his motel, registering on different days. He recalled that they were in Room number 11 on one particular occasion, when a disturbance broke out, and he was compelled to call the police to restore order. Edwards could furnish no information regarding how well these two individuals were acquainted with each other.

He further advised that Lee Harvey Oswald had been at this motel on several occasions prior to this time with a female, whom Edwards stated he later identified as his wife from photographs he saw in the newspaper.

Edwards stated that approximately two days following the assassination, an individual using the name of Gordon Matthews checked into the motel and remained there for approximately six weeks. This individual was driving a 1953 or 1954 black, Ford van truck, and during the time Matthews was at the motel, he wrote to the State of Georgia for license plates for this truck. Edwards stated he did not know whether this would have a bearing on the case or not, but it was very suspicious in his opinion.

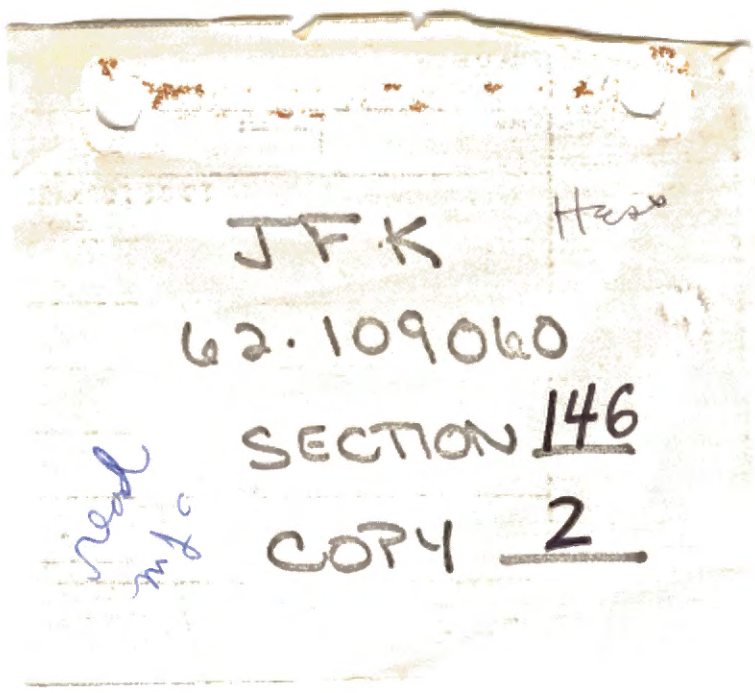
Edwards stated he had waited this long before furnishing the above information because he is a parole or probation violator, and stated that if he had come forward with the information, he feels he would have been placed in custody himself.

Edwards admitted that if he "gets backed into a corner with the prospect of going to jail", he would lie to get himself out of the spot.

The following description was obtained through interview and observation:

Race	White
Sex	Male
Date of Birth	March 26, 1920
Place of Birth	Jackson, Kentucky
Height	Six Feet
Weight	235 Pounds
Marital Status	Married
Wife	DOROTHY
Employment	Self-employed in house repairs
Military Service	U. S. Marine Corps 1938 - 1946
Serial Number	823381
Tattoos	"Earl" on fingers ofleft hand "Mary" on right forearm

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.


JFK
Hess
62-109060
SECTION 146
COPY 2

MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060) DATE: 12/1/67

FROM : SAC, NEW ORLEANS (89-69)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
DALLAS, TEXAS, 11/22/63
MISCELLANEOUS - INFO CONCERNING
OO: DALLAS

ReBuairtel 11/28/67.

Enclosed for the Bureau is a copy of a letter directed to Mr. FRANK W. MANNING, Chief Investigator, Office of the Attorney General, State of Louisiana, which is being furnished in accordance with instructions contained in referenced airtel.

(2) - Bureau (Enc). 1 ENCLOSURE
1 - New Orleans

ECW:jab
(3)

EX-108 REC-48
REC-43
62-109060-5876
51-106
4 DEC 5 1967

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

T7013 Federal Building
701 Loyola Avenue
Post Office Box 51930
New Orleans, Louisiana 70150
December 1, 1967

Mr. Frank W. Manning
Chief Investigator
Office of the Attorney General
State of Louisiana
Room 104, Supreme Court Building
New Orleans, Louisiana 70150

Dear Mr. Manning:

I am enclosing for your information and any action you deem appropriate a xerox copy of an anonymous letter dated October 14, 1967, which was received by the Attorney General of the United States, as well as a xerox copy of the envelope in which this letter was transmitted.

Based on the contents of the anonymous letter, there is no violation within the investigative jurisdiction of the FBI, however, the letter appears to contain information of interest to your department.

Very truly yours,

ROBERT E. RIGHTMYER
Special Agent in Charge

Enclosures 2

1 - Bureau (62-109060)

62-109060-5876

ENCLOSURE

Hon. J. Edgar Hoover

Dear Sir.

I guess by now you
have heard from the local F.B.I. office
that I contacted them. I called in
my last one Nov 23rd 1967 11 P.M.
to know. I told them to contact
me if they wanted to hear more
of it seems at this time of it.
I'll start from the very
first of my claim. I flew
in Dallas before Kennedy &
went to Dallas, Tex. I told
my friend Phil Conley Jr. M.
in the at Sa. Pasti, Cal. where
we worked, that I should
send a T.V. a tele-gram & tell
him not to vote Texas.
I told him I would tell

CORRESPONDENCE

[illegible] I don't really know but it could be great if it could be the [illegible] Johnson Ranch or a million other profit from the just on the race issues alone. Well he never he talked me out of it. I loved it & felt it when we built it & now he was killed by race issues [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

take the words as final.
I knew I had to work out on
on a plan that maybe I would
be killed in my mission.
I always believed that God
would see to it I died.
On the back of my head I had
something to work on, but
I had forgot just what it
was. I took a $3000 or more
cut in pay to try & fulfill
my mission as I called it.
The Texas trail deal was
what I thought the first
pay off. I made up my
mind right then, I would
try two more deals before
I would go to the F.B.I.

The San Deigo, Cal. was #2
The Chicago & Illinois, Ill. was
#3. So I came to the end
of my rope, so to speak.
I want to make myself clear
I was never out to get any-
one because of a dislike for
them. I am not built that way.
If Mr. Johnson ran against
me in 1960
that's, I would have cast
my vote for Johnson, as I
thought he was the best
man for the job. I still do
today. I trust your judgment
above all others in the District
outside of it. I want you to
tell me what to do. Yours truly.

H. Gordon Kennedy

TRUE COPY

Nov. 24, 1967

Hon. J. Edgar Hoover

Dear Sir.

I guess by now my reports to local F.B.I. office have reached you. I called in my last one Nov 23rd 1967 11 P.M. by phone. I told them to contact me if they wanted to hear more. It seems as tho they don't. I'll start from the very frist of my doing's. 6 days or more before Pres. J.F.K. went to Dallas, Tex. I told my friend Phil Conley Gen. M. worker at So. Gate, Cal. where we worked, that I should send J.F.K. a tele-gram & tell him not to go to Texas. I told him they would kill him. He ask who. I told him I don't really know but it could be Mr. K of R & Castro of Cuba, or it could be the Johnson bunch or a million other people from Tex. just on the race issue alone. Well as you know he talked me out of it. I loved J.F.K. & felt it was my fault in a way he was killed, by not sending tele-gram. I told around when my pension paid me enough to live on, I was going to retire from G.M. & find out who killed J.F.K. as good a men as was on the Warren Com. I could never take there words as final. I knew I had to work out or on a plan that maybe I would be killed in my mission. I always beleived that God would see to it I lived. In the back of my head I had something to work on, but I had forgot just what it was. I took a $3,000 or more cut in pay to try & fullfill my mission as I'll call it. The Texas train deal was what I thought the frist pay-off. I made up my mind right then. I would try two more deals, before I would go to the F.B.I. The San Deigo, Cal. was No 2 The Chicago & Cissco, Ill. was No 3. So I came to the end of my rope, so to speak. I want to make my self clear I was never out to get anyone because of a dislike for them I am not built that way. If

REC-67 62-109060-5177

John A Heinlich
2126 E Jackson
Springfield, Ill
62-2703

REGISTERED NO. 3371
Return Receipt Requested

Pres. Johnson ran against Nixon1960. I would have cast my vote for Johnson, as I thought he was the best man for the job. I still do to date. I trust your judgement above all other's In the Govn't or out side of it. I want you to tell me what to do.

Yours Truly

John A. Heimlich

December 1, 1967

REC 67 62-109060-5877

Mr. John A. Heimlich
2126 East Jackson
Springfield, Illinois 62703

Dear Mr. Heimlich:

Mr. Hoover received your letter of November 24th and asked me to tell you that he cannot authorize you to act in any capacity for the FBI and he is unable to offer the advice you are seeking.

MAILED 12
DEC 1 1967
COMM-FBI

Sincerely yours,

/S/ Helen W. Gandy

Helen W. Gandy
Secretary

1 - Springfield - Enclosure
Attention SAC: Bufiles contain nothing identifiable with correspondent.

NOTE: A copy of correspondent's letter has been referred to the Secret Service by form referral. Correspondent states in his letter that it is his desire to find out who killed President John F. Kennedy. He also states he has contacted the local FBI office and furnished them information as to what he has already done in this respect and told them to contact him if they wanted to know more. He says he has come to the end of his rope and wants the Director to tell him what to do.

ED:jas (4)

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

57 DEC 7 1967

0-26 (Rev. 7-27-67)

Tolson
DeLoach
Mohr
Bishop
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

Let me have an analysis of allegations against FBI.

UPI-170

(KENNEDY)

NEW YORK--A NEW INDEPENDENT STUDY OF THE ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY MADE PUBLIC TODAY CLAIMS THE SLAYING WAS A CONSPIRACY AND THREE GUNMEN WERE INVOLVED, ALL OF WHOM MAY STILL BE AT LARGE.

THE MAJOR CONCLUSIONS OF A TWO-YEAR INVESTIGATION OF THE 1963 TRAGEDY BY DR. JOSIAH THOMPSON OF HAVERFORD COLLEGE, PA., ARE CONTAINED IN AN ARTICLE IN THE SATURDAY EVENING POST WHICH WILL REACH THE NEWSSTANDS NEXT TUESDAY.

THE POST, IN AN EDITORIAL, CONTENDS THAT THOMPSON "DEMOLISHES THE WARREN REPORT" AND DEMANDS THE ASSASSINATION CASE BE REOPENED BY THE GOVERNMENT.

THOMPSON, 32-YEAR-OLD YALE PHI BETA KAPPA SCHOLAR WHO TEACHES PHILOSOPHY, CHARGES THAT ALTHOUGH THE DETAILS REMAIN UNCLEAR, "THE ESSENTIAL OUTLINE OF THE ASSASSINATION IS NOW APPARENT--THE 'ONE ASSASSIN' FINDING OF THE WARREN COMMISSION IS PATENTLY WRONG; THERE WERE FOUR SHOTS FROM THREE GUNS IN SIX SECONDS."

SOME OF THOMPSON'S CONCLUSIONS ARE BASED ON ORIGINAL RESEARCH IN THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES, DOCUMENTS AND PHOTOS NOT SEEN BY THE WARREN COMMISSION, AND INTERVIEWS WITH EYEWITNESSES. OTHERS ARE GROUNDED IN FURTHER ANALYSES OF MATERIAL IN THE WARREN REPORT.

THE AUTHOR, WHOSE BOOK "SIX SECONDS IN DALLAS" WILL BE PUBLISHED NOV. 27, DOES NOT SPECULATE ON THE IDENTITIES OF THE ASSASSINS OR THEIR MOTIVATION, BUT HE DOES CAST DOUBT ON THE GUILT OF LEE HARVEY OSWALD WAS IN THE TEXAS SCHOOL BOOK DEPOSITORY BUILDING AND HIS RIFLE WAS USED, BUT IT IS "QUITE LIKELY" THAT HE WAS NOT THE ASSASSIN AT THE SIXTH FLOOR WINDOW.

THOMPSON CLAIMS TO HAVE HAD ACCESS TO A BETTER PRINT OF ABRAHAM ZAPRUDER'S COLOR MOVIE OF THE ASSASSINATION THATN WAS MADE AVAILABLE TO THE FBI. AN ANALYSIS OF THIS PRINT, OWNED BY LIFE MAGAZINE, BY A NEW TECHNIQUE INVOLVING SUPERIMPOSITION OF SEQUENTIAL PICTURES AND BY A DISSECTING MICROSCOPE PROVIDED THOMPSON WITH DATA HE SAYS INDICATES;

--FOUR BULLETS WERE FIRED IN DALLAS' DEALEY PLAZA AND ALL HIT THEIR MARK (THE WARREN COMMISSION REPORTED THREE SHOTS, TWO HITS). THE FIRST, A CARTRIDGE WHOSE EXPLOSIVE POWER WAS SUBSTANDARD, MADE A SHALLOW WOUND IN THE PRESIDENT'S BACK. THE SECOND WOUNDED GOV. JOHN B. CONNALLY. THE THIRD HIT KENNEDY'S HEAD FROM BEHIND. THE FOURTH HIT KENNEDY'S HEAD FROM THE FRONT AND WAS FATAL.

REC 29 62-109060-5878

EX-113

18 DEC 6 1967

WASHINGTON CAPITAL NEWS SERVICE

Room 2328 11/16/67 Kheel:v

--THE BULLETS WERE FIRED FROM THREE LOCATIONS--THE SIXTH FLOOR OF THE DEPOSITORY BUILDING, THE ROOF OF A NEARBY BUILDING, POSSIBLY THE DALLAS COUNTY RECORDS BUILDING OR THE DAL-TEX BUILDING, AND THE STOCKADE FENCE BEHIND THE GRASSY KNOLL AT THE SIDE OF THE PLAZA.

--THE THEORY THAT A SINGLE BULLET WOUNDED BOTH KENNEDY AND CONNALLY IS ERRONEOUS. THE SUPERIOR QUALITY ZAPRUDER FILM SHOWS THE MEN WERE NOT STRUCK AT THE SAME TIME BUT WITHIN A SHORT ENOUGH TIME TO ELIMINATE THE POSSIBILITY THAT THE BULLETS CAME FROM THE SAME GUN.

ANOTHER AMATEUR MOTION PICTURE OF THE ASSASSINATION, MADE BY ORVILLE NIX AND TAKEN OPPOSITE FROM ZAPRUDER'S POSITION, SHOWED WHAT APPEARED ON ENLARGEMENT TO BE A MAN WITH A RIFLE LEANING ON THE ROOF OF A STATION WAGON BEHIND THE FENCE ON THE KNOLL AND POINTING TOWARD THE CAVALCADE.

A MONTHS-LONG INDEPENDENT STUDY OF THE FILM BY THE ITEK CORPORATION OF LEXINGTON, MASS., ONE OF THE NATION'S TOP PHOTOGRAPHIC LABORATORIES, DETERMINED, HOWEVER, THAT THE "MAN WITH THE RIFLE" WAS SIMPLY A BLENDING OF SHADOWS OF TREE BRANCHES. IT ALSO ESTABLISHED THAT IT WOULD HAVE BEEN IMPOSSIBLE FOR A GUNMAN TO HAVE HIT KENNEDY FROM THE STATION WAGON SHOWN IN THE PICTURE.

11/15--TS538PES

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson
DeLoach
Mohr
Bishop
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO : Mr. DeLoach

DATE: November 17, 1967

FROM : A. Rosen

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Shroder
1 - Mr. Raupach
1 - Mr. Bishop
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Conrad

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963, DALLAS, TEXAS
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING

United Press International (UPI) release 11/15/67 refers to a new and independent study of the assassination of President Kennedy which was made by Dr. Josiah Thompson of Haverford College, Haverford, Pennsylvania.

This independent study based on his book entitled "Six Seconds in Dallas" to be published November 27, 1967, appears in a condensed form in "The Saturday Evening Post" December 2, 1967, Issue, bearing the caption, "The Cross Fire that Killed President Kennedy."

This article was reviewed to analyse any allegations made against the FBI. Primarily, Thompson has come up with a theory that there were four shots fired from three guns in six seconds, and the "one assassin" finding of the Warren Commission is patently wrong. The Commission concluded three shots were fired.

In reviewing the article, only two items were noted which concern the FBI. Thompson has stated the FBI used an inferior copy of the Abraham Zapruder film for photo analysis whereas he examined a better copy of the film and four inch by five inch transparencies when he was a consultant to Life Magazine. He alleged this enabled him to make more valid determinations.

ENCLOSURE

While the Zapruder film (showing the assassination) initially furnished to us and used for much of the initial study is a copy, the FBI and the Commission later had the opportunity to examine the original film when brought to Washington by a representative of Life Magazine. Our detailed studies were made using a set of excellent quality 35 millimeter slides made directly from the original film by Life Magazine for us. Therefore, our findings and the Commission's findings were not based on examination of an inferior copy of the Zapruder film as alleged by Thompson, but upon an over-all analysis of all the

62-109060-5878

KMR:dcs
(9)

66 DEC 8 1967

18 DEC 6 1967

CONTINUED - OVER

films, original and copies and the slides made by Life Magazine. Therefore, Thompson definitely is in error.

Thompson quotes results of our findings in regard to the minimum time required to operate the assassination rifle. In this respect, Thompson made a statement, FBI Laboratory Examiner, Robert Frazier, testified 4.6 seconds was a minimum firing time for three shots from Oswald's rifle - a figure that includes no time for aiming the rifle. The fact is, SA Frazier testified 4.6 seconds was minimum time required by him to fire three aimed shots which again denotes Thompson was in error.

Thompson has used testimony and data which was furnished to the Warren Commission and is available in the Archives. He also used comments made by Governor Connally and physicians who conducted the autopsy to establish his theory that four shots were fired from three different positions, namely the Texas School Book Depository Building (TSBDB), a building adjacent to the TSBDB on Houston Street, and the fence behind the grassy knoll in Dealey Plaza in Dallas. The sequence of these shots according to Thompson were, the first shot was fired from the TSBDB which hit the president in the back, the second from a building on Houston Street which wounded Governor Connally, the third shot from the TSBDB that hit the president in the rear of the head, and an almost instantaneous shot (the fourth) coming from the grassy knoll which struck the president in the right front of the head. (Sequence of shots based on Thompson's interpretation)

Thompson's theory would appear plausible to anyone unfamiliar with the actual facts developed by the Warren Commission. He said the purpose of his study was to perform a task of archaeology to lay bare a whole level of contradictory evidence beneath the conclusions of the Warren Report. He said it does not prove the assassination was a conspiracy, nor does it prove Oswald's innocence.

ACTION:

Our New York Office has determined that Thompson's book has as yet not been bound, and a copy of the manuscript is being obtained and will be reviewed upon receipt.

It is noted allegations made by Harold Weisberg as contained in the UPI release of 11/15/67 is not mentioned in connection with Thompson's book, and this matter is being handled by a separate memorandum.

D.R. M. READ THIS 11-17-67

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson
DeLoach
Mohr
Bishop
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO : Mr. DeLoach

DATE: November 22, 1967

FROM : A. Rosen

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Shroder
1 - Mr. Raupach
1 - Mr. Bishop
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Conrad

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963, DALLAS, TEXAS
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING

Reference is made to memorandum A. Rosen to Mr. DeLoach dated 11/17/67 concerning an analysis of a condensed version of the book "Six Seconds in Dallas" which appeared in "The Saturday Evening Post" December 2, 1967.

This book was written by Dr. Josiah Donald Thompson of Haverford College, Haverford, Pennsylvania, and the condensed version appearing in the Post was written by Dr. Josiah Thompson.

SAC Ponder, New York Office, obtained an advance copy of Thompson's book which is to be placed on public sale on or about 11/27/67. This book was received at the Bureau today.

The book is 315 pages in length, not including the preface, acknowledgments, note from the publisher, and the index. It has ten chapters and seven appendices identified by letters A through G. It deals extensively with technical matters, number of shots fired, photographs, Commission exhibits, and other aspects taken from the Warren Commission's report.

Only one copy of this book has been received, and to have a complete analysis of the book, it will have to be handled by the Laboratory Division, the General Investigative Division, and possibly the Domestic Intelligence Division.

ACTION: REC 29 62-109060- 5879

This review will be completed as soon as possible.

KMR:dcs
(9)

18 DEC 6 1967

79 DEC 7- 1967

November 28 1967

Richard J. Baker Jr.
10 Grayrock Circle
[illegible]

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Hoover

With all due respect to your integrity and tremendous record over the years, and to the fight called a Great American Year employ in this country's vital service — I'm disturbed after reading the 'Post' article that as the post said in the editorial "Something's Rotten in Dallas"

It appears to me that this is a cover up of the truth even though logic tells me that the Government's Commission and FBI leadership would not be at fault. C. Baker

62-109060-5886

PS

Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Bishop
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

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12-4-67
BGN
ack
12-5-67

62-109060-5880

REC 55

107

NOV 26 1957

TRUE COPY

November 28, 1967
Robert J. Bolen Jr
10 Gwynn Ct. Closter N.J.

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover

With all due respect to your integrity and marvelous record over the years, and to the high caliber of good Americans you employ in this country's vital service -- I've concluded after reading the "Post" article that as the post said in their editorial "Something's Rotten in Dallas"

It appears to me that there is a cover up of the truth even though logic tells me that that the good men of the Commission and FBI Leadership could not be at fault.

R. Bolen

1-TC
12-4-67
BQN: mk

ack
12-5-67
BJH: jfk
mail

62-109060-5880

December 5, 1967

62-107

REC 55

Mr. Robert J. Bolen, Jr.
10 Gwynn Court
Closter, New Jersey 07624

Dear Mr. Bolen:

Your letter of November 28th has been received.

With regard to your comments, I can assure you that the FBI at the request of President Johnson conducted a prompt, intensive, objective and thorough investigation of the assassination of President Kennedy. All the material developed by this Bureau in connection with this investigation was turned over to the Warren Commission for its consideration, and the results of our inquiry were subsequently made available to the National Archives by the Warren Commission. The FBI has no authority to independently release any information in these reports.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

NOTE: Correspondent is not identifiable in Bufiles. The address and the name per telephone directory. The editorial he refers to appeared in the December 2nd issue of "The Saturday Evening Post" and is captioned "The Kennedy Assassination: Something Rotten..." The editorial commented upon the conflicting books that have been written concerning the assassination and in particular the most recent book, "Six Seconds in Dallas," written by Josiah Thompson, a philosophy professor at Haverford College.

BGH:ilk (3)

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Sullivan
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Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

59 DEC 14 1967

TELETYPE UNIT

OPINION-8

SHOULD THE WARREN COMMISSION REOPEN ITS INVESTIGATION OF THE KENNEDY ASSASSINATION?

YES	NO
71%	29%

November 28, 1967

This question was asked on WFAA-TV's OPINION-8 on the date shown and the percentages indicate the opinions of our viewers on the issue.

OPINION-8 is a special news feature of WFAA-TV presented on the 6:00 P.M. and 10:00 P.M. Channel 8 News each evening, except Saturday.

A different question is asked on each newscast. The viewers, both in Dallas and Fort Worth, are given two different phone numbers to call, one for "yes" and one for "no." When they call, their vote is electronically recorded on special telephone equipment in our WFAA-TV studios.

We believe you will be interested in our viewers' opinions on this particular question. Your comments and suggestions regarding WFAA-TV's OPINION-8 will be welcomed and appreciated.

WFAA-TV PRESENTS THE RESULTS OF OPINION-8 ONLY AS AN OPINION POLL OF THOSE PEOPLE WHO ARE WATCHING OUR NEWS AND WHO REGISTER THEIR VIEWS.

NOT RECORDED
18 DEC 19 1967

Viewers Have Called OPINION-8 123,937 Times To Date

WFAA-TV DALLAS • FT. WORTH ⑧

62-109066
66DEC 21 1967

(Ed. 4-26-65)

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Memorandum

TO : Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, Director,
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C. 20535

DATE: DEC 1 1967

ELWJr:HFL: WAGershuny:sao
145-12-979
78-13-29
78-73-131

FROM : Edwin L. Weisl, Jr.,
Assistant Attorney General
Civil Division

SUBJECT: John J. King v. Nicholas deB. Katzenbach
(U.S.D.C. Colo., Civil Action No. 9168)
John J. King v. United States of America
(U.S.D.C. Colo., Civil Action No. 67-C-518)
Marina N. Oswald Porter, et al. v. United
States (U.S.D.C. N.D. Tex., Civil Action No.
CA-3-2282, Dallas Div.)

On October 30, 1967, King and Porter instituted actions against the United States under Public Law 89-318 which vested title to the Warren Commission exhibits in the United States and permitted claims for just compensation to be filed against the United States. A copy of each complaint is attached hereto.

In preparing for the defense, it may be important to know, with respect to each of the claimed exhibits:

1. the time at which each exhibit was originally taken into custody;

2. the persons who obtained original custody;

3. the time at which custody was initially obtained by federal officers.

4. the location at the time of original custody.

We presently have in our possession a 48-page list of the exhibits, which indicates that the Bureau received custody of many of the exhibits from the Dallas Police Department. Kindly advise whether the above information is easily ascertainable from existing records of either the Bureau or the Dallas Police Department. We would appreciate copies of any such existing records.

Attachments.

1 ENCLOSURE

"ENCLOSURE ATTACHED"

EXP. PROC.
13 DEC 4 1967

62-109060 - 5882

1

12 DEC 4 1967

Plaintiff,

vs.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

Defendant.

67-C-513

CIVIL ACTION NO. _____

COMPLAINT

John J. King, Plaintiff, complaining of the United States of America, Defendant, alleges as follows:

1.

This is an action for compensation for the taking of property brought pursuant to Public Law 89-318; 79 Stat. 1185.

2.

Plaintiff resides in the Judicial District of Colorado.

3.

Plaintiff was and is the owner of the following weapons:

(a) One 6.5 mm. Mannlicher-Carcano rifle, with telescopic sight, Serial No. C2766, including sling and cartridge clip. (Warren Commission Exhibit No. 139)

(b) One .38 Special Smith and Wesson revolver, Serial No. V510210, Assembly No. 65248, with appurtenances. (Warren Commission Exhibit No. 143)

4.

By Publication in FEDERAL REGISTER, Vol. 31, No. 212, page 13,968, Tuesday, November 1, 1966, the Attorney General of the United States purportedly vested all right, title and

interest in the aforesaid weapons in the United States.

5.

The value of the aforesaid weapons, at the time of such purported taking by the United States and continuing to the present, is $5,000,000.

6.

In a separate action now pending against the Attorney General of the United States, Plaintiff seeks recovery of the aforesaid weapons, and in such action Plaintiff will contest the constitutionality of Public Law 89-318 and the validity and timeliness of the purported taking by the Attorney General. Plaintiff does not by this action waive his contentions in the pending action against the Attorney General but files this Complaint only to cover the possibility of an adverse decision on his right to possession of the property in controversy.

WHEREFORE, Plaintiff prays that a judgment be entered herein in favor of Plaintiff and against Defendant for $5,000,000 and costs, and for such other and further relief as to the Court may seem proper.

Respectfully submitted,

James S. Holmberg
James S. Holmberg
HOLMBERG AND POULSON
1700 Broadway
Denver, Colorado 80202
Telephone: 623-3268
Attorney for Plaintiff

Of Counsel
W. C. Garrett
KILGORE & KILGORE
1800 First National Bank Building
Dallas, Texas 75202
Telephone: 741-6784

JURY DEMAND

Trial by jury, as authorized by Public Law 89-318, is hereby demanded by Plaintiff in the above entitled cause.

James S. Holmberg

James S. Holmberg
HOLMBERG AND POULSON
1700 Broadway
Denver, Colorado 80202

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF TEXAS

AT DALLAS, TEXAS

MARINA N. OSWALD PORTER, ET AL Plaintiff	I	
vs.	I	CIVIL ACTION NO. _____
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, Defendant	I	CA -3-2?.

COMPLAINT

Marina N. Oswald Porter, Individually and as Community Administr trix of the community estate of herself and her deceased husband, Lee Harv Oswald, joined herein pro forma by her husband, Kenneth Porter, Plaintiffs complaining of the United States of America, Defendant, allege as follows:

1.

This is an action for compensation for the taking of property brought pursuant to Public Law 89-318; 79 Stat. 1185, and service may be upon the United States of America by serving the Attorney General of the United States.

2.

Plaintiffs reside in the Judicial District of the Northern Dist: of Texas.

3.

Plaintiff, Marina N. Oswald Porter, Individually and as Communi Administratrix of the community estate of herself and her deceased husba Lee Harvey Oswald, was and is the owner of all of the items of personal property indicated by a red check mark and listed and described in the Federal Register, Vol. 31, No. 212, Tuesday, November 1, 1966, a copy of is attached hereto as Exhibit "A" and made a part hereof the same as if copied herein verbatim.

4.

By Publication in FEDERAL REGISTER, Vol. 31, No. 212, pages 1396 13974, Tuesday, November 1, 1966, the Attorney General of the United State purportedly vested all right, title and interest in the aforesaid items of personal property in the United States.

5.

The value of the aforesaid items of personal property, at the ti of such purported taking by the United States and continuing to the presen is $500,000.00.

WHEREFORE, Plaintiffs pray that a judgment be entered herein in favor of Plaintiffs and against Defendant for $500,000.00 and costs, and fo such other and further relief as to the Court may seem proper.

Respectfully submitted,

LYNE, KLEIN & FRENCH

By: Erich F. Klein

ERICH F. KLEIN, JR.
14th Floor, Adolphus Tower
Dallas, Texas 75202
RIverside 2-1541

JURY DEMAND

Trial by jury, as authorized by Public Law 89-318, is hereby demanded by Plaintiffs in the above entitled cause.

LYNE, KLEIN & FRENCH

By _____
ERICH F. KLEIN, JR.
14th Floor, Adolphus Tower
Dallas, Texas 75202

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Office of the Attorney General

PROVIDING FOR THE ACQUISITION AND PRESERVATION BY THE UNITED STATES OF ITEMS OF EVIDENCE PERTAINING TO THE ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY

Under the authority vested in me by the Act of November 2, 1965 (Public Law 89-318; 79 Stat. 1115), I have determined that the national interest requires the entire body of evidence considered by the President's Commission on the Assassination of President Kennedy and now in the possession of the United States to be preserved intact.

Accordingly, pursuant to section 2(a) of the Act, I hereby determine that all of the items of evidence not owned by the United States which were considered by the Commission, and were not returned by the Commission to the person who furnished them, should be acquired by the United States and be preserved together with all of the items of evidence already owned by the United States.

The items acquired hereunder are more particularly described in the appendix annexed to and made a part of this notice. This notice and appendix shall be published in the FEDERAL REGISTER, and title to the items acquired pursuant to the foregoing determinations shall thereupon vest in the United States pursuant to section 2(b) of the Act.

Dated: October 31, 1966.

RAMSEY CLARK,
Acting Attorney General.

APPENDIX

1. The following weapons:

(a) One 6.5 mm. Mannlicher-Carcano rifle, with telescopic sight, Serial No. C2766, including sling and cartridge clip. (Commission Exhibit No. 139.)

(b) One .38 Special Smith and Wesson revolver Serial No. V510210, Assembly No. 65243, with appurtenances. (Commission Exhibit No. 143.)

2. (a) All other items of evidence which were assigned exhibit numbers by the Commission or its staff (such items being listed, described, and reproduced in Volumes XVI through XXVI of the Hearings before the President's Commission on the Assassination of President Kennedy, United States Government Printing Office, 1964, hereinafter referred to as the "Commission's Hearings"), other than those items which were returned by the Commission to the person who had furnished them.

(b) For the purposes of the preceding paragraph, the term "exhibit numbers" shall be deemed to include (1) Commission exhibit numbers 1 through 3154, including all such numbers with suffixes, listed in Volumes XVI through XVIII and Volumes XXII through XXVI of the Commission's Hearings, and (2) all exhibit numbers listed in Volumes XIX through XXI of the Commission's Hearings under the names of specific individuals beginning with the name "J. U. Allen" and ending with the name "Ralph W. Yarborough."

3. Other items of evidence collected for the Commission by the Federal Bureau of Investigation, as hereinafter described, designated by the exhibit numbers originally assigned to such items by the Bureau. Items originally assigned FBI exhibit numbers which were subsequently given Commission exhibit numbers are generally omitted from the list below since they are included in the items covered by paragraph 2 of this Appendix. Unless marked with an asterisk, items listed below were collected under circumstances indicating they were in the possession of or attributable to Lee Harvey Oswald or his wife, Marina.

FBI exhibit No.	*Description*
1-43	Photos and pictures.
44-64	Postcards.
65	Negatives.
66	18 Christmas cards; 5 envelopes; 5 folded note papers with flowered border.
67	Christmas card with picture of "mother."
68	Christmas card from "mother."
70	Photographs.
71	Oswald's Marine Corps class book.
72	Hammond Doubleday World Atlas.
73	Modern Postage Stamp Album.
74	Texnika Russian magazine.
75-83	Russian books.
84	Russian book.
85	Copy of Militant (10-7-63).
86	Copy of Worker (10-20-63).
87	Copy of Friend's World News (4/63).
88	Copy of Pocketbook entitled "1984" by George Orwell.
89-94	Russian pamphlets.
96	Application for FPCC.
97	Handbills entitled "Hands Off Cuba! Join the FPCC."
98	Receipt for fine for 2d Mun. Court, New Orleans, 8-12-63 No. 21902 and newspaper clipping.
99	Pamphlets by Corliss Lamont "The Crime Against Cuba."
100	Road map "Eastern States" (Cities Service).
101	Texas Highway Map (Phillips 66).
102	Map of Moscow.
103	Map of Minsk.
104	Map of City of New Orleans.
105	Map of "Beautiful Russia."
106	Map of the world.
107	No Admittance sign.
110	Notebook with designs.
111	Red Russian stamp folder with stamps.
113	Pocket size blue book apparently identification booklet with small photograph of Oswald.
114	Brown billfold with Marine group photograph.
115	Fair Play For Cuba Committee, New Orleans Chapter ID Cards.
116	Sheets of English writing, both sides which appear to be a diary.
117 (D43)	Sheets of lined paper in green ink printing containing comments re CPUSA.
118	Negative offset print of Russian city.
121	Brown Manila envelope from Department of the Navy directed to Mr. Lee H. Oswald, Minsk, USSR.
122	Single sheet in black ink printing entitled "The New Era."
123	Pages of blue ink handwriting numbered 1-11 on Holland-America Line stationery.
124	Sheets of blue ink handwriting Holland-America Line stationery, numbered 1A through 4A.
125	Sheets of blue ink handwriting on Holland-America Line stationery, numbered 1B and 2B.
126	Folder captioned "Diskord."
127-155	Letters in Russian script.
168	Withholding Tax Statements for 1955 and 1956 for Lee Oswald.
169	Withholding Tax Statements for 1955 and 1956 for Lee Oswald.
170	Deposit slip NO Public Service No. 464792, Dallas City Water Works Deposit Slip K13331 and Texas Employment Commission slip dated 4-16-63 (all in name of L. H. Oswald).
171	Rent receipt 8-9-63, signed I Dawson (New Orleans).
172	Receipt from U.S. Department of Justice for $5 (INS) in name of Marina N. Oswald.
173	Birth certificate for Audrey Marina Rachel Oswald born 10-20-63, No. 19133, Dallas Tex.
174	Social Security Receipt Oswald (Social Security No. 433-54-3937, 8/63).
175	Withholding Tax for 1956 in name of Lee Harvey Oswald
176	Invoice No. 38210 USA, Dept of State, in name Oswald transportation costs $415.71
177	A promise by Oswald to pay loan to Department of State
178	Remittance slips, State Department Nos. 250249, 250561 and 250161, addressed "Oswald Box 2915, Dallas, Texas."
179	Receipts from U.S. Department of State, Nos. 1152090 1152091, 1152095 and 1152096
180	INS form I-50 in name of Marina Oswald.
181	Incomplete Form FDI-13 (INS) in name of Lee Harvey Oswald.
182	Russian language forms, one entitled "ANKETA."
185	Form DD293, Application for Review of Discharge from Armed Forces of the United States (two sheets).
186	Booklets which appear to contain embroidery patterns.
187	Color slides.
188	Pass dated 9/58 in name Sgt Oswald, Zebra NCO, Ope Mess.
190	Empty envelope to Mr. and Mrs Lee H. Oswald from Vernon Tex.
191	Magazine wrapper addressed to Lee H. Oswald from Minsk.
192	Pamphlet No. 13 Russian document.
194	Hand sketches on plain paper
196	One letter and envelope from John Connally to Lee H Oswald.
198	Foreign language magazine pages.

Exhibit "A"

FBI exhibit No.	Description
192	Note paper bearing name Paul Gregory, Norman, Okla.
200	Subscription coupon, Life magazine.
201	Pages from foreign-language book.
202	Pages from foreign-language book.
203	Note with name Ruth Paine, 2515 6th St., Irving, Tex.
204	Calling card, McKamy Secretarial Service.
205	Address label advertisement.
207	Negative bearing "Crime Against Cuba."
208	Note bearing telephone number FR 31365.
210–218	Empty envelopes.
219	Letter and envelope bearing name Alex Kleinlerer, P.O. Box 11277, Ft. Worth, Texas.
226–230	Empty envelopes.
231	Slip of paper containing names Carlos J. Bungler, Miguel M. Cruz, and Lt. William Gallot.
232–248	Envelopes with contents.
249	Manila envelope which contained above envelopes and contents. Designated as letters during stay in Soviet Union.
250	Affidavit by Bryon Phillips guarnnteeing Marina Nikolilava Oswald will not be ward of state.
251	Letter dated 10-8-62 at Minsk from Erick to Aleck.
252	Letter from Department of State, American Embassy, Moscow, 1-31-62, to Lee H. Oswald, Minsk, Russia.
253	Letter from American Embassy, Moscow, 11-13-61, to Lee Harvey Oswald.
254	A promise to repay Financial Assistance Loan for Repatriation, 6-1-62, signed by Lee Harvey Oswald to the Department of State.
255	Letter from American Embassy, Moscow, 7-10-61, to Mrs. Marina Oswald, Minsk, for interview regarding visa application.
256	Form in Russian language dated 12-1-62.
258	Letter from Soviet Embassy, Washington, D.C., dated 6-4-63, directed to Mr. M. Oswald, New Orleans, in Russian language.
260	3" x 5" cards bearing respectively names G. Hall, A. J. Hidell, B. Davis, and V. T. Lee.
263	International Smallpox Vaccination Certificate in name of Marina Oswald.
264	International Smallpox Vaccination Certificate in name of June Oswald.
268	Small folder bearing name Oswald in Russian and No. 123610.
270	Fort Worth Press news clipping showing photograph of Iranian native Mrs. John R. Hall.
271	Small white sheet bearing Russian script.
274	Letter by Lee H. Oswald to Federal Income Tax Bureau.
275	Russian language form bearing No. 419123.
276	Photographs portraying scenes in Russia.
277	American Embassy letter, Moscow, 7-10-61, to Mrs. Marina Nikilieva Oswald, nee Prusakova, Minsk.
278	Russian language form bearing writing and numerals (Numerals on last line: 25–63).
280	Letter from Russian Embassy, Washington, to Marina Oswald, Box 2015, Dallas (3-8-63).
281	Group of sewing patterns.
282	"Top Value" stamp book.
286	Small blue pouch containing Elgin "17" pocket watch, tie clasp bearing letters CCCP, cuff links with hammer and sickle; stick pin with hammer, sickle and star; one Master lock key; one Benrus wrist watch, serial number 476343; one belt buckle; one tie clasp; one silver cuff link; one Marine Corps lapel button; one lapel button bearing red flag with hammer and sickle; one "Sharpshooters" Medal; one dic; one "dog tag" No. 1653230, USMC and lapel pin with hammer and sickle.
287	Nine negatives, size 620.
300	Handbills entitled "Hands Off Cuba; Join The Fair Play for Cuba Committee, NO Charter Member Branch."
301	Application form to the FPCC, New Orleans, La.
302	FPCC New Orleans Chapter identification cards.
303	Pamphlets entitled "The Crime Against Cuba" by Corliss LaMont.
304	Booklet entitled "Fidel Castro Denounces Bureaucracy and Sectarianism."
305	Booklet entitled "The Socialist Workers Party" by Joseph Hansen.
306	"The Coming American Revolution" by James P. Cannon.
307	"Cuban Counter-Revolutionaries to the U.S." published by FPCC.
308	Pamphlet by Dobbs-Weiss Campaign Committee, 116 University Place, New York.
309	List of Russians and Communist literature publications.
310	Booklet entitled "The Pact of Madrid" by the Committee for a Democratic Spain.
311	Booklet entitled "The McCarran Act and The Right to Travel."
312	Pamphlet entitled "The Revolution Must Be A School of Unfettered Thought—Fidel Castro."
313	Booklet entitled "Ideology and Revolution" by Jean Paul Sartre.
314	Pamphlet by FPCC reflecting literature catalog. Spring 1963.
315	Pamphlet "The Road to Socialism" by Blas Roca.
316	New Century Publishers, 1961 Catalog.
317	Pamphlet entitled "The End of the Comintern" by James P. Cannon.
318	Booklet "Speech at the UN" by Fidel Castro.
319	"Continental Congress of Solidarity With Cuba" (Brazil, 3/63) by FPCC, New York.
320	Publication entitled "Ti... tion" dated 1-23-63.
321	Pamphlet by The Weekly ... entitled "Automation: ... Killer."
322	Reprint from 6-12-63 is... "The New Republic."
323	Russian booklet bearing ... wald's name in Ru... script.
325	Brown-covered Russian ... phlet bearing number 5... its cover.
326	Russian book dated 196... Kiev.
327	Russian magazine bearing ... 16 (1702).
328	Russian-English pocket ... dictionary.
329	Literature list of the F... New York.
331	Photograph of Russian w... ers in factory.
332	Photograph of female Rus... workers.
333	Photograph of Russian w... ers in factory.
334	Photograph of Fidel Cast...
335	FPCC handbill bearing ... dress "L. H. Oswald, ... Magazine, New Orleans, L... isiana."
336	Brown Manila envelope ... return address in Russia: ... Moscow.
337	Typewritten sheets enti... Part 1 The Collective."
338	32-page typewritten disser... tion outlining political, ... mestic and labor life of ... Russian as well as of... guides to the Russian pol... ical system (with 5 pho... graphs).
339	Letter from Russian Emba... Washington, 4-18-63 to ... M. Oswald (In Rus... script).
341	Pay vouchers of the Le... Welding Co., Inc., 11241 W... Melrose St., Franklin P... Ill., covering employment ... tween 7/21 and 9/29/62.
342	Payroll vouchers of the J... gers-Chiles-Stovall, I... Dallas, Tex., for the per... 10-24-62 through 4-10-63.
343	Payroll vouchers of the Wm ... Reily and Co., Inc., New O... leans, La., for the per... 5-17-63 through 7-22-63.
344	Birth certificate for June O... wald, date of birth 2-15-... Minsk, Russia, and t... Texas Employment Comm... sion cards for Lee Oswald.
345	Alien Registration Card ... A12 530 645, Marina N. O... wald.
347	Birth data regarding Aud... Marina Rachel Oswa... 10-20-63.
349	New Orleans Public Serv... bills (3) August-Septemb... 1963, and IBM card notify... Lee Harvey Oswald of l... payment from Texas E... ployment Commission.
350	Petite notebook with Russ... script.
351	Booklet containing fo... recipes.
352	Pocket-size fashion magaz... entitled "Simplicity" wit... Manila envelope.
354	Sears, Roebuck & Compa... catalog.

FBI exhibit No.	Description
355	Fort Worth Public Library card of Lee H. Oswald, 2703 Mercedes St., Ft. Worth; one return address label for Mrs. Arthur Young, 35 East 75th St., New York, N.Y., and one Russian language form No. 6099.
360	Two postcards—one directed to Lee H. Oswald, New Orleans from Minsk, Russia, signed "Erik" and one directed to Mr. and Mrs. Lee H. Oswald, Minsk, Russia, from Vernon, Tex., signed "Mother."
363	Letter on letterhead of Pioneer Publishers, 4-26-63, to L. H. Oswald, P.O. Box 2915, Dallas, Tex.
365	Letter from Dept. of State, 1-11-63, to Oswald, Dallas, Tex.
366	Photographs and a tourist pamphlet entitled "Visit the USSR."
367	Photographs.
369	Photographs.
370	Photographs.
378	One Cuera-2 camera; one Sawyer View-Master.
379	One leather container (empty).
380	Applications for "The Militant" (3) and one envelope containing three subscriptions for "The Worker" with return envelope entitled "Publishers New Press, Inc."
381	Russian language newspapers.
382	Red billfold and one scrap of white paper with Russian script, in pencil.
400	Letter from Arnold Johnson to Lee H. Oswald, P.O. Box 30061, New Orleans, La., 9-19-63.
405	Letter from James J. Tormey, dated 12-13-62, addressed to Lee H. Oswald, Box 2915, Dallas, on letterhead of Gus Hall-Benjamin J. Davis, Defense Committee, New York.
406	Letter from Arnold Johnson, Director, Information and Lecture Bureau, Communist Party, U.S.A., 7-31-63, to L. H. Oswald, P.O. Box 30061, New Orleans, La.
408	Gregg shorthand dictionary; "20,000 Words" by Leslie and "Roberts Rules of Order Revised, Seventy-fifth Anniversary."
409	Book entitled "A Study of the USSR and Communism" Rieber and Nelson.
410	Pocket-size editions of Ian Fleming's "The Spy Who Loved Me" and "Live and Let Die."
411	Pamphlet "New York School for Marxist Study, Fall Term, 1963."
412	Letter on letterhead of Jesuit House of Studies, Mobile, Ala., 8/22/63, addressed "Dear Lee" and signed "Gene."
413	Envelope addressed Mr. Lee H. Oswald, 2703 Mercedes Avenue, Ft. Worth, postmarked New York with return address Rm. 220, 799 Broadway, and newspaper clipping, Times Picayune, New Orleans, with article reflecting Oswald's fine of $10 or 10 days for disturbing peace.
414	Handbill, FPCC New Orleans, with address L. H. Oswald, 4907 Magazine St., New Orleans, La.
416	Invoice of the Jones Printing Company, 422 Girod St., New Orleans, La. 6-4-63 billed to Mr. Osborne for 3,000 FPCC circulars, total $9.60, bal. $5.60 paid 6-4-63.
416	FPCC application slip.
417	Envelope with news clippings regarding Oswald defection to Russia and other news clippings concerning Oswald and cartoon regarding defectors.
419	Identification booklet in Russian script containing Oswald's name and No. 01311655.
420	U.S. Marine Corps document appointing "Lee Harvey Oswald 1653230-6741 Pvt. 1st Cl. 3-9-59."
421	U.S. Air Force document certifying Oswald satisfactorily passed specialized courses in "Aircraft Control and Warning, Operator, 18 June 1957, Keesler AFB."
422	Receipts, Texas School Book Depository, for salary Lee H. Oswald (no date listed).
423	Typewritten "Promise to Repay Financial Assistance Loan for Repatriation" with paid stamp, Department of State (in name of Lee H. Oswald).
424	Letter from Russian Embassy, Washington, addressed to Mrs. Oswald, New Orleans, 8-5-63 (in Russian language).
425	Undesirable Discharge USMC, 9-13-60, Lee Harvey Oswald, 1653230.
426	Letter from U.S. Navy to Lee Oswald, Minsk, Russia, and signed by R. McC. Tompkins, Brigadier General, USMC, 3-7-62.
427	Letter from Department of Navy, 7-25-63 to Lee Oswald, New Orleans, setting forth that no modifications to discharge are warranted.
429*	Letter from Paul Piazzo, S. J., 8/1/63, to Oswald on letterhead of Jesuit House of Studies, Mobile, Ala.
430*	Letter on letterhead of Jesuit House of Studies, Mobile, Ala., dated 7/6/63 and addressed to "Dear Lee" and signed "Gene."
431	Letter on stationery of Peter P. Gregory, Ft. Worth, Tex., 6-19-62, attesting to Oswald's ability as Russian interpretor and translator.
432	Envelope containing receipt for Post Office Box 6235, Dallas, Tex., dated 11-11-63, for period ending 12-31-63.
433	Single sheet in Russian script containing Oswald's name bearing No. 4-5408.
435	Form bearing months and blank spaces for stamps, in Russian language, with No. 01311655.
436	Folded Russian language form bearing No. 01311655 with Oswald's name in Russian script.
437	Legal-sized sheet in purple ink bearing date 3-22-62, with an official stamp.
438	Letter by Johnny Tackett on letterhead of Ft. Worth Press 6-22-62, addressed to Lee Oswald in envelope of Ft. Worth Press.
439	Two payroll vouchers, one from Jaegars-Chiles-Stovall, Inc., Dallas, 1-2-63, and Wm. B. Reily and Co., New Orleans, 5-31-63.
440	Letter from Department of Navy, 4-2-62, to Lee H Oswald, Minsk, Russia.
441	One payroll voucher of Leslie Welding Company, Inc., 11241 W. Melrose, Franklin Park, Ill., No. 7619, dated 10-13-62, and one Federal Withholding Tax Statement addressed to Lee H. Oswald, 3519 Fairmount, Dallas, Tex
442	U.S. Armed Forces Institute certification that Oswald completed high school level tests 3-23-59.
443	Department of Navy certification dated 5-3 57 that Oswald completed Aviation Fundamentals School, Jacksonville, Fla.
446	Passport No. D702526 in name of Lee Harvey Oswald, date of birth 10-18-39.
447	Separation form, U.S. Marine Corps, in name of Lee Harvey Oswald dated 9-11-59.
448	Birth certificate No. 17034 for Lee Harvey Oswald reflecting birth 10-18-39, Folio 1321, Book No. 207.
451	Nine photographs, a Mexican airmail stamp and New Orleans library card No. NA N8640 in the same of Lee H Oswald.
452	Sewing kit with medal (religious), Mexican coin needles, thread, fingernail file.
453	World Atlas.
454	Writing tablet.
455	Postcard of city of New Orleans, five Russian stamps and one 10-cent U.S. stamp
A2, A6, A8, A9-A13, A17-A30, A32-A66, A71-A79, A81-A85	Clothing, toilet articles, personal effects.
B1	Wallet belonging to Lee Harvey Oswald containing: 1. Social Security card No 433-54-2937. 2. Selective Service Notice of Classification SSN 41 114-39-532. 3. Department of Defense Service ID card No. N 271,617 USMC No 1653230. 4. USMC Certificate of Service. 5. Fair Play for Cuba Committee Ident. card, National Card. 6. Selective Service Registration Certificate. 7. Hotel card. 8. FPCC Membership card New Orleans Chapter.

FBI exhibit No.	Description
B1	Wallet belonging to Lee Harvey Oswald containing—Con. 9. ID card, US Forces in Japan. 10. Dallas Public Library card. 11. Three photographs. 12. Slip of paper with three addresses, The Worke, The Worker and Russian Embassy.
B3	Envelope containing: 28 35 mm negatives. Six 2¼" x 2¼" negatives. 1 positive of building. 1 negative of Oswald's wife.
B5	Imperial brand hunting type knife with sheath.
B7	Two "Fair Play for Cuba" handbills stamped "L. H. Oswald 4907 Magazine St. New Orleans, La."
B8	Set of Flash Cards, Russian alphabet and numbers.
B9	Set of Flash Cards, German phrase—sentence.
B10	Set of "School Aid" Flash Cards, phonics.
B11	Negative bearing: "Join The Socialist Workers Party fight for a better world! write Box 2915 Dallas, Texas."
B12	Slip of paper bearing "The attached 1 Promissory Note (S) for financial Assistance Loans totaling 435.71 are hereby returned marked Paid as final payment of 100.00 is acknowledged. Remarks: L. H. Oswald Box 2915 Dallas, Texas."
B13	Envelope postmarked 12:00 p.m. 11-4-63, Washington, D.C., with return address "Embassy of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Washington 6, D.C."
B14	Envelope addressed to "To Whom It May Concern" with return address Peter P. Gregory, 1503 Continental Life Building, Fort Worth 2, Texas."
B15	Envelope marked "Passports and health certificate."
B16	Envelope postmarked 12M 8/2/63, Mobile, Ala., addressed to Mr. Lee Oswald, 4907, Magazine St., New Orleans, La., return address "Paul Piazza, S. J., Jesuit House of Studies, Spring Hill Station, Mobile, Ala."
B19	Top of yellow box stamped inside "R-42 Mar 24 '65."
B20	Two Manila envelopes.
B21	Envelope marked "Personal Military Papers and Birth Certificates."
B22	Blue loose leaf binder containing Manila envelope, 6 Fair Play for Cuba Committee handbills, piece of cardboard, 3 celluloid insert pages, postal card photograph of Karl Marx and photograph of a building.
B23	Two frames of 35 mm negatives fund in Item 76 (Russian book).
B24	Unaddressed American Greetings Corps., Christmas card with envelope.
B25	Unused Post Office Change of Address form.
B26	Pages 7 through 10, of section 6 of "The Times-Picayune" newspaper, dated 8-22-63.
B27	3 newspaper clippings, 1 instruction sheet for child's car seat and 1 film mailer bag.
B28	Manila envelope with notation "Grand Jury Hall," small photograph of Oswald and 8¢ U.S. airmail stamp.
B33	3 prescriptions in Russian and Arlington Heights Senior High School student identification card for Lee Oswald.
C2 6 – C28, C30, C33–C36*	Clothing and personal effects of President Kennedy.
C41 A–G*	Seven paraffin casts from Oswald, with related items.
C61–C70*	Ten cartridge cases, 6.5 mm Japanese caliber, recovered at gun range, Dallas, Tex.
C71–C136*	Sixty-six 6.5 mm Mannlicher-Carcano cartridge cases from gun range, Dallas, Tex.
C139–C147	Belt, tie, tan sweater, blue-gray shirt, red and gray sport shirt, blue shirt, blue sport shirt, white shirt, olive sweater.
C149–C151*	Three cartridge cases from A. R. Papurt, Barr's Gun Shop, Dallas, Tex.
C152*	6.5 mm cartridge case made available by Mrs. Lovell T. Penn.
C153–C156*	Four 6.5 mm cartridge cases from Irving, Tex., Police Department.
C157–C160*	Four 6.5 mm cartridge cases from Mrs. Virginia Goodwin.
C161–C225*	Sixty-five cartridge cases from gun range, Dallas, Tex.
C227–C248	Clothing.
C249*	Five-page typewritten summary of speech given by Lee Harvey Oswald on July 27, 1963.
C254–C305	Clothing, personal effects, books.
C306*	Hunting knife black and silver striped handle in sheath received from Imperial Knife Company, Incorporated, Providence, R.I.
C308*	Hunting knife black and gold-striped handle, in sheath, received from Imperial Knife Company, Incorporated, Providence, R.I.
C309*	Box of 20 6.5 mm Mannlicher-Carcano cartridges from John Thomas Mason, Mason's Gun Shop, 7402 Harry Hines Boulevard, Dallas, Tex.
C310*	Box of 20 6.5 mm Mannlicher-Carcano cartridges from John H. Brinegar, The Gun Shop, 11488 Harry Hines Boulevard, Dallas, Tex.
C315	One girls' hand-engraved expansion identification bracelet.
C316	Gold paper-covered box.
C317	Metal plate bearing the engraved names "Marina" and "Lee."
C318	Metal plate bearing engraved name "Marina."
C319	One men's hand-engraved expansion identification bracelet from H. L. Green Company, 1623 Main Street, Dallas, Tex.
C323*	Bottle cap found in Dealey Plaza.
C324*	Piece of metal found in Dealey Plaza.
C326*	Piece of wood from window ledge on 6th floor of Texas School Book Depository building.
D2*	Known paper and tape samples from Klein's.
D4	Letters by Oswald to Secretary of Navy and USMC.
D8	Eleven payroll checks and insurance record card of Oswald.
D10	Application for immigration visa, fingerprint card and application for new alien registration card (all signed Marina Oswald).
D11	Twenty-six checks, questionnaire, etc. in handwriting of Oswald.
D14	Employment application by Oswald.
D15	Three magazines.
D17	Post Office box application in three parts.
D18	Post Office change of address form dated 5-12-63, letter to Leslie Welding Company from Oswald, Selective Service registration card, DD Form 214 and two applications for employment.
D21	P.O. Change of Address form.
D22	Post Office box application (in two parts) and change of address form.
D23	Electric and/or gas service order signed by Oswald.
D25	Three FPCC handbills.
D26	Hand printed application for employment by Oswald in July 1963.
D29	W-4 Form dated February 5, 1955, signed by Lee Harvey Oswald; W-4 Form dated February 5, 1955, signed by Marguerite Oswald; A-1 Employment Service, New Orleans, Louisiana; application for employment signed by Lee Harvey Oswald; and referral card of employment consultant H. La Roche.
D31	Layout, job ticket and handbills obtained from Jones Printing Co., New Orleans, La. FPCC card, etc., obtained from Mailers Service Co., New Orleans, La.
D32	Passenger immigration questionnaire dated 9-16-59, signed by Oswald.
D33	47 photographs recovered by Dallas Police Department.
D34*	Liberty Hotel, New Orleans, registration signed by Oswald.
D35	Bus transfer, bracelet inscribed "Lee," key, ring, narrow black belt with buckle and property receipt.
D36*	Photocopy Mexico City hotel register book signed by Oswald.
D37*	Four-page interview record signed by Oswald.
D38*	"Cotton pickin" application signed by Oswald.
D39*	Two envelopes obtained from property of Oswald and Mrs. Paine.
D40	Envelope and letter to New Orleans Public Library.
D41	Chamber of Commerce Map of Dallas.

FBI exhibit No.	Description
D43(117)	Eight and a half sheets of paper written in green ink regarding CPUSA.
D48	Postcard from Riviera Beach, Fla.
D49*	Registration card, La Salle Hotel, New Orleans.
D50*	Guest register, Fox and Hounds, Milwaukee.
D51*	Checks, claim cards and Texas Employment Commission forms of Oswald.
D52*	Xerox copy of application to visit Mexico.
D53*	Hand printed anonymous letter from Buffalo.
D56*	Check signed Virgil L. Reece.
D57*	Cuban letter to Oswald.
D58*	Cuban letter to Attorney General.
D59*	Letter to Mrs. Gwynne Gasaway.
D60*	Brown paper envelope and paper bag from Irving, Tex., Post Office.
D61*	Anonymous letter signed Fabian McElroy.
D62*	Two paper tape samples from the home of Mrs. Paine.
D64	Two dictionaries and six blank postcards (Mexican).
D65*	Xerox copy of W-4 Form of Oswald.
D66*	Xerox copies of nine pages of Employment reports by Oswald.
D67*	Photographs of State Department records of Oswald.
D68*	Application for employment at Geldrings, New Orleans, by Oswald.
D69	Seven-page handwritten resume on lined notebook paper concerning background of Oswald.
D70	Photocopies bearing known writings of John T. Dutcher and Daniel Quinn.
D71	SS Notice of Classification in Name Alek James Hidell.
D73	Commercial Employment Service Application dated 6-26-62 signed by Lee H. Oswald.
D74	Russian cookbook containing "Walker" note.
D75	Bracelet engraved "Marina."
D76*	Letter to Attorney General signed Ernesto Flores Luna.
D79	Two empty boxes marked "6.5 Italian Ammunition."
D80*	Minox camera obtained from Mrs. Ruth Paine.
D81*	Three Russian publications obtained from Dennis Ofstein.
D82	Four miscellaneous photographs found in Russian language cookbook of Marina Oswald.
D83*	Folded card entitled "Rules for Betting" obtained from Mrs. Ruth Paine.
D84*	Three colored enlargements made from 35 mm transparencies taken by Stuart L. Reed.
D85*	Two magazine ads on "Klein's Sporting Goods."
D86*	Transient register cards for YMCA.
D87*	Check-out Slip for D 86.
D89*	Wiener Lumber Company application for employment.
D90*	Form W-4, dated 10-10-63 obtained from O. V. Campbell, Texas School Depository Bldg., Dallas, Texas.
D91*	Photograph and negative of sheet torn from calendar obtained from Mike Niebuhr, Dallas, Texas.
D97*	Xerox copy of auditor's stub of Continental Trailways bus ticket.
D98*	Envelope containing anonymous hand printed letter and newspaper coupon.
D99*	Letter on Bureau of Prisons Form No. 70 obtained from the warden, Federal Correctional Institution, Seagoville, Texas.
D100*	Anonymous typewritten envelope address to "Letters to the Editor," Newsweek.
D101*	Anonymous typewritten letter addressed to Senator Thomas H. Kuchel.
D102*	Century Arms Incorporated order reflecting sale of 700 6.5 caliber Italian carbines to Aldens.
D103*	Original list of serial numbers of 700 Carcano Italian carbines received by Century Arms, Incorporated.
D104*	Twenty-one items from Texas Employment Commission files.
D105*	Eleven photostatic copies of Texas State Warrants issued to Lee Harvey Oswald.
D106*	Xerox copy of Transportates Frontera Bus Company passenger list.
D107*	One copy of Flecha Roja passenger list.
D108*	Handbill "Hands Off Cuba."
D109*	W-4 form dated 1-17-56 obtained from J. R. Mitchell, Inc., New Orleans, Louisiana.
D110*	Eleven time cards obtained from William B. Reily and Company, Incorporated.
D111*	Five payroll time cards obtained from G. P. Tujague.
D112*	W-4 form dated 11-12-55 obtained from G. P. Tujague, 422 Canal St., New Orleans, Louisiana.
D113*	Two employee's record sheets obtained from G. P. Tujaque, 422 Canal St., New Orleans, Louisiana.
D114*	Release dated 1-17-56 signed by Lee Harvey Oswald obtained from G. P. Tujague, 422 Canal St., New Orleans, Louisiana.
D116*	Roll of 16 mm duplicate film print of movies by WDSU-TV.
D117*	Roll of 16 mm duplicate film print of silent movie by WWL-TV.
D118*	Record of radio program "Conversation Carte Blanche."
D119	Envelope postmarked Minsk and accompanying one-page handwritten letter dated September 9, 1963.
D120	Envelope postmarked Minsk and accompanying one-page handwritten letter dated October 28, 1963.
D121*	Three pages of typewriting from Smith-Corona portable typewriter in residence of Mrs. Ruth Paine, Irving, Texas.
D122	Envelope and accompanying typewritten letter addressed "Times Herald Dallas, Texas."
D123	Four-page handwritten l in Russian from Ruth P to Marina Oswald.
D124*	Known handwriting and h printing of Jeno Paine
D125*	Envelope and accompany one-page hand printed addressed to "Mr. Jack R c/o Dallas County Jail."
D126*	Handwritten anonymous le beginning "To the Inve gating Committee."
D127*	Envelope and accompany one-page handwritten le bearing handwritten addr "The Prime Minister • •
D137*	Envelope bearing handwrit address "Mrs. Marguerite Oswald • • •."
D138*	Handwritten note bear printed word "Strictly Co fidential • •.•."
D139*	Envelope bearing typewrit and hand printed addr "Mrs. Marguerite Osw • • • •."
D140*	Slip of paper bearing ty written message beginni "So you put • • • •."
D141*	One-page typewritten let bearing heading "Emilio Ca ranza 4-a Texmlucan, Pu Mexico."
D142*	Certified copy of an entry birth #BX 034062 regardi Albert Osborne.
D143*	Original and carbon of typ writing samples from t typewriter of Victor Oshe
D144*	Three copies each of four Mex can Forms FM-11.
D145*	Camera, Baby Brownie Speci originally belonged to L Oswald but given to h brother's daughter abo 1958.
D147*	Registration card, Rambl Motel, Waxkom, Tex., f Mrs. Ruth Paine.
D148*	"Tag Repair" No. 18374 f "Oswald" obtained from Ir ing Sports Shop, Irving, Te
D150*	Polaroid photograph of t Presidential car on Stemmo Expressway, Dallas en rou to Parkland Hospital.
D151*	Page from record book of M Fred W. Rupp, Perkasie, P which reflects his work not indicating a shipment of ca ton No. 3376.
D152*	Photostat of undated bill lading No. 3178 furnished b Arthur Anders of Nort Pennsylvania Transfer, In corporated, Lansdale, Pa., re flecting shipment of ten ca tons of firearms.
D153*	North Pennsylvania Transfe Incorporated delivery receip for shipping order No. 31 consigned to Klein's Sport ing Goods store.
D154*	Dallas Transit Company trans fer No. 001451 and Dalla Transit System route ma disclosing transfer points.
D155*	One "home-made" paper clip board DL-44 allegedly use by Oswald at the TSBD.
D156*	Empire Sporting Goods, Limit ed, invoice No. 1078, coverin sale of 700 used Italian rifle to Century Arms, Incorpo rated.

FBI exhibit No.	Description
D157*	Memorandum for Bill of Lading from H. P. Welch Company for 25 cases containing 700 rifles consigned to Aldens.
D158*	Photostatic copy of Consumption Entry No. 77, Bureau of Customs for shipment of items of which is 700 Italian rifles.
D159*	Photostatic copy of examination and appraisement of entry No. 77, examined by U.S. Bureau of Customs.
D160*	Duplicate of H. P. Welch Company, Burlington, Vt., shipping order No. B-3686 for 25 cartons containing 700 rifles dated 7-6-62.
D161*	Microfilm copy of invoice No. 0934, Century Arms, Incorporated, pertaining to shipment of 6.5 caliber Italian carbines to Aldens.
D162*	Microfilm copy of Aldens checking slip No. 203779, pertaining to shipment of 6.5 caliber Italian carbines to Aldens.
D163*	One purchase order of Klein's Sporting Goods, Incorporated, showing effective date of 1-15-62.
D164*	Five pages of "Customer's Invoice" of Crescent Firearms, Inc.
D165*	One invoice of Crescent Firearms, Inc., bearing invoice No. 3178, dated 2-7-63.
D166*	One check with attached voucher of Klein's Sporting Goods, Inc., both bearing the number 28966, check dated 3-1-63 and voucher dated 2/7.
D168*	Consigners Memo Pro No. A39-857, dated 2-12-63.
D169*	Delivery receipt No. 3-041342, dated 2-13-63.
D170*	Cashier's copy, Chicago run sheet, No. 46903, dated 2-21-63. (Items D171 through D179 were all obtained from Mr. Louis Feldscott, president, Crescent Firearms, Inc., New York City.)
D171*	Bill of lading, shippers No. 3178.
D172*	Sale Order from Crescent Firearms, Inc., No. 3178, dated 2-7-63.
D173*	Office copy of 10 shipping slips reflecting carton numbers and gave numbers in each carton.
D174*	Bill of lading No. 18 dated 9-20-60.
D175*	Copy of inventory list relating to shipment of Oswald's rifle.
D176*	Copy of Warehouse Entry Form from Freedman and Slater, Inc., dated 10-24-60.
D177*	Copy of notice with estimated date of arrival of shipment dated 10 10 60.
D178*	Copy of a bill of lading dated 10 25-60.
D179*	Copy of sales invoice No. 03408 dated 10-10-62.
D180*	Photostatic copy of Canadian National Railways Straight Bill of Lading dated 6-29-62.
D181*	Photostatic copy of shipping order of H. P. Welch Company dated 6-29-62.
D182*	Yellow duplicate copy of H. P. Welch Company way bill No. B-3686.
D183*	Photostat of customer's copy of H. P. Welch Company way bill No. B-3686 showing Eastern Express Company way bill No. 191647.
D184	Vol. I of "The Outline of History" by H. G. Wells.
D185	Vol. II of "The Outline of History" by H. G. Wells.
D186*	Employee's Withholding Exemption Certificate, dated 10-12-62, signed Lee H. Oswald.
D187*	Jaggers-Chiles-Stovall, Inc., Dallas, Tex., time records prepared by Lee Harvey Oswald.
D188*	Two copies of payroll records reflecting the number of hours worked by Oswald while employed at the Texas School Book Depository.
D189*	Warehouse receipt dated 11-9-60 obtained from Mr. Frederick Peterson, president, Harborside Terminal Co., Inc., Exchange Place, Jersey City, New Jersey.
D190*	Five delivery orders numbered 80138, 14473, 03468, A01640, and A00642 obtained from Mr. Frederick Peterson, president, Harborside Terminal Co., Inc., Exchange Place, Jersey City, New Jersey.
D192*	Color prints made in connection with autopsy of Lee Harvey Oswald.
D193*	One sample of brown wrapping paper and a strip of 3" Manila gummed tape.
D195*	One sample of 60 lb. Kraft wrapping paper.
D196*	Envelope postmarked "Chicago Ill Mar 18 1964 PM," bearing hand printed address "Texas Atomic Energy Research Foundation Electric Building Fort Worth, Texas." and accompanying one-page hand printed letter and three hand printed slips of paper.
D197*	Envelope postmarked "Dallas, Tex. 24 Mar 1964 AM," bearing handwritten address "Dallas FBI Office Dallas, Texas," and accompanying one-page handwritten letter beginning "Dear Sir: I would like * * *" and ending "* * * Yours Dub."
D198*	Photocopy of envelope postmarked "Houston, Tex. 24 Nov 1963 00 PM," bearing hand printed address "Russian Embassy Washington D.C." and accompanying hand printed letter beginning "The Man Oswald * * *" and ending "* * * I have the Original."
D199*	Greyhound International Exchange Order No. 43509, dated 10-1-63.
D200*	Greyhound Passenger Ticket No. 8256009, dated 10-3-63.
D201*	Photocopy of Delivery rece[ipt] of Eastern Express, Inc., [No.] 19147.
D202*	Section of Transportation [Ti]corte Bus Line ticket [No.] 1966) and seven photocopies of various other documents.
D203*	Envelope and one-page letter written in French to Governor John Connally, signed "Angele."
D204*	Envelope postmarked "[Dal]land, Tex. Apr 9 [1]964," bearing typewritten address "TO Mr. J. Edgar Hoover. The Head of the FBI. Incare of the White House. Washington DC" and typewritten slip of paper beginning "Midland Texas April 8th. 1964 TO Mr. Edgar. Hoover * * * *" and ending "* * * It will be valuable."
D205*	Envelope postmarked "Chicago, Ill. C MAR 1964" bearing hand printed address "—Bureau of Accounts United States Treasury Dept. 301 U.S. Court House Kansas City, Missouri.—64105" and accompanying 8 hand printed slips of paper, one beginning "Take Into Custody * * *" and number ending on reverse side "Yard British Operative."
D208*	Paper and tape sample obtained from Mrs. Ruth Paine.
D209*	Color transparency obtained from Mrs. Marie Hyde.
D210*	Xerox copy of Lee Oswald 1962 income tax refund check.
D211*	35 mm color slide taken in Minsk, U.S.S.R., and obtained from Mrs. Kramer.
D212*	Envelope and accompanying one-page handwritten letter beginning "The people of US. have * * *."
D215*	Envelope and accompanying two-page typewritten letter beginning "Gentlemen: while back I overhear * * *."
D217*	Envelope and accompanying one-page typewritten letter beginning "Dear Mr. Attorney General: A Mr. John Carson, Host of the * * *"
D219*	Anonymous letter and envelope and three news clippings received by Dallas, Tex. F.B.I. office 5 28 64.
D221*	Envelope and four-page accompanying handwritten letter obtained from Mr. Larry Temple, Administrative Ass't, Executive Dept. State of Texas, Austin, Tex.
D222*	One 9 by 11¾ inches Manila folder obtained from Father Dumitri Royster, Pastor, St. Seraphin Eastern Orthodox Church, Dallas, Texas.
D223*	Three sheets of paper bearing known handwriting and hand printing of Walter J. Hewell.
D224*	Three sheets of paper bearing known handwriting and hand printing of George W. Allman.

FBI exhibit No.	Description
D225	Seven 3 by 5 inches cards, four cards bearing the name "A. J. Hidel" and three cards bearing the name "A. J. Hidell."
D227*	One Thermofax copy of a work order concerning Lee Harvey Oswald obtained from Mr. Wm. H. Hefner, Texas Employment Commission, Fort Worth, Texas.
D228*	Envelope and accompanying typewritten letter beginning "Mr. Kennedy if you * * *."
D229	Original slip of paper found in Lee Harvey Oswald's wallet at the time of his interview by Lt. Martello.
D230*	Three one dollar bills.
D231*	Negative of folder bearing photograph and negative of a card bearing handwritten notation.
D232*	Airmail envelope and accompanying one-page hand printed and handwritten letter beginning "Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, Sir as a * * *."
D233*	Envelope and accompanying one-page hand printed letter beginning "Mr. Oswald: Since you * * *."
D234*	Yellow-colored leaflet entitled "Hands Off Cuba."
D235*	White-colored leaflet entitled "The Truth About Cuba Is In Cuba."
D236*	One $5.00 Federal Reserve Note.
D237*	Transportes del Norte bus ticket stub No. 13683.
D239	Book entitled "Learning Russian" by Nina Potapova.
D240*	Map of Mexico City published by Editorial Fiecha, Mexico, D. F.
D241	Pamphlet in English entitled "Fiesta Brava."
D242	Library pass dated April, 1962, written in Russian, in the name LEE HARVEY OSWALD.
D243	One deck of "Aviator" brand playing cards.
D244	Envelope and one-page letter dated 16-5-64, written in Russian to Mrs. Marina Oswald.
D245	One-page handwritten letter in the Russian language ending in English "P.S. Excuse me for making you wait."
D246	Envelope and one-page letter dated 25-02-64, written in Russian to Mrs. Marina Oswald.
D247	Envelope and one-page letter dated 25-10-63, written in the Russian language to Mrs. Marina Oswald.
D248	Envelope with no postmark or stamp and accompanying two two-page letters to "Marina Oswald" from "Ruth Paine."
D249	Six United States of America Parcel Post Customs Declaration tags, three bearing the signature "Lee H. Oswald."
D250	One Russian-German textbook.
D251	Hard-cover journal entitled "Diary of Impressions & Observations of Eric Ritsk Began Sept. 5, 1963."
D252	Slip of paper bearing known handwriting of Lev (Leo) Setyaev.
D253	P.O. Change of Address card of L. H. Oswald dated Oct. 10, 1963 (change from Fort Worth to Dallas).
D254	Book written in Russian for study of English, bearing note on flyleaf to Marina Oswald by Mrs. Ruth Paine.
D255	Book entitled "English" for study by Russian-speaking persons.
D256	English primer for Russian-speaking persons entitled "English in Pictures."
D257	Book for advanced study of the English language by Russian students entitled "English."
D258	Russian-Polish dictionary with blue cover.
D259	Three stapled documents: (1) Registration card of June Oswald at Richmond Freeman Memorial Clinic; (2) Appointment slip for June Oswald for 11-21-63 at Richmond Freeman Memorial Clinic; (3) Dental appointment slip for Marina Oswald for November 20.
D260	Name tag, written in Russian, for June Oswald at time of her birth.
D261	Photograph of group including Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Ziegler, Eleanor Ziegler, Lee Harvey Oswald, Marina Oswald and June Oswald.
D262	Photograph of Eleanor Zieger and Anatole Kholodov taken in Minsk, Russia, May, 1962.
D263*	One-page handwritten letter dated 11-28-63, to "Mrs. Ruth Paine" from "Walter Neunson."
E1	Personal History Form of New Orleans High School dated June 2, 1955 for Lee Oswald.
E2	$13.87 obtained from Lee H. Oswald by the Dallas Police Department at the time of his arrest.
E3*	Transportes Frontera Bus Line form with known date stamp impressions.
E4*	One block of forms of the Transportes Frontera Bus Line.
E5*	Three pages of handwriting of George Bouhe.
E6*	One $5.00 Federal Reserve Note, SN L21761500C.
E7*	One sheet of paper bearing known handwriting of Francisco Alvarado.
E8*	Known handwriting of Lucio Lopez Medina.
E9*	Envelope and three pages of Braille writing.
E10*	Envelope and two pages of Braille writing.
E11*, E12*	Envelope and two-page letter to Governor John Connally, Texas, postmarked Kenosha, Wis.

4. Other items of evidence, which were not assigned exhibit numbers, as hereinafter described.

Magnetic tape recording labeled "Vince Garrity and Jeremiah Collins interview Father Huber, C.M., the priest who administered the last Rites to President John F. Kennedy."

16 mm. black and white film of President's motorcade taken by an unidentified amateur photographer; furnished to the Commission by Wolper Productions, Inc.

8 mm. DCA home movie entitled "President Kennedy's Final Hour," produced by Dallas Cinema Associates, Inc.

34 tape recordings of programs involving investigation of the assassination.

16 mm. black and white film showing the sites of the assassination and an interview with a gunsmith, presumably Dial Ryder of Dallas.

16 mm. black and white film identified only as "Wade speaking at Dallas PD. Some silent film."

16 mm. black and white NBC news film of "Oswald speaking at Assembly Room 11/22/63."

Reels 65 and 66 of NBC 16 mm. kinescope of TV tapes, November 24, 1963; relate to shooting of Oswald.

Taped copy made from original tape of the program "Conversation Carte Blanche" broadcast over Radio Station WDSU, New Orleans, La., on 8/21/63 with Lee Harvey Oswald as a participant.

NBC audio tapes, Reels 1-3, unidentified as to content.

5. All other items of evidence considered by the Commission, if any, which are subject to this notice and not otherwise described in the provisions of paragraphs 1, 2, 3, or 4 of this Appendix.

6. The inclusion of any particular item in the descriptions of items of evidence set forth in the provisions of paragraphs 1, 2, 3, 4 or 5 of this Appendix does not constitute a determination that such item was privately owned prior to publication of this notice. Any such item title to which was in the United States on the date of publication of this notice is not acquired by virtue of such publication, but shall be preserved together with the items of evidence acquired hereunder. The acquisition of an item of evidence hereunder does not constitute an acquisition of any copyright or other literary property rights associated with such item.

[F.R. Doc. 66-11099, Filed, Oct. 31, 1966; 4:49 p.m.]

12/5/67

Airtel

1 - Mr. Raupach
1 - Laboratory Division

To: SAC, Dallas (89-43)

From: Director, FBI (62-109060) 5882

EX-109
REC 37

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963, DALLAS, TEXAS
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING

Enclosed for Dallas are two copies of a self-explanatory letter dated December 1, 1967, received at the Bureau from Mr. Edwin L. Weisl, Jr., Assistant Attorney General. Also enclosed are two Xerox copies each of civil complaints filed by John J. King and Marina N. Oswald Porter which accompanied Mr. Weisl's letter.

In order to answer the Department's request, Dallas prepare and submit to the Bureau the necessary information as set forth in items one through four of Mr. Weisl's letter in respect to each complaint.

Dallas' attention is specifically directed to the complaint filed by Marina N. Oswald Porter which contains a list of items published in the Federal Register and has been acquired by the Government under Public Law 89-318.

Dallas is to assign sufficient personnel to this matter so that it may be handled expeditiously.

Enclosures (6)

MAILED 2
DEC 5 1967
COMM-FBI

KMR:dcs
(5)

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO.....

Tolson
DeLoach
Mohr
Bishop
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

DEC 8 1967

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

NOTE:

By letter dated 12/1/67, the Department furnished a Civil Complaint Number 67-C-518 filed by John J. King for just compensation in the amount of $5,000,000 for the 6.5 millimeter Mannlicher - Carcano Rifle (assassination rifle) and the .38 Smith and Wesson Revolver used by Lee Harvey Oswald to kill Dallas Police Officer J. D. Tippit. Also furnished was Civil Complaint Number CA-3-2282 filed by Marina M. Oswald Porter for just compensation in the amount of $500,000 for property listed in the Federal Register whose ownership was invested in the Government under Public Law 89-318. All of this material relates to evidence obtained during the investigation of the assassination of President Kennedy. The Department is preparing a defense in this matter, and desires to know when the exhibits were taken into custody, persons who obtained original custody, time at which custody was initially obtained by Federal officers, and the location at the time of the original custody. Dallas being instructed to furnish this data for transmittal to the Department.

34 November 196

Dear Ted Kennedy -

I may initiate, your
declarations to Kennedy
Incidents & meetings &
talks Dallas, Texas at Cape.
Held a meeting to plan
Democratic Presidential candidates
in fall 1968 -

Dick, I found Robert F.
Kennedy, but in all other
Presidential Hopefuls, I am
not in accord -

I was told by [illegible] in
Dec in 1968 - I was told to
put the blame on the
Kennedy Administration
(Bill Clinton) Nixon was
put out the window
that's incident to do
and something to do with
President John F. Kennedy.
with.
Nixon did put an
illegal at each Campaign
Crimes headline

early 1966 - he had considered
if the Republican party
ought through in 1966 with
enough candidates to balance
the two party system - this
would end up with only a
one party system.
- He recalled a meeting in
Denver - the discussion
was about housing.
Some individuals from
[illegible] were
there - one person
[illegible]
[illegible]

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] excellent Comedy made
Diversion [illegible] Ladies, Needle
Work-Trade was Cut off from
Cuba & New Orleans — Hostilities
Jamaica into Kitchens the Ware
Commission, report. [illegible]
Crew returned Henslay Jack
Lesley (and President Lem
to Mrs Mack the Political Scene
Whilst in Handcuffs Curtain
Le in Hellaboo & Tall Dancers
Officers Chat Stakes, Ts Animal
to the Marines Intelligence,
Not a Dew people in this Com
Her hysterical, they have a
right to express their pain

the Cadeau in N. Y. knew
he Wilson Law finally got an
Income Tax & the Senate in
Not Convened. He dressed
first the left arm & the
left shoulder without
knowing - Wallace
Drew about the Conspiracy
Jack Ruby [illegible] did
Kay - Lawson - Bill Edwards
& Kay Wilson - Wallace also
believes Police Officer Tippit
& Wallace were in on the Con-
spiracy - & he knew Ruby
[illegible] he knocked it? - in Kay
- tags the plan in Wallace

...ful, We have known
...ates, Dr. Raymond
...Ruth I. S., Mrs. Ruth
...ery one of them
...to feed the people
...+ regard and love
...vaccination + all
...Federal Officials
...abroad. We have
...ing the United States
...ment + from the
...in Germany and
...they are trying
...Powers
...would admire
...

Rec'd

[illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] Medal of Honor
beneath the National Image
scale. It's actually a case
of espionage. A case just like
this is happening against
State Senator Mike Murphy
has denounced both Democrat
lawyers and Veterans politicians
for their cases of espionage
and treason against
[illegible] and [illegible]
it's a thing to help Veterans
Veterans to get jobs with the state.
[illegible] Democrats, men and women
can make choices based on their
[illegible] straight ticket and Right
[illegible] Right now, Democrats

income $1,200 per month in the
city through V.12. He saw his
apartment, I discussed apart
ment hunting, decided if the
price was right to go meet
with the landlord to complete
application process and turn over
deposit and rent check.
Cape is white bread, that gluten
free. Insurance is an essential
line of work, like food,
clothing, housing, laundry,
insurance, etc. He transferred
out of his supply chain role
to a part time [illegible]
to [illegible]. He moved home to
Chicago with his wife a-

[illegible] Deputy to become
a Patrolman in the Louisiana Police
Force in the Navy during
the Vietnam Campaign, Navy
Commendation Medal
Decorated - Height
200 lbs - 22 years old, White race
Brown hair, brown eyes, black
hair, very handsome, Male
& friendly, ... Married
& he would like to join the C.I.A
Police while attending Papua
State - if he can't be - he will
be called because Vietnam
to Viet Cong to Nuong
with a heavy non-

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

United States Senate

Respectfully referred to

.....Federal Bureau of Investigation.....

for such consideration as the communication herewith submitted may warrant, and for a report thereon, in duplicate to accompany return of inclosure.

By direction of

Robert F. Kennedy

U. S. S.

Attn: Miss Busselle

Mr. Tolson
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Bishop
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

EX-PRO

32 DEC 1 1967

REC-32 62-109060-5883

EX 101

16 DEC 1 1967

1 ENCLOSURE

CORRESPONDENCE

24 November 1967

Senator Kennedy-

It may titillate your sensibilities to know the students at Southeast Mo State College here at Cape held a mock election to find out who their favorite Presidential Candidates are for 1968 - Dick Nixon and Robert F. Kennedy outran all other Presidential Hopefuls, among almost Seven Thousand Students. If that's the way it actually is in 1968 - remember to put the word out on the Kennedy network that it was Dick Nixon who put out the word in U. S. that President Johnson had something to do with President John F. Kennedy's death.

Dick Nixon did put out that word at each campaign Kick-off dinner he attended early 1966 - He told republicans if the republican party didn't come through in 1966 with enough candidates to balance the two party system - the U. S. would end up with only a one party system.

The republicans spends lots of money out here to gain power - the democrats haven't done one thing. Some Federal officials have come to visit me recently about some unsavory conditions in this area These gents are cool, slick politicians in their own way. They told me the Kennedys - meaning "Robert, J. F. K. & Ted" are their favorite people - and they have no use for L. B. J. whatsoever, They also told me that the truth cannot come out about Pres. Kennedy's death as long as there is one democrat left in office in Washington. They want the republicans to take over completely in 1968 - so the truth will come out. They also ask me if I thought L. B. J had anything to do with President Kennedys death. I said I sure hope he didnt for the sake of the Democrat Party. I've always believed it was a conspiracy masterminded by Clay Shaw, New Orleans. On military lines, 3 assassins shot 3 high powered rifles simultanously from three different spots & they used walkie talkie radios - I think Communists had very little to do with it - I think Texas Oil Millionaires didn't like the way President Kennedy was pushing the Civil Rights Bill, if the Negro got equal job opportunities etc then Texas oil men would have to pay poor white trash a wage according to National Wage Scale. And, too that whole mess of creeps in New Orleans were sympathic with Cuba because the way President Kennedy made Russia take those missiles out - Trade was cut off between Cuba & New Orleans - I don't know of anyone who believes the Warren Commission report. No one even believed the story Jack Ruby loved President Kennedy so much he killed Lee Oswald while in Handcuffs surrounded by a Battalion of law

3 PGS

ENCLOSURE

enforcement officers. That stinks, It's an insult to the Morons intelligence - its no wonder people in this country are hysterical, They have a right to express their opinions to let the leaders in U. S. Know the Moron has finally got an acute case of the Smarts. I'm not convinced Lee Oswald fired the rifle or one of the rifles that killed President Kennedy - I Know Oswald knew about the conspiracy - Jack Ruby wouldn't of had any reason to kill Oswald. Every person I know also believes Police officer Tippett of Dallas was in on the conspiracy - if he wasn't - why was he knocked off?- he helped to stage the plan in Dallas so the assissenation would be successful. We have persons out here, graduates of Dartmouth, Yale, Harvard, O. C. S. Ft Belvior Virginia with 138 I. Q more or less & everyone of them swear a blue Streak over the way Washington tries to feed the people half truths & right out lies about the assissination & other things The Federal officials who visited me also told me that Jimmy Hoffa is running the United States Government from the Prison he's in in Pennsylvania - They say everytime U. S. Economic Dept wants advice on how to cut up an economic pie the people who head the Economic Dept run straight to Jimmy Hoffa & ask him just how to do it.

The people in this State, encluding alot of Democrats do not like Governor Warren Hearnes. Republicans & democrats alike will support Joel Montgomery Sikeston Mo. for Governor in 1968 -

Right now there is a case coming up in Federal Court against Governor Hearnes for paying some of his employees at Charleston Mo a wage far beneath the National Wage scale. It's actually a case of peonage. A Case just like this is coming up against State Senator Albert M. Spradling Jr - a democrat, Both men are lawyers & Veteran politicians & these cases of peonage will cut them out of politics. Also, the democrats aren't doing a damn thing to help Vietnam Veterans to get jobs in this State. I mean young men who enlisted in various branches of the military straight out of High School. Right now, my own son just wrapped up 4-1/2 years in the Marine Corps - 2 years he spent on Roosevelt Roads Puerto Rico, as a security guard, he extended six months so he could volunteer for a tour of duty in Vietnam, which he spent in the Boondocks as a radioman, platoon leader 2nd Bn, 1st Marines, 18 miles S. W. of DaNang on up to Quang Tri by D. M. Z - Laos Border. He flew home Nov 8, he want a part time job so he can go to Cape State through G. I. Bill of Rights. He wants to major in astronomy. He cannot live on 130. 00 per month he can get through V. A. He has his own apartment A decent apartment cannot be rented here for less than 85. 00 per month, Now thats a small comfortable efficient apt for one or two people who are out all the time. Cape is widespread, shot gun zoned. An auto is an essential, There are

things like food, clothing, cleaning, laundry, insurance, etc. He has found out that he simply cannot be honest & say to an employer I need a part time job while going to college. He would have to lie etc to get a job. He's still a Marine - who has too much pride & dignity to become a "rat" in the Civilian World. He won a whole flock of medals in Viet Nam, Bronze Star, Navy Commendation Medal etc etc etc - Hes 6'-1' weighs 200 lbs - 22 years old, white race, tan skin, brown eyes, black hair, very handsome, warm & friendly, very good mixer & he would like to be put on C. I. A. payroll while attending Cape State - if he can't be - he will re-enlist because he's much too clean cut to swing with a bunch of non-progressive slobs - His name is Weldon John Ruehel 426 Bellevue Street Cape Girardeau, Missouri Zip Code 63701 Telephone Number - 334-6968 If he does re-enlist he'll probably go to some Embassy somewhere in Europe - he's the kind of person who thinks nothing of being at formal affairs most every evening wearing tuxedoes-

Sincerely

Annabelle Ruehel

COPY:hcv

62-109060-5883

REC-32

EX 101

December 4, 1967

Miss Polly Busselle
Office of Senator Robert F. Kennedy
United States Senate
Washington, D. C. 20510

Dear Miss Busselle:

Your communication enclosing a letter to Senator Kennedy from Mrs. Annabelle Ruehel was received on December 1st.

With respect to Mrs. Ruehel's comments concerning the assassination of President Kennedy, you may wish to advise her the FBI, at the request of President Johnson, conducted a prompt, intensive, objective and thorough investigation of the assassination of President Kennedy. All of the material developed by this Bureau in connection with this investigation was turned over to the Warren Commission for its consideration, and the results of our inquiry were subsequently made available to the National Archives by the Warren Commission. The FBI has no authority to independently release any information in these reports.

The enclosure to your communication is being returned in accordance with your request.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosure

NOTE: Bufiles contain no information identifiable with Mrs. Ruehel or her son, Weldon John Ruehel. Senator Robert F. Kennedy and our relations with him are well known. Mrs. Ruehel's letter to Senator Kennedy makes

HRH:mlb (5)

CONTINUED - OVER

Tolson
DeLoach
Mohr
Bishop
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TELETYPE UNIT

70 DEC 13 1967

Miss Polly Busselle

NOTE CONTINUED:
numerous comments regarding the assassination of President Kennedy and raises several questions regarding this. She claims James Riddle Hoffa is running the United States Government from prison. She makes several statements regarding political matters. Mrs. Ruehel also comments her son, Weldon John Ruehel, a Vietnam war veteran, would like to be put on the CIA payroll while attending college.

JOHN STENNIS, MISS.
STUART SYMINGTON, MO.
HENRY M. JACKSON, WASH.
SAM J. ERVIN, JR., N.C.
HOWARD W. CANNON, NEV.
ROBERT C. BYRD, W. VA.
STEPHEN M. YOUNG, OHIO
DANIEL K. INOUYE, HAWAII
THOMAS J. MCINTYRE, N.H.
DANIEL B. BREWSTER, MD.
HARRY F. BYRD, JR., VA.

LEVERETT SALTONSTALL, MASS.
MARGARET CHASE SMITH, MAINE
STROM THURMOND, S.C.
JACK MILLER, IOWA
JOHN G. TOWER, TEX.

WILLIAM H. DARDEN, CHIEF OF STAFF
CHARLES B. KIRBOW, CHIEF CLERK

United States Senate

COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES

November 29, 1967

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Bishop
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

The Honorable J. Edgar Hoover
Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D.C.

Dear Sir:

The enclosed is respectfully submitted to you for every proper consideration.

Please provide me with a report in duplicate and return the enclosure to me with your response.

Sincerely yours,

Henry M. Jackson, U.S.S.

HMJ:pw
enc.

DEC 1 1967 FBI

REC-52 62-109060-5884

16 DEC 1 1967

CORRESPONDENCE

ENCLOSURE

Press release to
SENATOR HENRY M. JACKSON

November 22, 1967

Senator Henry M. Jackson
Washington State Senator
Washington, D. C.

Senator Warren G. Magnuson
Washington State Senator
Washington, D. C.

Re: Kennedy Assassination.

Gentlemen:

After having read Josiah Thompson's "Six Seconds in Dallas" printed in the December 2nd issue of the Saturday Evening Post, I am more than ever firmly convinced that the Warren Report was a waste of time. Why would the government expect us to put credence in a report made by men who are not schooled in investigation, as the FBI would be?

Please use your influence to get us an FBI REPORT. That assassination should be investigated and every fact explained to the American people. Governor Connelly even disagreed with the Warren Report, and he was there.

Are there people in the government who are not allowing a complete study of this to be made? Let the FBI investigate that too - and make their findings public.

I am asking that both of you gentlemen use your influence to that end - a complete new investigation, with competent investigators who are not interfered with by government officials afraid of what might be found.

Thank you for your consideration.

Very truly yours,

Alice Nelson

Alice Nelson

Mrs. H. W. Nelson, Jr.
1517 Lake Wash.Blvd.South
Seattle, Wash. 98144

ENCLOSURE

REC-52 62-109060-5884

December 4, 1967

Honorable Henry M. Jackson
United States Senate
Washington, D. C. 20510

My dear Senator:

I have received your letter of November 29th, with enclosure.

Mrs. H. W. Nelson, Jr., corresponded with me on November 22nd concerning the assassination of President Kennedy. I advised her by communication dated November 28th that the FBI, at the request of President Johnson, conducted a prompt, intensive, objective and thorough investigation of the assassination. All of the material developed by this Bureau in connection with this investigation was turned over to the Warren Commission for its consideration, and the results of our inquiry were subsequently made available to the National Archives by the Warren Commission. She was further advised that the FBI has no authority to independently release any information in these reports.

I am returning the enclosure to your letter in accordance with your request.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

MAILED 3
DEC - 4 1967
COMM-FBI

Enclosure

NOTE: Senator Jackson is on the Special Correspondents List. Bufiles show an outgoing to Mrs. Nelson 11/28/67 in response to the same matter. Mrs. Nelson is not further identifiable in Bufiles. The 12-2-67 edition of " The Saturday Evening Post" carries an article by Josiah Thompson which claims new evidence and new conceptions argue that at least three assassins fired shots in connection with the assassination of President Kennedy.

HCS:cao (4)

59 DEC 14 1967

Tolson
DeLoach
Mohr
Bishop
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060) DATE: 12/6/67

FROM : SAC, DALLAS (89-43)(P)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
DALLAS, TEXAS, 11/22/63
MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION
CONCERNING

OO-DALLAS

Re Dallas airtel to Bureau, 11/2/67; Houston airtel to Bureau, 11/6/67; and San Antonio letter to Bureau, 11/14/67.

AT DALLAS, TEXAS

On 11/14/67, MR. TRUMAN PRICE, Security Administrator, Texas Instruments Corporation, Dallas, advised that he could locate no record of CLARENCE A. PELTON being a current or former employee of that company. He indicated, however, due to the voluminous files he would continue to search for such a record.

On 11/28/67, MR. PRICE stated that he still was unable to locate any record of employment by Texas Instruments of CLARENCE A. PELTON, possibly during 1962. He added, however, that due to the rapid turn over in personnel, it is possible that the personnel file for CLARENCE A. PELTON has been destroyed.

In view of the above, Dallas is unable to obtain any hand printing or handwriting specimens at Texas Instruments.

Upon receipt of results of Laboratory examination of specimens submitted by Houston and San Antonio in above referenced letters, Dallas will consider whether or not further investigation is warranted in this phase.

2 - Bureau
1 - Houston (62-2115)(Info)
1 - New Orleans (89-69)(Info)
2 - Dallas
JWA/jc
(6)

62-109060-5885

REC 22 ST-108

11 DEC 7 1967

62 DEC 14 1967

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

FBI

Date: 12/4/67

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL (Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, DALLAS (89-43)(P)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEXAS, 11/22/63 MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION CONCERNING

CO-DALLAS

Re Bureau airtel to Atlanta, 11/9/67; and Atlanta airtel to Bureau, 11/13/67.

Enclosed for the Bureau are ten copies of an LHM suitable for dissemination, reflecting interview with DR. KERMIT H. HUNTER, Southern Methodist University, Dallas, Texas. One copy each of this LHM is also being furnished to Atlanta and New Orleans for information.

DR. HUNTER was interviewed on 11/27/67, by SAs JAMES W. ANDERTON and BARDWELL D. ODUM.

In view of the information set out in LHM from DR. HUNTER the Dallas Division is conducting no further investigation into this phase, UACB.

3 - Bureau (Enc.19)
1 - Atlanta (89-45)(Enc. 1)(Info)
1 - New Orleans (89-69)(Enc. 1)(Info)
2 - Dallas
JWA/jc
(7)

62-109060-5886

REC 30

9 DEC 5 1967

cc - Bishop
1 ENCLOSURE

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____

Special Agent in Charge

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Dallas, Texas
December 4, 1967

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEXAS, NOVEMBER 22, 1963

On November 27, 1967, Dr. Kermit H. Hunter, Dean of the School of Arts, Southern Methodist University (SMU), Dallas, Texas, advised that the name Mrs. Helen McIntosh is entirely unknown to him; however, he may have met her during one of his numerous trips in connection with his profession.

Dr. Hunter then stated that during 1964 his brother-in-law, Mr. Floyd A. Chambers, who resides on Mercedes Street, Dallas, Texas, told him that shortly after the assassination of President John Fitzgerald Kennedy, an individual by the name of Jamison occupied an office adjacent to Mr. Chambers. Dr. Hunter stated that his brother-in-law related to him that this Jamison individual had told him that on the night of November 21, 1963, he (Jamison) and some other individuals were playing poker and about midnight there was a very loud pounding on the front door. Jamison told Chambers that upon opening the door a very large individual with red hair inquired as to the location of the home of a man who was the superintendent of the Dallas Book Depository. Jamison felt that this individual was a truck driver inasmuch as there was a truck parked in front of the house with the motor running. Dr. Hunter at this point conjectured that he felt that this large individual was probably a truck driver attemyting to deliver some books and upon finding the book depository building locked, was attemtping to locate the superintendent or manager of the business. According to Dr. Hunter, Jamison told Chambers that this occurrence took place in a house located behind the Texas Instuments Corporation on Chamber's road but that he could not recall the exact number since he had moved from there. Jamison merely told Chambers that he thought it rather odd that any individual would be inquiring about the superintendent of the Dallas Book Depository building late at night on the evening just preceding the assassination.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

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21 JAN 12 1973

ENCLOSURE

According to Dr. Hunter, Mrs. McIntosh must have misunderstood him if he did relate the above matter to her during a commercial airline flight in 1964. He emphatically stated that at no time was the name Lee Harvey Oswald mentioned during the above incident and he had never even considered that incident could have anything to do with Oswald. He further stated that this individual coming to Jamison's door did not inquire concerning Jack Ruby and at no time was the name Jack Ruby even mentioned, but on the other hand this large individual, probably a truck driver, was inquiring as to the residence of the superintendent of the Dallas Book Depository building. Dr. Hunter then stated that he could relate no further information concerning this matter and felt that Mrs. McIntosh was confused.

The 1963 Greater Dallas City Directory reflects at that time that Roy S. Truly during 1963 resided at 4932 Jade Street and was employed as a warehouse superintendent for the Texas School Book Depository.

December 7, 1967

Airtel

1 - Mr. Raupach

To: SAC, Dallas (89-43)

From: Director, FBI (62-109060) REC 30 — 5886

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
DALLAS, TEXAS, 11/22/63
MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION
CONCERNING
OO: DL

ReDLairtel 12/4/67, enclosing LHM.

The LHM accompanying referenced Dallas airtel containing the results of an interview with Dr. Kermit H. Hunter of SMU was reviewed. It is apparent Dr. Hunter received the information concerning this matter from his brother-in-law, Mr. Floyd A. Chambers.

This matter is to be thoroughly resolved and Mr. Floyd A. Chambers should be interviewed and the identity of (full name unknown) Jamison, should be established, located, and interviewed regarding this matter.

No interview should be conducted with Mr. Roy S. Truly at this time, however, Truly may have to be interviewed at a later date to fully resolve this matter following the interviews with Chambers and Jamison.

These inquiries are to be handled expeditiously.

KER:jdb
(4)

Tolson
DeLoach
Mohr
Bishop
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

MAILED 19
DEC 7 1967
COMM-FBI

65 DEC 11 1967

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO.....

NOTE:

The Department previously furnished a copy of a letter addressed to the AG from Mr. Terry Christie. He received information from an unidentified friend that on 11/21/63, Dr. Kermit H. Hunter had been visiting friends in Dallas. Allegedly, Dr. Hunter was reported to have said Lee Harvey Oswald came to the door looking for the residence of Jack Ruby. We interviewed Christie and found that he had obtained this information from Mrs. Helen McIntosh who in turn reported it to a representative of Jim Garrison's office in New Orleans. Dr. Hunter was interviewed who indicated there was no substance to Mrs. McIntosh's story and felt she was confused. Actually Dr. Hunter received the information from his brother-in-law, Floyd A. Chambers who obtained the information from a person named Jamison, who occupied an office adjacent to Chambers in Dallas. Dallas is being advised to fully resolve this matter.

FD-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

REC 30

FBI

Date: 12/9/67

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, NEW ORLEANS (89-69)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
DALLAS, TEXAS, 11/22/63
MISCELLANEOUS - INFO CONCERNING
(OO: DALLAS)

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau is one copy of newspaper article appearing in New Orleans newspaper concerning assassination of President KENNEDY.

Enclosed for Dallas and Miami are one copy each of this newspaper article.

(3) Bureau (Enc. 1)
1-Dallas (89-43) (Enc. 1)
1-Miami (Enc. 1)
1-New Orleans
ECW-mah
(6)

E. 101

REC 30 62-109060-5887

DEC 11 1967

1 ENCLOSURE

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

(Mount Clipping In Space Below)

DEFENDS REPORT AT TU

Exile Rips Lane's Warren Assault

By JOHN M'MILLAN

Mark Lane's two-hour review of his book attacking the Warren Commission came to an unexpected climax last night when Carlos Bringuier, a prominent New Orleans Cuban exile, took to the stage at Tulane University's McAlister Auditorium defending the commission's findings.

Bringuier mounted the stage after saying that Lane had made innuendoes and told the audience "lies and half-truths." He asked for equal time and Lane obliged, saying "You can have the stage now."

The Cuban, hindered by his heavily accented English, related his well-known run-in with Lee Harvey Oswald in New Orleans, saying that Oswald was a Marxist and that the Warren Commission report was right in labeling him the murderer of President John F. Kennedy.

HE WAS promised equal time to reply to Lane at a later date.

Lane, a lawyer and author of the widely read and highly critical analysis of the Warren Report, "Rush to Judgment," was favorably received by the audience, consisting mainly of students.

An effective speaker who spiced his points with witticisms appreciated by his collegiate audience, Lane saved his high points until the question and answer period after the speech.

HE SAID that Abraham W. Bolden, a former Secret Service agent assigned to guard President Kennedy, told him, Assistant District Attorney Richard Burnes and another attorney that the agents guarding Kennedy were "hostile to the President" because he was favorable to Negroes.

Bolden, the first Negro assigned to guard a President, is now serving time in federal prison on a conviction of conspiring to sell information to counterfeiters.

Lane said that Bolden told him he was often derided by other Secret Service men because of his race. Earlier this week, Lane and Burnes said that Bolden had information of a Chicago plot to assassinate Kennedy and his efforts to tell the Warren Commission about it were repulsed.

HE ALSO told the audience that a former Dallas deputy sheriff is now working with Orleans Parish Dist. Atty. Jim Garrison and has provided the DA with interesting information concerning the actions of Dallas law enforcement agencies on the day Kennedy was murdered.

In the main, Lane discussed well-publicized aspects of the Warren Commission findings and the reaction of dissenters to its findings.

However, Lane used hyperbole and understatement to good effect: "Although the Warren-Commission didn't look at the X-rays and pictures of the assassinated President, it was not totally disinterested in medical findings: it published a photograph of Jack Ruby's dental impression taken in 1937."

AMONG THOSE present in the audience were Carlos Quiroga, a Cuban exile who has appeared before the Orleans Parish Grand Jury under subpoena in connection with the Garrison investigation and Perry Raymond Russo.

Russo, who was Garrison's star witness in the preliminary hearing which resulted in having Clay Shaw held over for trial on charges of conspiracy to murder Kennedy, attempted to ask Lane a question several times. He apparently went unseen by the speaker.

Although Lane didn't answer the question posed by the title of his address, "Who Killed John Kennedy?" he did critize the Kennedy family for having "faith in a document (the Warren Report) it has never read." He added that he believes the Kennedys will one day call for another investigation into the assassination.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE 1

STATES-ITEM

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Date: 12-8-67

Edition: RED STREAK

Author:

Editor:

Title: ASSASSINATION O. PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, DALLAS, TE. 11-22-63

Character: AFO

or

Classification: 89-

Submitting Office: N.O., LA.

☐ Being Investigated

5 17

ENCLOSURE

THIS SERIAL HAS BEEN REFERRED TO ANOTHER AGENCY AND IS IN A PENDING STATUS:

FILE NO. 62-109060

SERIAL NO. 5888

PAGE NO. 1-8

NO. OF PAGES 8

SECTION NO.

146

STATE

REFERRAL

FD-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

FBI

Date: 12/7/67

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, NEW ORLEANS (89-69)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
DALLAS, TEXAS, 11/22/63
MISCELLANEOUS - INFO CONCERNING
OO: DALLAS

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are one copy each of two newspaper articles appearing in New Orleans newspapers concerning the assassination of President KENNEDY.

Enclosed for Dallas and Miami are one copy each of these newspaper articles.

ENCLOSURE

(3) - Bureau (Encl. 2)
1 - Dallas (89-43) (Encl. 2)
1 - Miami (Encl. 2)
1 - New Orleans

ECW:jab
(6)

REC-24

62-109060-5889

NOT RECORDED
16 DEC 8 1967

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

66 DEC 15 1967

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Charge Ex-U.S. Agent Knew of Early JFK Plot

Three lawyers, including a New Orleans assistant district attorney, have charged that a agent, now an inmate at the Federal Medical Center in Springfield, Mo., was aware of an attempt to kill President John F. Kennedy before his assassination.

The lawyers representing Abraham W. Bolden, 32, further charge that their client told them he was sent to prison after being refused permission to tell the Warren Commission about the information he claims to have.

The statements were made at a news conference yesterday at Springfield, Mo., by his lawyer, John Hosmer; New Orleans Asst. DA Richard Burnes, and Mark Lane, a lawyer known primarily for his books critical of the Warren Report.

HOSMER SAID he called Burnes and Lane into the case.

Bolden, who was the first Negro named to the Secret Service's White House detail, was not in Dallas when Kennedy was shot and killed Nov. 22, 1963. However, the attorneys said Bolden told them that he and other agents had been informed that an attempt on Kennedy's life would be made on a planned visit to Chicago. The President's appearance was cancelled, Lane said, out of fear for his safety.

The attorney's said Bolden said that he and other agents even shadowed one suspect in Chicago as a result of the report.

Bolden was sentenced in Chicago two years ago to six years imprisonment for conspiring to sell official information in a counterfeiting case.

HOSMER CONTENDS that when Bolden asked to testify before the Warren Commission h was arrested and convicted in the counterfeiting case on perjured testimony.

Lane charged yesterday that one of the names of possible assassins in Chicago was the name of a man being sought by Garrison in his probe of the Kennedy assassination. He refused to identify the man.

Officials at the federal medical enter said Bolden was not a patient but that he had been transferred there last year from the federal prison at Terre Haute, Ind., to help with the maintenance of the hospital.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE 15-A

STATES-ITEM

NEW ORLEANS

Date: 12-6-67

Edition: RED COMET

Author:

Editor:

Title: ASSASSINAT... PRESIDENT JOHN KENNEDY, DALLA... 11-22-63

Character: AFO

or

Classification: 89--

Submitting Office: N. O.

☐ Being Investigated

62-109062-

[illegible]

[illegible]

(Clipping in Space Below)

Mark Lane to Speak On Garrison Probe

Mark Lane, New York attorney and author of the book "Rush to Judgment," will speak on "The Assassination and Two Investigations—the Warren Commission and Jim Garrison" at 8 p. m. Thursday in McAlister Auditorium on the Tulane University campus.

An outspoken critic of the Warren Commission Report, Lane has been in New Orleans for the past two months studying Dist. Atty. James Garrison's investigation of the death of President John F. Kennedy.

Lane's address, which is open to the public, is sponsored by the Lyceum Committee of the Tulane University Center Program and the Tulane Pan-Hellenic Council. Tickets are on sale at the University Center.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE 11

STATES-ITEM

NEWORLEANS, LA.

Date: 12-5-67
Edition: RED COMET
Author:
Editor:
Title: ASSASSINATION O: PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, DALLAS, TE: 11-22-63
Character: AFO
or
Classification: 89-
Submitting Office: N.O., LA.

☐ Being Investigated

FBI

Date: 12/6/67

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL (Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, CHICAGO (62-6115)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, 11/22/63, DALLAS, TEXAS
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING

Enclosed are the original and two copies of a clipping from the 12/6/67 "Chicago Sun-Times," captioned "Report Secret Service Knew of a JFK Death Plot Here."

Enclosed clipping sets forth information attributed to ABRAHAM W. BOLDEN, former Secret Service agent, convicted in 1964 for conspiracy to accept a bribe and presently serving a six-year sentence imposed by U. S. District Court, Chicago.

BOLDEN allegedly has told MARK LANE and others that Secret Service received information concerning an attempt to be made on President KENNEDY's life during proposed visit to Chicago, which visit was canceled out of fear for KENNEDY's safety. Allegedly one of the names known to Secret Service then was the name of the man now being sought by District Attorney JIM GARRISON of New Orleans. No name or other identifying data was furnished in the article.

JOSEPH NOONAN, Assistant to the Special Agent in Charge, Secret Service, Chicago, advised 12/6/67 that BOLDEN was one of Secret Service agents handling matters relating to threats to the President while working in Chicago, and Secret Service at this time has no way of knowing what instance or to whom BOLDEN would be referring, if this information attributed to him did come from him. NOONAN said Secret Service, of course, receives many threats and allegations of threats, which are handled on a continuing basis, but that Secret Service had no way of ascertaining anything specific concerning the particular allegations and were

(3) - Bureau (ENC. 3) ENCLOSURE 62-109060-5890
1 - Chicago
MSR:gmb
(4)

Approved: _____ Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

16 DEC 8 1967

REC-21

62 DEC 11

not pursuing this matter further at this time in absence of specific information which may or may not be forthcoming, noting the personalities involved, according to the newspaper article. NOONAN advised Secret Service, Chicago knew of no alleged conspiracy or threat to which BOLDEN could possibly be referring.

DEC 21

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Report Secret Service Knew Of A JFK Death Plot Here

SPRINGFIELD, Mo. (AP)—Three attorneys said Tuesday a former U.S. Secret Service agent, now a prisoner at the federal medical center here, told them the agency knew before President John F. Kennedy was assassinated that an attempt to kill him was being planned.



ABRAHAM W. BOLDEN

A lawyer said former agent Abraham W. Bolden, 32, told him he was sent to prison after being refused permission to tell the Warren Commission about the information.

The charges were made at a press conference staged by Mark Lane, lawyer and author; Richard V. Burnes, assistant to District Atty. Jim Garrison of New Orleans, and John Hosmer, former judge and prosecutor from Marshfield, Mo., who said he is Bolden's attorney.

Lane said the Secret Service received information that an attempt on Kennedy's life would be made on a visit to Chicago, a visit later canceled out of fear for Kennedy's safety.

Name Kept Secret

One of several names given to the federal agency then, Lane said, was the name of a man now being sought by Garrison in his probe of the assassination. He refused to identify the man and said the name has not been made public.

The lawyers said their information came during two days of talks with Bolden, sentenced in Chicago three years ago to six years in prison for conspiring to sell official information in a counterfeiting case.

Bolden, first Negro named to the Secret Service's White House detail, was not in Dallas when the President was shot Nov. 22, 1963.

But the attorneys said he told them that he and other agents were told of a plot to kill Kennedy in Chicago and even shadowed one suspect.

Perjury Charged

After Bolden asked to testify before the Warren Commission, he was arrested and convicted in the counterfeiting case on perjured testimony, Hosmer charged.

Officials of the medical center said Bolden was transferred here Nov. 9, 1966, from the federal prison at Terre Haute, Ind., to help with maintenance of the hospital and is not a patient.

Lane is author of "Rush to Judgment," a book criticizing the Warren Commission's conclusion that Lee Harvey Oswald was alone in killing Kennedy.

Agent's Conviction Here Recalled

Former Secret Service Agent Abraham W. Bolden was convicted by a U.S. District Court jury in Chicago in August, 1964, of conspiracy to accept a bribe.

The government charged Bolden, then 29, of 7632 S. Sangamon, offered to sell for $50,000 an official report on counterfeiting to Joseph Spagnoli Jr., 31, of 5301 W. Quincy. Spagnoli was one of six men later convicted of counterfeiting and conspiracy.

Bolden created a furor after his arrest on the bribe charge by charging his fellow Secret Service agents in Hyannis Port, Mass., were lax in their duties while guarding President John F. Kennedy.

Bolden denied the bribe charge. He claimed the government was trying to frame him because he offered to testify before the Warren Commission about lax conditions in the Secret Service.

COPIES DESTROYED

21 JAN 12 1973

62-109060 - 10

ENCLOSURE

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

36

CHICAGO SUN TIMES

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

Date: 12-6-67

Edition: FOUR STAR FINAL

Author:

Editor: EMMETT DEDMON

Title: ASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY, 11-23-63, DALAS, TEXAS MISC. INFO

Character: CONCERNING

or

Classification:

Submitting Office: CHICAGO

FD-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

FBI

Date: 12/7/67

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority)

Mr. Deloach
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Bishop
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, KANSAS CITY (62-8156) (RUC)

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
DALLAS, TEXAS, 11722763
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING

Enclosed for the Bureau are six copies of a self-explanatory letterhead memorandum in connection with information received from DR. P. J. CICCONE, Director, Medical Center for Federal Prisoners, Springfield, Missouri, on 12/5/67. If additional information is received, the Bureau and interested offices will be appropriately advised.

Two copies of letterhead memorandum being furnished to Dallas and New Orleans.

3 - Bureau (Enc. 6)
2 - Dallas (Enc. 2) (89-43)
2 - New Orleans (Enc. 2)
1 - Kansas City
KWD:B
(8)

REC-85 62-109060-5891

EX-108

13 DEC 12 1967

C. C. - Bishop

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

60DEC141967

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Kansas City, Missouri
December 7, 1967

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEXAS, NOVEMBER 22, 1963
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING

On December 5, 1967, Dr. P. J. Ciccone, Director, Medical Center for Federal Prisoners, Springfield, Missouri, advised as follows:

Abraham Bolden, a former Secret Service Agent, is currently confined at the Medical Center for Federal Prisoners. Bolden is serving a sentence after conviction on a charge of solicitation of money by fraud, obstruction of justice and conspiracy. Bolden alleges that he was convicted on perjury testimony and recently secured counsel through the Federal Court to assist him in his legal matters. He claims to have new information which will eventually result in his release. His court appointed attorney, John Hosmer, Marshfield, Missouri, contacted social worker Hughes of the Federal Medical Center and obtained permission to visit with Bolden, accompanied by two legal associates. The social worker authorized the visits, although he was not aware of the identity of the two legal associates. The two associates signed the Medical Center's visitors registration book as M. R. Lane and Dick Burnes. The three attorneys visited with Bolden for one and one-half hours on December 4, 1967, and thirty minutes on December 5, 1967. On conclusion of the last visit a news conference was held at the Colonial Hotel, Springfield, Missouri, called by the three attorneys. The attorneys assisting Hosmer were identified as Mark Lane, author of "Rush to Judgment," and Richard V. Burnes, a member of the staff of New Orleans Prosecuting Attorney Jim Garrison.

Mark Lane, speaking for the group, advised that Bolden had given them some explosive information on the Kennedy assassination. He further informed the press that Bolden would be subpoenaed by Jim Garrison and that Lane and Garrison were looking for some unidentified individual who could furnish pertinent information on the assassination and that Bolden has supplied them with a tie-in.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI, and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

ENCLOSURE

During the conference attorney Hosmer stated that he did not want "the Department of Justice or the FBI interferring with Bolden's security at the prison."

Attached are copies of press reports growing out of the above conference.

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Controversial author Mark Lane (center) and two attorneys told Springfield newsmen yesterday afternoon that there is a link between information supplied by an inmate of the U.S. Medical Center here and the assassination of President John F. Kennedy. Shown with Lane are Richard V. Burnes (left), a member of the staff of New Orleans prosecuting attorney Jim Garrison, and John Hosmer, Marshfield attorney.

—Daily News Staff Photo



(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

Page 17

Springfield Daily News

Springfield, Missouri

Date: 12/6/67
Edition: Morning
Author:
Editor: C. W. JOHNSON
Title: Jim Garrison's Probe Moves to Springfield
Character:
or
Classification: 175-
Submitting Office: KC

☐ Being Investigated

Inmate Provides Link to Kennedy Assassination?

Jim Garrison's Probe Moves to Springfield

By MIKE O'BRIEN
Daily News Staff Writer

A bizarre web of mystery and conspiracy is being spun by an Ozarks attorney, a nationally-known but controversial author and a member of New Orleans prosecuting attorney Jim Garrison's staff in a bold attempt to link information supplied by an inmate of the U.S. Medical Center here with the assassination of President John F. Kennedy.

Figures in the strange tale include Marshfield attorney John Hosmer; author Mark Lane, a New York attorney who admittedly now lives off royalties paid him for his book "Rush to Judgment" which severely criticizes the Warren Commission Report; Richard V. Burnes, an attorney-investigator on the team of Jim Garrison, himself a controversial figure in various inquiries into the shooting of the President; and Abraham W. Bolden, a 32-year-old former member of the U.S. Secret Service who reportedly was assigned to the White House detail until shortly before Kennedy's death and who is said to be the victim of a "frame job" in an attempt to suppress pertinent evidence concerning the assassination.

In a hastily-called news conference at the Colonial Hotel yesterday afternoon, the three attorneys presented the sketchy story they said was gleaned from two interviews with Bolden on Monday and Tuesday at the Medical Center and from private investigations continuing under the direction of Garrison and Lane.

The forceful and articulate Lane, a one-time representative to the New York state legislature, told how Bolden had come to his attention more than two years ago. Bolden, he said, is mentioned in his book as a potential witness eager to testify before the Warren Commission but who was never called to appear.

Bolden, according to Lane, was among Secret Service men informed of a plot to kill the President during a visit to Chicago in the fall of 1963. Bolden, Lane said, was given names of persons involved in the plot and was informed that these men were being watched — at least one by a Secret Service car which shadowed the suspect constantly through the streets of Chicago.

It was this alleged plot which, according to Bolden, was responsible for the cancellation of Kennedy's visit to Illinois, Lane said, although an official cover-up excuse was offered to the public.

♦ ♦ ♦

In a nutshell, it was the Secret Service's knowledge of this plot and the names of the men supposedly involved that Bolden wanted to give in testimony to the Warren Commission, after it became apparent that no other agents or superiors were going to offer the information publicly, Lane said.

Although suppressing apparently valid testimony such as this is questionable in itself, Lane contended, the true significance of Bolden's testimony is revealed in the light of names uncovered by the New Orleans investigators.

Lane, who has made his home in New Orleans since October and who claims now to be working in close harmony with prosecutor Garrison, said the key point is that the Louisiana sleuths have uncovered at least one of the same names linked to the Chicago attempt on Kennedy's life.

♦ ♦ ♦

And this, said Lane, "is one of the most significant events since the shots were fired in Dealey Plaza.

"The identities of those who planned the assassination (in Chicago) of President Kennedy are known to the United States Secret Service," Lane charged. "One of these men has been sought by District Attorney Jim Garrison for some time."

Lane added that "Bolden's disclosures add importance and entirely independent corroboration to Garrison's conclusions. For months I have known that Garrison has sought a man who was involved in the conspiracy to assassinate the President. Hearing Bolden state that the same man evidently had been sought and followed by the Secret Service in the assassination conspiracy well before Nov. 22 can only add to the validity of Garrison's charges."

Lane left many gaps ("for the protection of Mr. Bolden") in the story of how Bolden, the Secret Service agent, became Bolden, the federal prisoner, and how this man surfaced as such an important witness more than four years since that tragic day in Dallas.

♦ ♦ ♦

What is reasonably certain is that Abraham Bolden, born Jan. 19, 1935 in East St. Louis, Ill., is a graduate of Lincoln University at Jefferson City, worked as a Pinkerton man and served four years as an Illinois State Highway Patrolman.

In 1960, Bolden joined the Secret Service and shortly after Kennedy's inauguration, he became the first Negro to serve on the Secret Service White House detail guarding the First Family.

But here it gets hazy, with Bolden suddenly being transferred from the White House detail shortly before the Dallas trip and, according to Lane, the subsequent arrest and conviction of agent Bolden for "soliciting money to commit fraud, and the obstruction of justice and conspiracy."

"They said he tried to sell secrets," Lane explained, "but one of the two witnesses against him has admitted he perjured himself as part of a Secret Service plot to frame Bolden, and the government charges against the other witness for counterfeiting were dropped after his testimony."

♦ ♦ ♦

Bolden was sentenced to six years in prison after his conviction about two years ago, served some time at Terre Haute, Ind., and then was transferred to the facility here, Lane said. Lane added that Bolden's move here followed closely on the heels of a letter to Lane requesting assistance which was returned undelivered to Bolden by prison officials.

Dr. P. J. Ciccone, director of the Medical Center, confirmed that Bolden has been confined here since Nov. 9, 1966 as a "camp prisoner," not a hospital patient.

"He was sent to help with the maintenance of the institution," Ciccone said, adding Bolden is not confined strictly to a cell.

Since his transfer to Springfield, Bolden has continued his struggle to gain his freedom through outside help — a search which led him to former magistrate and prosecuting attorney for Webster County, John Hosmer.

Hosmer said that Bolden's case has been carried all the way to the U.S. Supreme Court, but the justices, except for Justice William O. Douglas, voted not to accept the case for consideration.

♦ ♦ ♦

"That's what happens when you have the same man running the Supreme Court that was in charge of the investigative inquiry into the assassination," said Hosmer, charging Bolden "had been framed . . . with purjured testimony, evidently condoned by the federal prosecuting authorities."

Concerning Bolden's transfer to the Medical Center, Hosmer emphasized, "He's not a nut. They don't keep him in a padded cell."

The third host at the conference, New Orleans attorney Burnes, remained silent during most of the proceedings, explaining he was the attorney of record in several cases now pending against persons Garrison has accused in an assassination plot and couldn't talk freely for fear of prejudicing the cases.

What happens now is up to Jim Garrison, all men agreed, with Lane commenting he "wouldn't be at all surprised if Mr. Garrison decided to come here to visit with Mr. Bolden in person.

♦ ♦ ♦

"Of course," he added, "Mr. Garrison undoubtedly would rather have Mr. Bolden appear in a court of record at New Orleans, and it just might be that a subpoena would be forthcoming."

Should "anything happen" to Bolden in the meantime, Lane warned, "the three of us will feel free to make public disclosures."

With that, the three attorneys packed their briefcases and departed. Lane and Burnes were to catch a plane for New Orleans last night to report their findings to Garrison.

UNIVERSITY OF KANSAS MEDICAL CENTER
RAINBOW BOULEVARD AT 39TH STREET
KANSAS CITY, KANSAS 66103 • AREA CODE 913 • ADams 6-5252

SCHOOL OF MEDICINE
DEPARTMENT OF PATHOLOGY AND ONCOLOGY

July 6, 1967

Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Wick
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

J. Edgar Hoover, Director
United States Department of Justice
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C. 20535

Dear Sir:

For some time I have been a student of the President's Commission on the Assassination of President Kennedy Report together with the supporting testimony.

Most recently I have applied elementary calculations to some simple anatomy common to a first year medical student. The results of these hitherto unconsidered points show that it is most unlikely that the Late President and Governor Connally were struck by the same bullet.

Also, I have fired into some recently amputated human arms with a 6.5 mm Mannlicher-Carcano rifle to reproduce the wound inflicted on the wrist of Governor Connally. The recovered bullets are quite dissimilar from exhibit 399.

Should like to come to Washington, show my results to you, explain my findings, and obtain your reaction. Shall look forward to hearing from you.

Sincerely,

John Nichols

John Nichols, M. D.
Associate Professor of Pathology

JN:mc

62-109060

18 JUL 7 1967

EX. 22 DOC.

33 JUL 7 1967

CORRESPONDENCE

July 12, 1967

Dr. John Nichols
Associate Professor of Pathology
University of Kansas Medical Center
Rainbow Boulevard at 39th Street
Kansas City, Kansas 66103

Dear Dr. Nichols:

Your letter of July 6th has been received. In response to your request, I regret the pressure of my official schedule precludes my making an appointment to see you.

With regard to the observations contained in your letter relative to autopsy and wound studies, I wish to advise you that the Federal Bureau of Investigation is one of a number of Government agencies which performed investigation at the specific request of the Warren Commission, which Commission had the full responsibility for the inquiry concerning the President's assassination.

As you already may be aware from your study of the Commission's Report, pages 348 and 349 of Volume II of that report set forth that the autopsy examination was conducted by a medical team at the National Naval Medical Center, Bethesda, Maryland, and beginning on page 74 of Volume V, it is indicated that simulation studies of wound ballistics and related bullet distortion were performed by personnel of the Department of the Army at Edgewood Arsenal, Maryland. The FBI did not actively participate in either of these functions. However, if you have occasion to be in Washington and desire to furnish information concerning your own studies to the FBI, please feel free to contact Assistant Director Ivan W. Conrad at Federal Bureau of Investigation Headquarters, telephone number 393-7100, extension 777, to make mutually satisfactory arrangements.

RECORDED - COPY

Sincerely yours,

1 - Mr. Rosen - Enclosure
1 - Mr. Conrad - Enclosure

J. Edgar Hoover

See Note next page.

BGH:mel (4)

62-109060

Dr. John Nichols

NOTE: Correspondent by letter dated 6-27-66 advised that he was preparing an article on forensic medicine dealing with the jurisdiction of the coroner. He had requested the Registrar of Vital Statistics at Dallas, Texas, to furnish him a certified copy of the death certificate of former President Kennedy. He was told by the Registrar that the FBI had instructed certified copies could not be issued. By letter dated 7-1-66 we advised him that the Bureau had not issued such instructions. By letter dated 7-7-66 he noted he had subsequently learned the Dallas Commissioner of Health had issued the instructions and apologized for any inconvenience he caused the Bureau.

UNIVERSITY OF KANSAS MEDICAL CENTER
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KANSAS CITY, KANSAS 66103 • AREA CODE 913 • ADams 6-5252

SCHOOL OF MEDICINE
DEPARTMENT OF PATHOLOGY AND ONCOLOGY

December 5, 1967

EXP. PROC.
DEC 7 1967

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Office of the Director
United States Department of Justice
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C. 20535

Dear Mr. Hoover:

You may recall our previous correspondence about trivia relating to the assassination of the late President. John

In your letter of July 12, you invited me to communicate the findings from my re-enactment to Mr. Ivan W. Conrad. Now, on Monday, December 11, 1967, at 4:00 p.m. I will give an informal seminar on my findings. Should be delighted if someone from your organization should attend. Mr. Hosty would be most welcome.

Sincerely,

John Nichols

JN:lc

REC-74 62-109060-5892

35 DEC

REC-74 62-109060-5892

December 8, 1967

Dr. John Nichols
Associate Professor of Pathology
University of Kansas Medical Center
Rainbow Boulevard at 39th Street
Kansas City, Kansas 66103

Dear Dr. Nichols:

Your letter of December 5, 1967, has been received, and I appreciate your advising me about your plan to give an informal seminar next Monday, December 11th, on your study of the assassination of President Kennedy. While your invitation to attend the seminar is indeed appreciated, my schedule and those of my associates preclude our attendance.

As I previously indicated to you, the medical aspects of the inquiry by the Warren Commission were not handled by the FBI; however, if you wish to furnish the results of your own studies to this Bureau, it is suggested that either the information be mailed directly to FBI Headquarters here in Washington, or if you have occasion to be in Washington, you contact Assistant Director Ivan W. Conrad to make mutually satisfactory arrangements as set forth in my letter of July 12, 1967.

MAILED 19
DEC 8 1967
COMM-FBI

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

1 - Kansas City - Enclosure
1 - Mr. Conrad - Enclosure
1 - Mr. Rosen - Enclosure

NOTE: By letter dated 7-12-67 the Director declined to arrange an appointment for Dr. Nichols to discuss the anatomy and wound studies relating to the assassination of President Kennedy and suggested that Dr. Nichols make his findings known to Assistant Director Conrad at a mutually convenient time. There is no derogatory information identifiable with Dr. Nichols, and we have had previous correspondence

DCM:kcf (7)

Note Continued on Next Page

Tolson
DeLoach
Mohr
Bishop
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
TELETYPE UNIT

59 DEC 15 1967

Dr. John Nichols

NOTE Continued: with him relating to the assassination of President Kennedy. This response was coordinated with the Laboratory and General Investigative Divisions which feel no representative should attend the informal seminar to be held by Dr. Nichols. Special Agent James P. Hosty, Jr., is assigned to the Kansas City Division.

FBI

Date: 12/6/67

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____ (Priority)

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, WFO (89-75) (RUC)

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
11/22/63, DALLAS, TEXAS
MISCELLANEOUS - INFO CONCERNING
(OO:DL)

REC 30

Enclosed for the Bureau are six copies and for Dallas one copy of LHM dated as above captioned KENNETH P. RODRIGUES.

Information contained in enclosed LHM was furnished to Clerk ROBERT H. SYLVESTER, WFO.

A copy of enclosed memo has been furnished to Naval Investigative Service by WFO.

[redacted]

6 ENCL (7)
(3) - Bureau (Enc.6)
1 - Dallas (89-43) (Enc.1) (AM)
1 - WFO

LB:sas
(5)

AIRTEL C. C. - Bishop 1 - Rm 5718

1 cc of LHM to USSS + Dept 12-7-67

1 cc LHM EC 30 N40 12/11/67

62-109060

5893

DEC 13 1967

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

55 DEC 1 1967

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Washington, D.C. 20535

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

December 6, 1967

KENNETH P. RODRIGUES

On December 4, 1967, captioned individual who resides at Box 147, Maple Street, Rifton, New York, telephone number OL 8-9442, personally appeared at the Washington Field Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), and furnished the following information:

He said he came to Washington, D.C. from New York on December 4, for the specific reason of presenting some matters to the Federal government. He stated he came solely on his own volition and that he was not representing any organization or individual.

Prior to his coming to Washington, D.C., he went to the office of New York Senator Robert Kennedy and advised a receptionist there that he wanted to furnish information regarding the assassination of President John F. Kennedy. The receptionist told him Senator Kennedy was not in and that it was the policy of the Senator to refer all matters regarding the assassination to the FBI.

He exhibited pages from a recent "Life" magazine article which attempts to substantiate the Warren Commission conclusions regarding the assassination. It was his opinion that some photographs in the article contained some errors, and that some graphic illustrations were inaccurate. He also exhibited

COPIES DESTROYED

21 JAN 12 1973

ENCLOSURE

a copy of an article in the New York "Daily News" dated November 23, 1963 and written by one Paul Healy, correspondent for that newspaper, who was riding close to President Kennedy's car at the time of the assassination. He pointed out a paragraph in the article which describes the location of President Kennedy's car just after the shots in the area of a triple overpass. Rodrigues stated that based on information he has gleaned from the above two articles he has concluded that President Kennedy was actually shot while the Presidential car was passing through the triple overpass.

Rodrigues stated he has gathered what he feels is substantial evidence to prove his conclusion. Some of this information includes a calculation of the rate of speed of the Presidential car at the time of the shots. He said he intends to prepare a detailed letter regarding this matter in the near future, which he intends to disseminate as widely as he possibly can throughout the country. He said he planned to call a lot of people connected with the investigation of the assassination liars in his letter, including Texas Governor Connolly. It was his opinion that this would provoke these people to bring charges against him (Rodrigues), and through this the true facts of the assassination would be brought out.

Rodrigues advised that most of his knowledge of the details of the assassination are based on what he has read in newspapers, books, and other publications. He said he has never read the Warren Commission report, but that he is familiar with the conclusions of that report. He said he has never been in Dallas, Texas.

Rodrigues further advised that he has vowed to personally follow through his investigation of the assassination, no matter how many people he has to contact, including officials in the United States Government. He stated that although he

formulated his conclusions about the possible shooting of President Kennedy while the Presidential car was passing through the triple overpass only since he read the "Life" magazine article, he intends to spend most of his time proving his point. In this connection he stated he would like to interview several people who were, in one way or another, involved in the assassination. He mentioned that he would like to talk to Special Agent Clint Hill, U.S. Secret Service, who he understands jumped into President Kennedy's car just after the shots were fired. He also said he would like to speak to Mrs. John F. Kennedy, widow of the late President, and Mrs. Rose Kennedy, mother of late President. He made no mention of any specific plans to contact these people. He indicated that he was not sure just how to contact any of them.

Rodrigues also said he is concerned about a recent matter wherein a Naval Captain was punished for allowing drinking aboard his ship. He said he believes an injustice was done to the Captain in this matter and that it was his intention to right this "wrong." Rodrigues stated that although he was not acting on anyone's behalf, he intended to personally go to the Navy Department and speak to the Admiral involved in the matter. He said he intended to face this Admiral "eye to eye" and "tell him where to get off."

Rodrigues mentioned that he thinks "the liberals are taking over the country." He stated he is and always has been a supporter of the late Senator Joseph McCarthy, and that he feels the government is being overrun by communists. He said he has taken it upon himself to personally prevent this. He said his definition of a "liberal" is a person who wants to "combine all the ideas in the world."

The following descriptive data was obtained through interview and observation:

KENNETH P. RODRIGUES

Name:	Kenneth P. Rodrigues
Sex:	Male
Race:	White
Age:	45
Date of Birth:	December 10, 1921
Place of Birth:	Ashley, Delaware
Height:	6 feet 2 inches
Weight:	180-190
Build:	Medium
Hair:	Grey
Eyes:	Blue
Residence:	Box 147, Maple Street Rifton, New York phone: OL 8-9442
Employment:	Presently unemployed
Former Employment:	Hercules Powder Company Port Huron, New York Benedictine Hospital Kingston, New York
Automobile:	1963 Buick, tan Vehicle Identification Number 4J5023636 New York License: CU 2542

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency. It and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

1 - Mr. C. D. DeLoach
1 - Mr. T. E. Bishop
1 - Mr. Rosen

Tolson
DeLoach
Mohr
Bishop
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO: Mr. W. C. Sullivan

DATE: December 7, 1967

1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan
1 - Mr. W. A. Branigan
1 - Mr. R. E. Lenihan

FROM: Mr. W. A. Branigan

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963,
DALLAS, TEXAS

Purpose of this memorandum is to briefly summarize a contact between Mark Lane, Richard Burnes, an Assistant District Attorney in New Orleans, and Abraham Bolden, former Secret Service Agent who is now serving a Federal prison sentence in Springfield, Missouri, for attempting to sell Secret Service data to a hoodlum in Chicago.

News media for December 6, 1967, reported that Mark Lane, author of "Rush to Judgment," and Richard Burnes, Assistant District Attorney in New Orleans under James C. Garrison, interviewed Abraham Bolden in prison concerning his knowledge of the assassination. Lane told newsmen that Bolden furnished information which shed new light on the assassination. According to Lane, Bolden claimed that a trip by President John F. Kennedy to Chicago sometime prior to the assassination had been canceled by Secret Service because of indications that plans had been laid to kill President Kennedy in Chicago. Lane further alleged that Bolden stated Secret Service was aware of the identities of the would-be assassins in Chicago. Lane also indicated that Bolden would be subpoenaed as a witness before the New Orleans Grand Jury which is probing the assassination.

BACKGROUND:

Abraham Bolden is the former Negro Secret Service Agent who was assigned to the Secret Service office in Chicago, Illinois, in 1964. It was determined that Bolden attempted to sell Secret Service data to a Chicago hoodlum which led to Bolden's arrest by Secret Service in Chicago on May 9, 1964. Bolden was tried and convicted for this offense. He received a six-year prison sentence which he is now serving.

REC-32 62-109060-5894

Shortly after his arrest, Bolden held a television and press conference in his home when he was out on bond. He alleged he was being "framed" because he planned to testify

DEC 12 1967

Enclosure
62-109060
1 - 100-409763 (Mark Lane)
REL:as (8)

CONTINUED - OVER

before the "Warren Commission" concerning laxity of Presidential guards in 1961 which involved drinking, absence from posts and misuse of Government automobiles.

During our investigation of the assassination, we received a request from the Warren Commission to interview Bolden concerning his knowledge of derelictions on the part of Secret Service Agents in connection with President Kennedy's visit to Dallas or any other alleged derelictions which Bolden possessed. Arrangements were made for such interview and Bolden and his attorney, George Howard, appeared at our Chicago Office.* Mr. Howard informed our Agents that Bolden would make no statement at that time. Howard indicated that Bolden was still an Agent of Secret Service at that time and did not desire to make any statement which may affect his case. Mr. Howard did state that Bolden had no specific information whatsoever concerning the actual assassination of President Kennedy. Mr. Bolden was in agreement with his attorney's statement on this point to our Agents.

We contacted the Secret Service December 6, 1967, regarding Lane's reported allegation that the Secret Service possessed information of an attempted assassination plot against President Kennedy in Chicago and had canceled a trip to Chicago by President Kennedy because of such plot. Mr. John Warner, Acting Assistant to the Director, Secret Service, informed Bureau Liaison Representative O. H. Bartlett that this allegation by Lane was completely false. Secret Service received no information from anyone suggesting an assassination plot against President Kennedy in Chicago.

OBSERVATIONS:

It appears that Abraham Bolden is attempting to capitalize on the publicity generated by Garrison's probe of the assassination in New Orleans to add confusion to the assassination plot. He obviously has a vindictive attitude toward Secret Service and this appears to be a further effort on his part to discredit the Secret Service. It also appears likely that he feels his false accusations will cause public opinion to take steps to effect his release from prison.

ACTION:

Attached for approval is a letter to the Attorney General summarizing the data set forth above concerning Abraham Bolden and his contact with Mark Lane and Richard Burnes.

Rel

Send a memo to White House

* May 25, 1964

62-109060-5894

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Bishop
December 11, 1967

BY LIAISON

1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Branigan
1 - Mr. Lenihan

REC-32 EX-103

Mrs. Mildred Stegall
The White House
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mrs. Stegall:

News media for December 6, 1967, reported that Mark Lane, author of "Rush to Judgment," and Richard Burnes, Assistant District Attorney in New Orleans, interviewed Abraham Bolden in the Federal Penitentiary at Springfield, Missouri, on December 5, 1967. Mark Lane informed newsmen that Bolden had told him that the Secret Service knew of a conspiracy to kill President Kennedy in Chicago prior to the assassination of President Kennedy in Dallas, Texas.

According to Lane, Bolden claimed that a trip by President Kennedy to Chicago sometime prior to the assassination had been canceled by the Secret Service because of indications that plans had been laid to kill President Kennedy in Chicago. Lane further alleged that Bolden stated that the Secret Service was aware of the identities of the would-be assassins in Chicago. Lane informed newsmen that Bolden would be subpoenaed to appear as a witness before the New Orleans Grand Jury which is probing the assassination.

According to press accounts, Lane is now working as an assistant to James C. Garrison, New Orleans District Attorney. News media identified Abraham Bolden as the first Negro who was appointed to the White House Detail of the Secret Service.

For your information, Abraham Bolden was assigned to the Secret Service office in Chicago, Illinois, in 1964. The Secret Service developed information that Bolden was attempting to sell Secret Service data to a Chicago hoodlum.

Tolson
DeLoach
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Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

62-109060

REL:kmj
(8)

SEE NOTE PAGE THREE

Delivered to White House
on 12/11/67

79 DEC 18 1967

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

The Secret Service arrested Bolden on May 9, 1964, and he was tried and convicted for this offense. He received a six-year prison sentence which he is now serving.

Bolden held a television and press conference at his home on May 20, 1964, at which time he was out on bond. Bolden denied the charges against him and alleged he was being "framed" because he planned to testify before the "Warren Commission" concerning laxity of Presidential guards in 1961 which involved drinking, absence from posts and misuse of Government automobiles.

During our investigation of the assassination of President Kennedy, we received a request from the Warren Commission on May 22, 1964, to interview Abraham Bolden concerning his knowledge of derelictions on the part of Secret Service Agents in connection with President Kennedy's visit to Dallas or any other derelictions of which Bolden was aware. Arrangements were made for such interview and Bolden and his attorney, George Howard, appeared at our Chicago Office on May 25, 1964. Mr. Howard informed our Agents that Bolden would make no statement at that time. Mr. Howard indicated that Bolden was still an Agent of the Secret Service and did not desire to make any statement which might affect his case. Mr. Howard did state that his client, Mr. Bolden, possessed no specific information whatsoever concerning the actual assassination of President Kennedy. Mr. Bolden informed our Agents that the statements made by Mr. Howard were correct.

We contacted the Secret Service on December 6, 1967, regarding Mark Lane's reported allegation that the Secret Service possessed information of an attempted assassination plot against President Kennedy in Chicago and had canceled the trip to Chicago by President Kennedy because of such a plot. Mr. John Warner, Acting Assistant to the Director, Secret Service, informed this Bureau's liaison representative that this allegation was completely false. Mr. Warner added that the Secret Service had received no information from anyone suggesting an assassination plot against President Kennedy in Chicago.

Mrs. Mildred Stegall

I thought this information would be of interest to the President. Additional pertinent information concerning this matter that comes to our attention will be immediately furnished to you.

This information has also been furnished to the Attorney General.

Sincerely yours,

NOTE:

Data set forth herein was previously summarized in memorandum Branigan to Sullivan dated 12/7/67, and was disseminated to the Attorney General by letter dated 12/8/67. The Director has instructed that we also send a memorandum to the White House in this matter.

MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson
DeLoach
Mohr
Bishop
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO : Mr. Rosen

FROM : R. L. Shroder

DATE: December 13, 1967

1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Shroder
1 - Mr. Raupach
1 - Mr. Lenihan

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, 11-22-63 DALLAS, TEXAS

In connection with New Orleans teletype concerning photographs released by District Attorney Garrison allegedly depicting an individual picking up a .45 caliber bullet in the vicinity where President Kennedy was assassinated, I called SAC Shanklin, Dallas, at approximately 10 p. m., 12-13-67, and asked him if he had seen these photographs. SAC Shanklin stated that to his knowledge these photographs have not appeared in the Dallas newspapers; however, during the past weekend, a local television station showed photographs released by Garrison, which are believed to be identical with the photographs set forth in the newspapers today.

SAC Shanklin stated that he was unable to identify any of these individuals and he is positive that none of the individuals is an FBI employee.

Upon receipt of the photographs from the New Orleans Office, SAC Shanklin will circularize them among the Dallas Agents to see if any of the individuals can be identified. He will not attempt to determine the identities of these persons by contacting law enforcement officials in the Dallas area unless instructed to do so by the Bureau.

SAC Shanklin advised that to his knowledge no information had ever been reported to the Dallas Office concerning the recovery of a .45 caliber bullet in the vicinity of the assassination site.

REC 55

62-109060-5895

ACTION:

This is submitted for record purposes.

DEC 14 1967

RIS:hw
(6)

62 DEC 20 1967

62-109060-5896

CHANGED TO

94-64327-X1

JAN 27 1969

United States Senate

COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20510

OFFICIAL BUSINESS

John [illegible] U.S.S.

62-109060

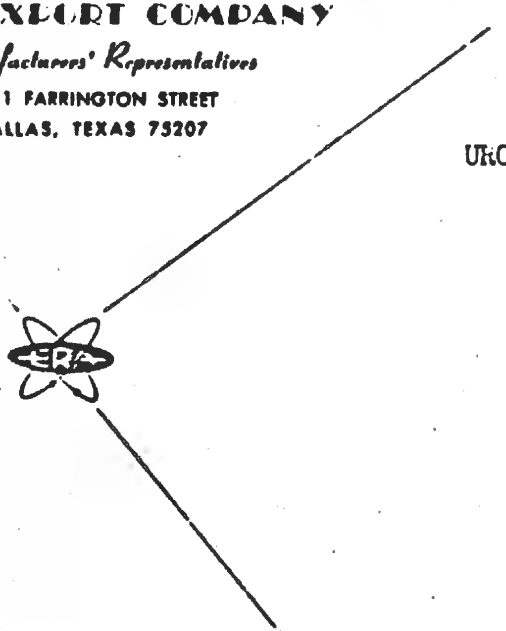
Congressional Liaison Office
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

THE TEXECORT COMPANY

Manufacturers' Representatives

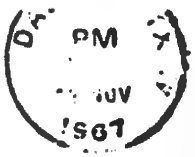
2411 FARRINGTON STREET

DALLAS, TEXAS 75207



62-109060

URGENT





SENATOR JOHN TOWER
UNITED STATES SENATE
WASHINGTON, D.C.

5-1134 (10-29-65)

Domestic Intelligence Division

INFORMATIVE NOTE

Date Dec. 6, 1967

Attached indicates that Mark Lane, author of "Rush to Judgement," and an assistant to Jim Garrison, District Attorney, New Orleans, Louisiana, announced to the press in Springfield, Missouri, that they had obtained some explosive information on the Kennedy assassination. They had interviewed Abraham Bolden, a former Secret Service Agent, who is serving time for solicitation of money by fraud and other charges. Our files contain several references to him. We have no information identifiable with the local attorney who aided Lane and Garrison's assistant in contacting Bolden. The attorney is not listed in the 1967 edition of Martindale-Hubbell Law Directory but the name John E. Hosmer does appear in the current local telephone directory.

Our files are being checked and pertinent information is being to the Department.

WLS:cwb

WLS/mtl

62-109060-5897

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATION SECTION
DEC 5 1967

TELETYPE

FBI WASH DC

FBI KAN CITY

0 1036PM URGENT 12-5-67 ENT

TO DIRECTOR (62-109060) AND NEW ORLEANS

FROM KANSAS CITY (62-8156) 3P

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEXAS, NOV. TWENTY-TWO, SIXTY-THREE, MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING.

ON DEC. FIVE INSTANT, DR. P. J. CICCONE, DIRECTOR, MEDICAL CENTER FOR FEDERAL PRISONERS, SPRINGFIELD, MO., ADVISED AS FOLLOWS:

A FORMER SECRET SERVICE AGENT, IDENTIFIED AS ABRAHAM BOLDEN, IS AN INMATE PRESENTLY CONFINED AT PRISON. HE HAD BEEN CHARGED IN CHICAGO OF SOLICITATION OF MONEY BY FRAUD, OBSTRUCTION OF JUSTICE AND CONSPIRACY. BOLDEN HAS ALLEGED HE WAS CONVICTED ON PERJURED TESTIMONY AND REQUESTED THE COURT FOR COUNSEL TO ASSIST HIM IN HIS LEGAL MATTERS. HE REPORTEDLY HAS A NEW LEAD WHICH WILL EVENTUALLY RESULT IN HIS RELEASE. JOHN HOSMER, A LOCAL ATTORNEY, SPRINGFIELD, MO., WAS APPOINTED BY COURT TO ASSIST BOLDEN. THIS WEEK HOSMER CONTACTED BOLDEN'S SOCIAL WORKER, ~~(FNU)~~ First Name Unknown HUGHES, AND INFORMED HIM HE HAD TWO LEGAL ASSOCIATES WORKING ON THE CASE AND WANTED PERMISSION TO BRING THEM TO THE PRISON ON DEC. FOUR-FIVE, SIXTY-SEVEN, TO CONFER WITH BOLDEN. THE SOCIAL WORKER AUTHORIZED THE VISITS ALTHOUGH NOT

REC-20 62-109060-5891

18 DEC 15 1967

END PAGE ONE

XEROX
DEC 1967

MR. DELOACH FOR THE DIRECTOR

FULLY AWARE OF THEIR REAL IDENTITY. THE MEN VISITED FOR ONE AND ONE HALF HOURS ON DEC. FOUR AND THIRTY MINUTES DEC. FIVE. THEY SIGNED IN AS M. R. LANE, ATTORNEY AND DICK BURNS, ATTORNEY.

IT HAS NOW BEEN DISCLOSED AT A NEWS CONFERENCE WHICH FOLLOWED VISIT TODAY, THAT M. R. LANE, ACTUALLY MARK LANE AND BURNS REPORTEDLY ON THE LEGAL STAFF OF NEW ORLEANS DISTRICT ATTORNEY JIM GARRISON. LANE AND BURNS INDICATED TO PRESS THAT BOLDEN HAD GIVEN THEM SOME EXPLOSIVE INFORMATION ON THE KENNEDY ASSASSINATION. THEY WOULD NOT DIVULGE THE NATURE OF THIS NEW INFORMATION BUT INDICATED THAT BOLDEN WOULD BE SUBPOENAED BY GARRISON. LANE AND GARRISON WERE REPORTEDLY LOOKING FOR SOME UNIDENTIFIED INDIVIDUAL WHO COULD FURNISH PERTINENT INFORMATION ON THE ASSASSINATION AND BOLDEN, ACCORDING TO THEIR ACCOUNTS, HAS SUPPLIED THEM WITH A TIE-IN.

HOSMER TOLD NEWS AGENCIES HE DID NOT WANT THE DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE OR F. B. I. INTERFERRING WITH BOLDEN'S SECURITY AT THE PRISON; HOWEVER, THE PRISON HAS MOVED BOLDEN INTO A SINGLE ROOM FOR SECURITY REASONS AS A RESULT OF THIS PUBLICITY.

END PAGE TWO

CICCONE ADVISED BUREAU OF PRISONS, WASHINGTON, D. C., TODAY OF ABOVE. HE WAS INFORMED THIS INFORMATION WOULD BE GIVEN TO THE DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE PRIMARILY BECAUSE OF THE DECEPTIVE METHOD USED BY HOSMER TO PUT LANE AND BURNS IN CONTACT WITH BOLDEN. COPIES OF NEWS RELEASES WILL FOLLOW AS PUBLISHED.

END

B.JP

FBI WASH DC

CC-MR. ROSEN

Bishop
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
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Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

3 Link Bolden To Garrison's 'Plot' Probe

One of the people being sought by New Orleans District Attorney Jim Garrison in his investigation of the assassination of President John F. Kennedy was involved in an earlier plot to kill the President in Chicago, according to three attorneys.

They said the Secret Service knew about the Chicago plot and that a Kennedy visit to that city was canceled out of fear for his safety.

The three lawyers are Mark Lane, long a Critic of the Warren Commission; Richard V. Burnes, an assistant to Garrison, and John Hosmer, attorney for imprisoned former Secret Service agent Abraham W. Bolden. The three held a press conference yesterday at the Federal Medical Center at Springfield, Mo., where Bolden is currently confined while serving a 6-year sentence.

Bolden was convicted two years ago on a charge of conspiring to sell official information on a counterfeiting case.

Hosmer said Bolden, 32, was imprisoned as a result of information he had about the assassination.

Hosmer said he asked Lane and Burnes to enter the case after Bolden told him what he knew about the assassination, the Chicago plot and the people involved.

The Washington Post
Times Herald
The Washington Daily News
The Evening Star (Washington) 6-12
The Sunday Star (Washington)
Daily News (New York)
Sunday News (New York)
New York Post
The New York Times
The Sun (Baltimore)
The Worker
The New Leader
The Wall Street Journal
The National Observer
People's World

Date 12-6-67

- 101

ENCLOSURE

1 - Mr. C. D. DeLoach
1 - Mr. T. E. Bishop
1 - Mr. Rosen

December 8, 1967

The Attorney General

REC-20 62-109060

Director, FBI 62-109060-5897

1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan
1 - Mr. W. A. Branigan
1 - Mr. R. E. Lenihan

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963,
DALLAS, TEXAS

News media for December 6, 1967, reported that Mark Lane, author of "Rush to Judgment," and Richard Burnes, Assistant District Attorney in New Orleans, interviewed Abraham Bolden in the Federal Penitentiary at Springfield, Missouri, on December 5, 1967. Mark Lane informed newsmen that Bolden had told him that the Secret Service knew of a conspiracy to kill President Kennedy in Chicago prior to the assassination of President Kennedy in Dallas, Texas.

MAILED 3
DEC - 8 1967
COMM-FBI

According to Lane, Bolden claimed that a trip by President Kennedy to Chicago sometime prior to the assassination had been canceled by the Secret Service because of indications that plans had been laid to kill President Kennedy in Chicago. Lane further alleged that Bolden stated that the Secret Service was aware of the identities of the would-be assassins in Chicago. Lane informed newsmen that Bolden would be subpoenaed to appear as a witness before the New Orleans Grand Jury which is probing the assassination.

According to press accounts, Lane is now working as an assistant to James C. Garrison, New Orleans District Attorney. News media identified Abraham Bolden as the first Negro who was appointed to the White House Detail of the Secret Service.

ENCLOSURE

For your information, Abraham Bolden was assigned to the Secret Service office in Chicago, Illinois, in 1964. The Secret Service developed information that Bolden was attempting to sell Secret Service data to a Chicago hoodlum.

62-109060

REL:as (14)

1 - 100-409763 (Mark Lane)

SEE NOTE PAGE THREE

Tolson
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DEC 26 1967

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The Secret Service arrested Bolden on May 9, 1964, and he was tried and convicted for this offense. He received a six-year prison sentence which he is now serving.

Bolden held a television and press conference at his home on May 20, 1964, at which time he was out on bond. Bolden denied the charges against him and alleged he was being "framed" because he planned to testify before the "Warren Commission" concerning laxity of Presidential guards in 1961 which involved drinking, absence from posts and misuse of Government automobiles.

During our investigation of the assassination of President Kennedy, we received a request from the Warren Commission on May 22, 1964, to interview Abraham Bolden concerning his knowledge of derelictions on the part of Secret Service Agents in connection with President Kennedy's visit to Dallas or any other derelictions of which Bolden was aware. Arrangements were made for such interview and Bolden and his attorney, George Howard, appeared at our Chicago Office on May 25, 1964. Mr. Howard informed our Agents that Bolden would make no statement at that time. Mr. Howard indicated that Bolden was still an Agent of the Secret Service and did not desire to make any statement which might affect his case. Mr. Howard did state that his client, Mr. Bolden, possessed no specific information whatsoever concerning the actual assassination of President Kennedy. Mr. Bolden informed our Agents that the statements made by Mr. Howard were correct.

We contacted the Secret Service on December 6, 1967, regarding Mark Lane's reported allegation that the Secret Service possessed information of an attempted assassination plot against President Kennedy in Chicago and had canceled the trip to Chicago by President Kennedy because of such a plot. Mr. John Warner, Acting Assistant to the Director, Secret Service, informed this Bureau's liaison representative that this allegation was completely false. Mr. Warner added that the Secret Service had received no information from anyone suggesting an assassination plot against President Kennedy in Chicago.

The Attorney General

The above is being furnished for your information in this matter.

1 - The Deputy Attorney General

1 - Mr. Edwin L. Weisl, Jr.
Assistant Attorney General

1 - Mr. Fred M. Vinson, Jr.
Assistant Attorney General

1 - Mr. J. Walter Yeagley
Assistant Attorney General

NOTE:

See memorandum Mr. W. A. Branigan to Mr. W. C. Sullivan dated 12/7/67, captioned as above, prepared by REL:as.

THIS SERIAL HAS BEEN REFERRED TO ANOTHER AGENCY AND IS IN A PENDING STATUS:

FILE NO. 62-109060

SERIAL NO. NOT RECORDED AFTER 5897

PAGE NO. 1-2

NO. OF PAGES 2

SECTION NO.

146

CIA

REFERRAL

RECORDED
12/14/67
JJk

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Laboratory Work Sheet

Re: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, 11/22/63, DALLAS, TEXAS; MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING

File # 62-109060
Lab. # PC-A3161 BX GX BV

EXPEDITE

Examination requested by: FBI, Dallas (89-43) Atl. 12/11/67

Examination requested: Firearms (G&A) - Micro. (PorG)

Date received: 12/13/67 hw

Result of Examination: Retd

Examination by: FRAZIER
BIDEZ
FB

Specimens submitted for examination

Q619 C327 Bullet found embedded in roof of building at 1615 Stemmons Freeway, Dallas

Returned Gun Temporarily

62-109060-5895

Do not destroy

Laboratory Transmittal Form
7-72

FBI
LABORATORY

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20535

1-Mr. Raupach, Room 5732
1-Office, 7133

To: FBI, Dallas (89-43)

Date: December 18, 1967

Re: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, 11/22/63, DALLAS, TEXAS; MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING

John Edgar Hoover, Director

FBI File No. 62-109060-5898
Lab. No. REC-9
PC-A3161 BX EG BV

EX 101

Examination requested by: Dallas

Reference: Airtel 12-11-67

Examination requested: Firearms - Microscopic

Remarks:

This report will confirm the teletype to your office on 12-14-67.

The bullet, C327, is being temporarily retained in the FBI Laboratory.

Enclosures (2) (2 Lab report)

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1967
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Bishop
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RAF:dlb (5)

53 JAN 8 1968

MAIL ROOM ☑ TELETYPE UNIT ☐ ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

of the

FBI

LABORATORY

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20535

1-Mr. Raupach,
Room 5732
1-Office, 7133

TFBI, Dallas

Date: December 18, 1967
FBI File No. 62-109060
Lab. No. PC-A3161 BX LG BV

RASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, 11-22-63, DALLAS, TEXAS; MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING

Specimens received 12-13-67

Q627 ~~Q619~~ C327 Bullet found embedded in roof of building at 1615 Stemmons Freeway, Dallas

Results of examination:

The bullet, Q627 ~~Q619~~ is a .30 Carbine-type full metal-jacketed Military-type bullet. The manufacturer of this bullet cannot be determined due to the similarity in the products of several manufacturers.

The bullet bears general rifling characteristics consisting of four lands and grooves, right twist. The physical charactoristics of the rifling impressions on this bullet are of the type produced by United States Military Carbines. Numerous weapons of this type have been sold as surplus by the United States government. The bullet bears sufficient individual microscopic marks for comparison purposes.

No blood, paint or other material was found on this bullet except a small quantity of tarlike material and one particle of glasslike material, present in a groove on the nose of the bullet, which is possibly a silica slag and may have come from material such as roofing stone.

The nose of the bullet bears grooves and scratches indicating that the bullet struck some hard object or an object containing hard particles. The nature of the object struck cannot be determined nor could it be determined whether the grooves and scratches were made when the bullet struck the roof where it was recovered. The possibility that the bullet penetrated or ricocheted from some other object cannot be eliminated.

RAF:nlb (5)

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(continued on next page)

The bullet could not have been fired in Lee Harvey Oswald's 6.5 mm Mannlicher-Carcano rifle which is approximately .256 caliber.

1-Mr. Mohr
1-Mr. DeLoach
12-14-67
1-Mr. Rosen
(Attn: Mr. Raupach)
1-Mr. Sullivan
DEFERRED (Attn: Mr. Lenihan)

PLAINTEXT

TELETYPE

1-Mr. Conrad
1-Mr. Frazier
1-Office, 7133

REC-9 5898

TO SAC, DALLAS (89-43)

FROM DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, NOVEMBER TWENTYTWO, NINETEEN SIXTYTHREE, DALLAS, TEXAS; MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING. REURAIRTEL DECEMBER ELEVEN.

BULLET SUBMITTED IS POINT THREE ZERO CARBINE TYPE FULL METAL-JACKETED MILITARY-TYPE BULLET. MANUFACTURER CANNOT BE DETERMINED. BULLET BEARS GENERAL RIFLING CHARACTERISTICS OF TYPE PRODUCED BY POINT THREE ZERO CALIBER UNITED STATES MILITARY CARBINE. NUMBEROUS SUCH WEAPONS HAVE BEEN SOLD AS SURPLUS. BULLET BEARS SUFFICIENT MICROSCOPIC MARKS FOR COMPARISON PURPOSES. NO BLOOD, PAINT OR OTHER MATERIAL FOUND ON BULLET EXCEPT SMALL QUANTITY TARLIKE MATERIAL AND ONE PARTICLE OF GLASSLIKE MATERIAL FOUND ON NOSE OF BULLET WHICH IS POSSIBLY SILICA SLAG AND MAY HAVE COME FROM MATERIAL SUCH AS ROOFING STONE.

NOSE OF BULLET BEARS GROOVES AND SCRATCHES INDICATING BULLET STRUCK HARD OBJECT OR OBJECT CONTAINING HARD PARTICLES. NATURE OF OBJECT STRUCK CANNOT BE DETERMINED NOR COULD IT BE DETERMINED WHETHER GROOVES AND SCRATCHES MADE WHEN BULLET STRUCK ROOF WHERE RECOVERED. POSSIBILITY BULLET PENETRATED OR RICOCHETED

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATION SECTION
TELETYPE

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DAF:NLB (9)

FROM SOME OTHER OBJECT CANNOT BE ELIMINATED.

BULLET COULD NOT HAVE BEEN FIRED IN LEE HARVEY OSWALD'S SIX POINT FIVE MM MANNLICHER-CARCANO RIFLE WHICH IS APPROXIMATELY POINT TWO FIVE SIX CALIBER.

FBI

Date: 12/11/67

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____ (Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)
ATTN: FBI LABORATORY

FROM: SAC, DALLAS (89-43)(P)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
11/22/63, DALLAS, TEXAS
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING

OO: DALLAS

On 12/8/67, MR. WILLIAM A. BARBEE, 4545 Iva Drive, Mesquite, Texas, turned over to SA JAMES T. MONAHAN a spent cartridge which is enclosed to the Bureau herewith. MR. BARBEE stated that he found this cartridge embedded in the roof of a building located at 1615 Stemmons Freeway, Dallas, in July or August, 1966. MR. BARBEE added that the recent magazine article in Life Magazine concerning the above-captioned case prompted him to call the FBI and offer this cartridge, in the event it might be pertinent.

The building in which this cartridge was found is located approximately ¼ mile from the Texas School Book Depository and is in the general line of fire from where OSWALD allegedly shot.

MR. BARBEE requested this cartridge be returned to him if it is not pertinent to this case.

REQUEST FOR EXAMINATION

It is requested the FBI Laboratory examine this bullet cartridge to determine its caliber and thereafter compare with previous bullet specimens submitted in this

4-Bureau (Enc. 1)(RM)
2-Dallas
JTM/llr
(6)

ENCLOSURE

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

REC-47 62-109060-5898

15 DEC 13 1967

ENCLOSURE OR BULKY RAMP

21 JAN 17 1973

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case. In the event the results of the above examination warrant such, an LHM will be submitted, including the results of this examination.

9[illegible] L[illegible]NWARD
[illegible], TEXAS 75238
NOVEMBER 23, 1967

Senator John Tower
United States Senate
Washton, D.C.

Dear Senator Tower:

Something appears rotten in Denmark, more specifically Washington, D.C. In the SATURDAY EVENING POST dated Dec., 2, 1967 there appears an article by Dr. Josiah Thompson of Haverford College, "THE CROSS FIRE THAT KILLED PRESIDENT KENNEDY...A new study based on new evidence and new concepts argues that at least three assassins were firing that tragic in Dealey Plaza."

The parts I want to point out is about the Washgington autopsy of Kennedy. However, the whole article is in direct opposition to the WARREN COMMISSION, pick up a copy and read it, you will not regret it.

As for me, I've been associated with the Jim Garrison investigation since August, and believe it or not, he does have a case.

Now, the parts I want to point out....."In addition to the medical personnel attending the President's body, representatives of the Secret Service, and FBI were also present. They were there to observe the autopsy, to receive any bullet that might be recovered and to report b to their respective agencies on the conclusions reached. The two FBI agents, James W. Sibert and Francis X. O'Neill, submitted a five page, single spaced report on their evening at Bethesda, observing the work of military doctors led by Cmdr. James J. Humes. "

"During the later stages of this autopsy, Dr. Humes located an opening which appeared to be a bullet hole which was below the shoulders." Now read that carefully, the FBI agnets said that the hole was located <u>below the shoulders</u>. Later that year during thee FBI re-enactment, they FBI placed a white dot on the corresponding position of the bullet hole in President Kennedy's jacket, also below the shoulders, which the FBI said located the spot of entery as it was on the jacket.

ENCLOSURE 62-109060-5899

On the CHUCK BOYLES SHOW, atalk show on a local radio station, KLIF, a women, who identified herself as a nurse who worked at the Parkland hospital at the time of President Kennedy's death, said that one of the doctors told her that they were forced, by the FBI, to change the report to, "Suit the opinions of others". Chuck Boyles thinks she is telling the truth. Keep in mind that the FBI report and the Doctors reports do not agree, neither does the spot located on the jacket.

"Agent Kellerman gave this description of the docctors' additional exploration of the wound with a metal probe: ' A Colonel Finck--was-- probing inside the sholder with his instrument, and I said, 'Colonel where did it go?' He said, ' There is no lanes for an outlet of this entry in this man's shoulder. ' ' "

This was before the news reached Bethesda that a 6.5 mm had been found on a stretcher in Parkland Hospital. The magazine article goes on to explain that the doctors then believed that the bullet was out of Kennedys body, since the hole ended two knuckles deep, approximately two inches (this is in the FBI report). After Doctor Humes called Dr. Perry at Parkland on the phone to ascertain the origin of the wound in the front neck. When told it was a tracheotory incision through an already existing throat would Dr. Hughs concluded that the bullet went through Kennedys neck.

Dr. Perry described the throat would over the phone to Commander Humes as between three and five millimeters in diameter, This is hald the diameter ofan ordinary pencil, and is actually smaller than the would in the President's back. Later ballistics tests performed at Edgewood Arsenal show that bullets from Oswald's rifle could be expected to punch out exit sholes over twice the size of their corresponding entry holes.

Special Agent Frazier examined the President's shirt at the FBI laboratory. In the upper bakc he found a small hole, one quarter inch in diameter. The shirt fibers which were pushed inward around the periphery, bore traces of copper. But on the shirt front, just under the collar button, Frazier found a half-inch vertical slit withou any metallic residue whatsc ever. Nor could Frazier find any metallic residue on a small nick in the President's tie. Frazier was very guarded in his testimony about this: ' I could not actually determine from the characteristics of the hole whether or not it was caused by a bullet. However, I can say that it was caused by a projectile of some type which exited from the shirt at that point.' Earlier he had cautioned the commission that the "irregular slit" was not specifically characteristic of a bullet hole; it couldhave been made by a fragment of something else, such as bone.

Frazier's suggestion jives with one of the Parkland doctors who helped Perry make his tracheotomy incision. Fitted in to a coherent picture, their testimony describes a verticle channel

of contusion)bruise(laceration and hematoma (swelling filled with blood) stretching above and below the tiny exit hole. Such a channel, of course, lies at right angles to the trajectory of a bullet passing horizontally through the neck. It is consistent not with the first shot to Kennedy's back but with the later head shot.

None of the medical testimony from Parkland Hospital was available to the autopsy surgeons at Bethesda when they decided that the throat would had been cause by the exit of a whole bullet traveling horizontally."

The length of the material in the magazine report is why you will have to read the whole thing.

Something must be done to find out the whole truth. Like Dr. Thompson said, "If the investigation is not reopened after my article, then it will never be re-opened." Who then is responsible. The United States Government Senate and House of Representatives have shown no interest, and even less responsibility in this matter. All congress did was to give away it's right to investigate to a handful of men, hand picked by President Johnson.

By putting together the information in Dr. Thompson's report and the information I have gathered, I can located the assassins, infact I have located one of the cars used.

THE ASSASSINS WILL GET THEIR PUNISHMENT, WITH OR WITHOUT JUSTICE.

Sincerely,

A. WILLIS ROBERTSON, VA., CHAIRMAN
JOHN SPARKMAN, ALA.
PAUL H. DOUGLAS, ILL.
WILLIAM PROXMIRE, WIS.
HARRISON A. WILLIAMS, JR., N.J.
EDMUND S. MUSKIE, MAINE
EDWARD V. LONG, MO.
MAURINE B. NEUBERGER, OREG.
THOMAS J. MC INTYRE, N.H.
WALTER F. MONDALE, MINN.
WALLACE F. BENNETT, UTAH
JOHN G. TOWER, TEX.
STROM THURMOND, S.C.
BOURKE B. HICKENLOOPER, IOWA
MATTHEW HALE, CHIEF OF STAFF

United States Senate

COMMITTEE ON BANKING AND CURRENCY

Mr. Mohr
Mr. Bishop
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

December 11, 1967

Mr. Steve Roberts
9704 Lanward Drive
Dallas, Texas 75238

Dear Mr. Roberts:

Thank you very much for your November 23 letter giving me your views on the assassination of President Kennedy.

Obviously, I have no way of refuting, or attempting to refute, the findings and conclusions of the Warren Commission. Accordingly, I am forwarding your letter to the appropriate authorities in order that they may determine if the letter contains useful information.

Sincerely yours,

John G. Tower

JGT:Tcb
bcc: F.B.I.

1 ENCLOSURE

62-109060-5899

13 DEC 13 1967

SAC, Dallas (89-43)

December 14, 1967

REC 30

Director, FBI (62-109060) — 5899

1 - Mr. Raupach

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963, DALLAS, TEXAS
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING

ReDLlet 11/15/67 concerning Steve Roberts.

Enclosed for Dallas and New Orleans are Xerox copies of letters written by Senator John G. Tower and Steve Roberts of Dallas which are self-explanatory.

Roberts' letter refers to the recent article prepared by Dr. Josiah Thompson which appeared in the Saturday Evening Post and in addition mentions that Roberts has been associated with the Jim Garrison investigation since August.

For the information of New Orleans, referenced Dallas communication indicated that Steve Roberts, white male, age 18, residing at 9704 Lanward Drive, Dallas, Texas, has contacted the Dallas Office on several occasions requesting information concerning legal policies of the Federal Government. Dallas has referred Roberts to the U. S. Attorney and law libraries for answers to most of his questions.

Roberts last appeared at the Dallas Office on 11/13/67 at which time he indicated he is writing a book on the assassination of President Kennedy. He claims he is a free-lance writer and will attempt to sell his book. Dallas has described Roberts as a "very nervous individual."

It will not be necessary for the Dallas Office to interview Roberts concerning the comments be made which are set forth in the enclosure. Dealings with him should be most circumspect.

Enclosures (4)

2 - New Orleans (89-69) (Enclosures 4)

KMR:dcs
(6)

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO....

DEC 20 1967

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NOTE:

Senator John G. Tower acknowledged the letter sent to him by Steve Roberts indicating that he was forwarding Roberts' letter to appropriate authorities to determine if Roberts' letter contains useful information. It is noted following a review of Roberts' letter, it appears he has done nothing more then rephrase information previously written by Dr. Josiah Thompson of Haverford College in respect to his new theory concerning the assassination. Roberts did mention that from the information that he has gathered he can locate the alleged assassins and claims that he has located one of the cars used by the assassins. Due to Roberts' condition as established by the Dallas Office, he should not be interviewed regarding this matter.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson
DeLoach
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Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Bishop
1 - Mr. Rosen

DATE: December 11, 1967

FROM : Mr. W. A. Branigan

1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Branigan
1 - Mr. Lenihan

SUBJECT: JOE PYNE SHOW
SUNDAY EVENING
DECEMBER 10, 1967

The Joe Pyne Show which appeared on Washington TV Station Channel 5 from 10-12 p.m., 12/10/67, had among its guests Harold Weisberg, author who has written a number of books highly critical of the Warren Commission. Set forth below is a summary of the data discussed by Weisberg and Pyne:

BACKGROUND OF WEISBERG:

Weisberg is the author of the book entitled "Whitewash-The Report of the Warren Report." This book is a vitriolic and diabolical criticism of the Warren Commission, the FBI, the Secret Service, police agencies and other branches of the United States Government. It contains inaccuracies, falsehoods and deliberate slanting of facts to fit Weisberg's purpose. Weisberg was one of ten employees fired summarily by the State Department during 1947 because of suspicion of being a communist or having communist sympathies. Later he was allowed to resign without prejudice but was not restored to his former position. Weisberg has been in contact with Soviet officials in this country and has entertained these officials at his farm at Hyattstown, Maryland, where Weisberg raises chickens.

REC 67 62-109060-5900

WEISBERG'S CURRENT ALLEGATIONS:

12 DEC 14 1967

Weisberg alleged that there are a number of people in high positions in the U. S. Government who know the identity of the individuals who killed President Kennedy but are suppressing such information. He alleged that officials of the Warren Commission, FBI, CIA, and several other U. S. Government agencies are involved in this suppression of evidence.

Weisberg alleged that a Cuban refugee informed the Warren Commission shortly after the assassination that Leon Oswald and two Mexicans had visited her at her residence in Dallas on September 26 or 27, 1963. Weisberg claims the Warren Commission

62-109060
ENCLOSURE
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CRIME RESEARCH

ignored this woman's information. The woman is Sylvia Odio, an anti-Cuban refugee. Odio's allegation was completely investigated and results disseminated by us to the Warren Commission. Odio is a mental case and Oswald was on a bus en route to Mexico when Odio claims she met Leon Oswald.

Weisberg claimed James Altgens, Associated Press photographer, took a picture at the time the Presidential motorcade was passing the front of the Texas School Book Depository just a second or two prior to the assassination. Weisberg claims this photograph discloses an individual who appeared to be Lee Harvey Oswald standing in the doorway of the Depository building. This is an old allegation made by Weisberg, Mark Lane, and others. The individual standing in the doorway of the Depository building is Billy N. Lovelady, an employee of the building. Lovelady has identified the picture in question as one of him. This has been corroborated by a number of Lovelady's fellow employees who were beside him at the time the picture was taken. Weisberg attempted to discredit Lovelady by pointing out Lovelady claimed to be wearing a different shirt on the day in question to that depicted in Altgen's photograph. Lovelady has since clarified this statement and has identified the shirt he was wearing in the doorway.

Weisberg claims that just recently he received a call from an unidentified individual who told him Lee Harvey Oswald possessed a "Top Secret Crypto clearance" while in the Marine Corps. The allegation is absolutely false. Oswald never held such high security clearance. He did, of course, hold a clearance for certain classified data which was published in Marine training documents and the like.

Weisberg claims that Oswald was not a communist. He claims that Oswald's communist-like activities and defection to Russia were simply mechanics used by Oswald to conceal his true political feelings. Our investigation of course disclosed that Oswald was highly sympathic to Russia and Marxism.

OBSERVATIONS:

It was obvious that Joe Pyne, host of the program, was completely unable or unwilling to recognize Weisberg's false statements. As a result, Weisberg had an excellent platform to expound his false allegations and continue his scurrilous attack upon the U. S. Government and its agencies.

ACTION:

For information. We have previously furnished data concerning Weisberg's scurrilous background to the White House and Attorney General.

MR. JONES

Dec 20 3 57 PM '67

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Dec 12 10 12 AM '67
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REC'D-TOLSON'S OFFICE
Dec 11 4 43 PM '67
FBI

REC'D-DIRECTOR
FBI

Dec 11 5 00 PM '67
FBI
REC'D-BISHOP

Dec 11 3 39 PM '67
REC'D - SULLIVAN
FBI

Dec 11 4 09 PM '67
REC'D-DEACH
FBI

Dec 12 2 26 PM '67
REC'D
FBI INTELL DIV.

Dec 12 2 42 PM '67
REC'D - SULLIVAN
FBI - JUSTICE

SENSTUDY 75

NOTATIONS HEREIN ACCOUNT FOR ACCESS AND/OR DELIVERY OF THIS DOCUMENT TO SENATE SELECT COMMITTEE (SSC) AND/OR HOUSE SELECT COMMITTEE (HSC) ON INTELLIGENCE ACTIVITIES. MAY BE DIFFERENT FORM IN WHICH ACCESS AND/OR DELIVERY WAS MADE THAN AS REPRESENTED BY THIS DOCUMENT IN THAT CERTAIN EXCISIONS MAY HAVE BEEN MADE. FOR ACCESS/DELIVERY FORM, SEE BUFILE 62-116395 (SSC), 62-116464 (HSC).

SSC 62-116395-1454 HSC

ACC. _____ DATE _____ ACC _____ DATE _____

DEL. ✓ DATE 12/27/76 DEL. _____ DATE _____

MISC: DOCUMENTS FURNISHED TO SSC RE MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR., WERE ALSO FURNISHED TO ESTATE OF KING THROUGH THE DEPT. AS INDICATED BELOW FOR INSTANT DOCUMENT, DATE DENOTING DELIVERY TO DEPT. SEE BUFILE 100-106670 FOR FORM IN WHICH FURNISHED.

_____ TO DEPT.

62-116395-1454
8/8

FBI

Date: 12/14/67

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL (Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, NEW ORLEANS (89-69)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
DALLAS, TEXAS
11/22/63
MISC - INFO CONCERNING

Re New Orleans teletype instant date.

Enclosed for the Bureau are six copies and for Dallas two copies of an LHM setting forth the text of a newspaper article appearing in the New Orleans "Times Picayune," captioned "PHOTOS Of DEATH PROBE--DA."

Along with this article were two photographs which were furnished to the New Orleans "Times Picayune" by DA JIM GARRISON.

It is noted that in the article GARRISON contends that these photographs show a man obviously holding official investigative status leaning down to pick up a bullet as he is observed by a Dallas police officer and a deputy sheriff. In another picture GARRISON alleged the official has become aware of the photographer and has turned his head away, but it can be seen that he is holding the bullet clenched in his left hand. GARRISON alleged that inquiry into the status of the official picking up the bullet has indicated that he is apparently an investigative agent of the Federal Government, employed by either the FBI or the Secret Service.

ENCLOSURE

62-109060-5901

REC-20

16 DEC 18 1967

(3) - Bureau (Encs. 6)
2 - Dallas (Encs. 2)
2 - New Orleans
ECW:emh

54 DEC 1967

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

NO 89-69:emh

UACB Dallas is requested to exhibit the photographs attached to the enclosed LHM to agents who participated in the investigation concerning the assassination of President KENNEDY and to selected police officials at Dallas, Texas, in an effort to identify the individual depicted in the photographs.

The Bureau may desire through liaison to exhibit the photographs to officials of Secret Service to determine whether the individual depicted in the photographs is a Secret Service agent.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
New Orleans, Louisiana
December 14, 1967

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
DALLAS, TEXAS
NOVEMBER 22, 1963

The New Orleans "Times Picayune," a daily newspaper, in its issue of Wednesday, December 13, 1967, contained in Section I, Page 6, an article entitled, "PHOTOS OF DEATH PROBE -- DA," which is set forth as follows:

"Show Official with Bullet
in JFK Case, Claim

"District Attorney Jim Garrison submitted to The Times Picayune Tuesday photographs which he says show an official picking up one of the bullets used to kill President John F. Kennedy.

"He said the bullet was never introduced into evidence before the Warren Commission.

"'This is just another instance,' he said, 'of the pattern of deception by the federal government in which evidence has been systematically concealed or destroyed. In this instance, however, the fraudulent activity of federal agencies and officials is here exposed by these photographs.'

"In the press release submitted with the photographs, the source of the pictures was not mentioned. Garrison could not be immediately reached for comment.

"Garrison said one of the pictures shows a man, 'obviously holding official investigative status,' leaning down to pick up the bullet as he is observed by a Dallas police officer and deputy sheriff.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

62-109060-5901

ENCLOSURE

"TURNS HEAD

"In another picture, Garrison said, the official has become aware of the photographer and has turned his head away 'but it can be seen that he is now holding the bullet clenched in his left hand.'

"'Our inquiry into the status of this official picking up the bullet has indicated that he is apparently an investigative agent of the federal government - employed either by the Federal Bureau of Investigation or the Secret Service.'

"Garrison said the dark splotches on the ground in the pictures are pieces of matter from President Kennedy's head. A large portion of the President's skull was subsequently found near the scenes of the pictures, he added.

"The sign-clock on the top of the Texas School Book Depository, which is visible in the background of the second picture, reads 12:40 Kennedy was shot at 12:30 p.m.

"'HAD TO KNOW'

"'These photographs indicate,' the district attorney said, 'that long before the fraudulent announcement describing Lee Harvey Oswald as the lone assassin, the federal government had to know that this large caliber bullet was used in the assassination. Consequently, the federal government had to know that-inasmuch as it is impossible to fire a .45-caliber bullet from a 6.5 Mannlicher-Carcano-there had to be a number of individuals firing at the President.'

"Garrison said the bullet picked up in the photographs was a .45 caliber one.

"He also said that when Oswald was shot by Jack Ruby the federal government 'had to know that the real assissins of the President were simply getting rid of the patsy so that he could not testify against them-as well as federal employes and officials who might be involved.'

"'These photographs explain why the federal government has so long concealed the autopsy photographs - the 22 color photographs and 18 black and white photographs - and has kept them under lock and key in concrete vaults,' Garrison maintained.

"The photographs also explain, he said:

"---Why not a single member of the Warren Commission dared to look at these autopsy photographs - because they knew that they would see wounds caused by gunshots from a number of directions.

"---Why the United States Justice Department under Ramsey Clark has worked so diligently to obstruct any legitimate investigation and to interfere with any trials connected with this case.

"---The President of the United States, by executive order, concealed vital files and important evidence so that no one could see them for 75 years.

"He said the photographs indicate that President Lyndon B. Johnson must know that the Warren Commission's conclusion is a fraud and that the people of the United States have been fooled.

"There is no alternative but to conclude the entire assassination investigation and the Warren Commission inquiry comprised an 'elaborate camouflage designed to protect the assassins of President Kennedy as well as the men behind them,' Garrison said."

Attached hereto are original newspaper photographs of the photographs furnished to the New Orleans "Times Picayune" by District Attorney Jim Garrison.



IN THIS PICTURE, Garrison said the official has observed the photographer and has turned away, but can be seen clutching the bullet in his hand. The sign-clock on top of the Texas School Book Depository in background reads 12:40 — 10 minutes after the President was shot.



DISTRICT ATTORNEY Jim Garrison said Tuesday that this picture shows an official bending down to pick up one of the bullets which killed President Kennedy. Garrison said the bullet was never introduced as evidence before the Warren Commission and indicates the "fraudulent activity of federal agencies."

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27
5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. DeLoach

FROM : A. Rosen

DATE: December 7, 1967

SUBJECT: BOOK REVIEW
"SIX SECONDS IN DALLAS"
BY JOSIAH THOMPSON

Tolson
DeLoach
Mohr
Bishop
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Shroder
1 - Mr. Raupach
1 - Mr. Bishop
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Conrad

SYNOPSIS: The book "Six Seconds in Dallas," written by Josiah Donald Thompson, Jr., Ph.D., Haverford College, has been reviewed. The book contains numerous references to the FBI and reports we furnished to the Warren Commission now retained in the National Archives. He does not refer to these derogatorily.

He refers to testimony of FBI experts on numerous occasions and that the FBI used an inferior copy of the Zapruder film for analysis. Thompson is incorrect in reaching such a conclusion.

In a chapter titled "A Reconstruction," he prepared a scenario of events which he believed happened and is the basis of his research. He said of the scenario, it is an "amalgam of hard fact and educated speculation."

Based on his research, he arrived at the theory four shots were fired from three guns in six seconds from three different positions. The Warren Commission concluded only three shots were fired originating from the Texas School Book Depository Building and were fired by Lee Harvey Oswald.

Thompson's book could cause belief he has uncovered new information to support a conspiracy to assassinate President Kennedy. In reality, he has offered no plausible evidence on which such a determination can be made.

BACKGROUND CONCERNING JOSIAH DONALD THOMPSON: Our files contain numerous references to Thompson who was born on 1/17/35 in Liverpool, Ohio. He has been associated with many Vietnam peace movements and marches. On 10/20/67, in protest of the Vietnam War, he was one of 350 individuals who either mailed or relinquished their Selective Service Cards to the Attorney General in Washington, D. C. It is noted that a summary of the information contained in our files concerning Thompson has previously been furnished to the White House.

ACTION: For information.

KMR:dcs (9)

XEROX
DEC 19 1967

62-109060-5902

11 DEC 19 1967

DETAILS - OVER

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

Rosen to DeLoach Memo
RE: BOOK REVIEW
"SIX SECONDS IN DALLAS"

DETAILS:

Josiah Donald Thompson, Jr., Ph.D., Haverford College, has written a book entitled, "Six Seconds in Dallas," which he said is a micro-study of the Kennedy assassination proving that three gunmen murdered the president. This was an independent study conducted by Thompson. Thompson mentions that 46 books have been written regarding the assassination which include the Warren Commission Report and the 26 volumes of hearings which support the Report. He has divided these books into two classifications, "The First Generation" which deals primarily with lurid, groundless speculations, and "The Second Generation" which attacks the Warren Commission Report. In view of this, he claims the purpose of his book, therefore, is that it is the first step of a radical different sort to synthesize the evidence (new and old) and point the way to an emerging conclusion.

Thompson has written a chapter entitled "A Reconstruction." In this chapter, he has prepared a scenario which he says is an "amalgam of hard fact and educated speculation." As a result, he has concluded that in connection with the assassination of President Kennedy, four shots from three guns were fired in six seconds. In this respect, he says details remain unclear, and a future investigation of other researchers and historians may yet fill in the details.

Thompson has arrived at his theory of the assassination based on his research of documents available in the National Archives, interviews conducted at Dallas, and a review of the Zapruder film in possession of Life Magazine. In this respect, he was employed by Life Magazine as a special consultant. The greatest aid to his theory is based on his examination of the Zapruder film dealing with measurements of the President's movements at the time he was shot.

He also supports his so-called conclusions with interviews of various individuals in Dallas, the testimony of Governor Connally and other witnesses to whom he gives the title "earwitness." Thompson admits that unlike photographic witness, the "eye and ear witness" reports have to be accepted with certain reservation. However, he utilizes the "earwitness" reports to help substantiate his theory of the sequence of shots which caused the death of the President.

Rosen to DeLoach Memo
RE: BOOK REVIEW
"SIX SECONDS IN DALLAS"

The Warren Commission concluded three shots were fired from the Texas School Book Depository Building (TSBDB) which were responsible for the killing of President Kennedy and wounding of Governor Connally. This is generally referred to as the "single-bullet theory" in which one shot entered the President's back, traversed through his body, and inflicted the wounds on Governor Connally. Another shot hit the President in the head which was responsible for his death and one bullet missed.

Thompson claims four bullets were fired from three different positions, all of which found their mark. He claims the first shot was fired from the TSBDB and struck President Kennedy in the back. He claims this bullet did not traverse through President Kennedy and strike Governor Connally. He concluded from "earwitness reports" that the first shot was not as loud, inferring that it may not have had the power to penetrate through President Kennedy. He indicates that the autopsy report also supports this as the autopsy surgeons indicated the wound on the back of President Kennedy was probed to the depth of a finger. He said that his interpretations of the medical evidence suggested that the shot did not go all the way through, and the wound in the President's throat was caused by a fragment from a later head shot. Therefore, the contingency that Governor Connally and President Kennedy were struck by the same bullet becomes logically impossible.

In connection with the second shot, he claims that it originated from a building on Houston Street, across from the TSBDB, and this shot was the one that hit Governor Connally. He supports this theory through testimony of Governor Connally who, as we know, has continually stated that he was hit by the second shot. He also supports his theory through eye witness reports of other individuals, but namely, S. M. Holland who was positioned on the railroad overpass.

The third and fourth shots, which Thompson terms "the head shots," according to him, occurred almost simultaneously. The third shot originated from the TSBDB, and the fourth shot originated from behind the fence by the grassy knoll which means it came from the right front.

To support his theory concerning the frontal shot, Thompson relies heavily on the testimony of S. M. Holland who claimed he saw a puff of smoke in the grassy knoll area. This testimony was previously considered by the President's Commission, which indicated there was no evidence to support his observations. He further supports his theory of the frontal shot by comments made by the pathologists at the Methodist Hospital in Dallas who examined a piece of bone specimen, who stated this specimen looked like it came from the occipital (rear) region of the skull. Therefore, according to Thompson, it was not difficult to understand how a shot from the right front, exploding through the rear of the skull, could produce precisely that effect.

It is interesting to note that two individuals, namely, Cyril H. Wecht, M.D., LL.B., and Dr. Milton Helpern, Chief Medical Examiner of the City of New York, both of whom deal in forensic pathology, and were very critical of the doctors who performed the autopsy on President Kennedy were consulted frequently by Thompson so that he could utilize their knowledge to support his theories. They indicated the autopsy doctors were not qualified to conduct a forensic pathological examination.

Although Thompson claims the autopsy surgeons were unfamiliar with forensic pathology, except Lt. Col. Pierre A. Finck, it is pertinent to know that Colonel Finck established through close examination that the bullet which entered the back of President Kennedy's head did cause all the head damage. He based this on the examination and the characteristics of the wound which were observed from the inside of the skull, a beveling and coning effect which can only be caused by an entry wound resulting in the loss of a portion of the skull as was illustrated by the autopsy doctors. Thompson does not refer to the examination of Lt. Col. Finck. It is noted if he did it would have a tendency to refute Thompson's fourth shot theory from the right front.

Further review of Thompson's book can only determine that it is a very scholarly study which he supports with numerous photographs, mathematical equations. diagrams of

trajectories and measurements relative to the positions of both President Kennedy and Governor Connally in the automobile. However, errors have been detected.

For example, on page 31, Thompson states the fastest time for getting off three shots with Oswald's rifle achieved by the FBI Laboratory examiners was 4.6 seconds. Thompson then states this figure includes no time for aiming. Factually, the testimony clearly shows that the 4.6 seconds was the time required for getting off three aimed shots with Oswald's rifle. Thompson is in error.

Thompson dwells on physical evidence obtained during the investigation and has attempted to establish that one of the cartridge cases found on the sixth floor of the TSBDB could not have been fired from Oswald's gun.

On page 143, Thompson erroneously identifies the two cartridge cases first received by the FBI (of the three cartridge cases received) from the Dallas Police Department as C7 and C38. Actually, C6 and C7 were received first, and the third cartridge case, C38, was received approximately one week later.

Thompson states (page 145) that the only marks on C6 (cartridge case) linking it with Oswald's rifle were mechanism marks, and these marks could not have been incurred on November 22, the date of the assassination. Actually, all three of these cartridge cases, C6, C7, and C38 were identified by the FBI Laboratory as having been fired in Oswald's rifle. Accordingly, Thompson is in error on this point also.

On page 173, Thompson cites a letter from the Bureau to the Commission dated June 2, 1964, as being in conflict with the testimony of a Laboratory examiner. In reality, the testimony of the Laboratory examiner is not in conflict in any respect with the contents of the June 2, 1964, letter; however, using his erroneous interpretation, Thompson then proceeds to the obvious erroneous conclusion (page 146) that the third cartridge case "is most likely an extra, unfired shell and possibly a deliberate fake."

In attempting to establish that President Kennedy and Governor Connally were not hit by the same bullet. (CE399) which was recovered on Governor Connally's stretcher, he claimed it was found on another stretcher entirely. He cites the original comments made by autopsy doctors to substantiate his theory that this was the bullet that had entered the President's back and had worked its way out during external cardiac massage.* These comments were reported by SAs Francis X. O'Neill, Jr., and James W. Sibert following the completion of the autopsy on 11/22/63. The question then arises as to how this bullet, if it did come from President Kennedy's stretcher, appeared on another stretcher located in the hospital hall. Thompson very adroitly contributes this to souvenir hunting, and as he says, "we must appeal to an old, traditionally American institution-souvenir hunting." He is implying that someone picked up CE399 who evidently realized the importance of this bullet and deposited it on a stretcher in the hall so that it would not be found in their possession.

Thompson has developed his theory as to how the assassination was committed through research in the Archives, coupled with his so-called discoveries in Dallas. He suggested that Oswald may not have been the gunman on the sixth floor and that during the shooting he was quite likely where he said he was (on the first floor) and that two conspirators other than Oswald may well have been on the sixth floor and that these two individuals made their escape in a light-colored Rambler. It is noted that during the interview of numerous witnesses following the assassination, one thought she had seen Oswald on the first floor at the time of the assassination but could not be positive. Thompson claimed that none of this information proves Oswald innocent, but does provide a plausible alternative to the presumption of his guilt.

Quite frequently in his book, Thompson refers to the FBI in respect to reports and testimony of our experts. His comments are not derogatory in this respect.

He did mention that when he was conducting research concerning the bullet (CE399) relative to its weight, he

*Referring to the autopsy doctors probing the wound on the back of the President to the depth of a finger and no bullet was located.

brought a sensitive Metler balance to the Archives to weigh it. The Deputy Archivist denied him permission to make such an experiment. The Deputy Archivist informed him that if the FBI recalled it, the FBI could weigh it. Thompson said that the FBI's cooperation in this matter could not be anticipated. He made a brief inquiry with SA C. Benjamin Fulton, Crime Records Division, who informed him that no FBI personnel would be able to provide him with any information with regard to the assassination. Thompson said that the purpose for his inquiry was part of an effort to locate and interview SAs Sibert and O'Neill.

In respect to this matter, numerous individuals have either written or come to the Bureau seeking information relative to the assassination investigation. Following a long standing established policy no comment is made to any person inquiring and in each instance they are referred to the findings of the Warren Commission located in the National Archives.

It was earlier mentioned that Thompson's theories are based primarily on the examination of the Zapruder film. He stated that the FBI used an inferior copy of the Zapruder film for analysis, whereas he examined a better copy. He alleged this enabled him to make more valid determinations. While the Zapruder film initially furnished to us and used for much of the initial study was a copy, the FBI and the Commission later had an opportunity to examine the original film when brought to Washington by a representative of Life Magazine. Our later detailed studies were made using a set of excellent quality 35 mm slides made directly from the original film by Life for us. Therefore, the findings of the FBI and the Commission were not based on an inferior copy of the Zapruder film as alleged by Thompson but upon over-all analysis of all the films, original and copies, and the slides made available by Life Magazine. Here again, Thompson is in error both as to his facts and his conclusions.

It is of interest to note that some of Thompson's conclusions are based on measurement of movements of the President's head subsequent to the shot that shattered his

head, as shown on sequential Zapruder film frames. These measurements, regardless of how accurately made, cannot be used for any similarly accurate conclusions because of the many unknown factors, such as sudden change in car speed, body movement, and human reflex action, unknown factors that cannot be established but which could have a profound and variable effect on the reasons behind the questioned movements. Thompson, in fact, suggests some of these possibilities and then selects the interpretation that best fits his theories, the very approach he has critically accused the Commission of following.

While Thompson has come up with this new theory, he has not named or suggested anyone who may have been involved. He indicated the purpose of his study was to perform a task of archeology to lay bare a whole level of contradictory evidence beneath the conclusions of the Warren Report. He said it does not prove the assassination was a conspiracy, nor does it prove Oswald's innocence. It seems odd that by this latter statement, if Thompson's theory was true, noting he claims proof that three gunmen were involved, it only stands to reason that a conspiracy was involved.

At the conclusion of his book, Thompson has reproduced numerous Commission documents available in the National Archives. He has also reproduced copies of letters addressed to President Johnson and other individuals by Congressman Theodore R. Kupferman (R. - N.Y.). We are well aware of the fact that Kupferman, in the past, has attempted to establish a joint committee of Congress to determine the necessity of a Congressional investigation of the assassination of President Kennedy.

To those unfamiliar with the facts regarding the assassination as developed by the Warren Commission, Thompson's book revealing his theory could cause the belief Thompson has uncovered new information to support a conspiracy to assassinate President Kennedy. In reality, Thompson offered no positive evidence on which such a determination can be made.

Rosen to DeLoach Memo
RE: BOOK REVIEW
"SIX SECONDS IN DALLAS"

BACKGROUND CONCERNING JOSIAH DONALD THOMPSON:

Our files contain numerous references to Thompson who was born on 1/17/35 in Liverpool, Ohio. He has been associated with many Vietnam peace movements and marches. On 10/20/67, in protest of the Vietnam War, he was one of 350 individuals who either mailed or relinquished their Selective Service Cards to the Attorney General in Washington, D. C. It is noted that a summary of the information contained in our files concerning Thompson has previously been furnished to the White House.

FD-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

FBI

Date: 12/15/67

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL (Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, NEW ORLEANS (89-69)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
DALLAS, TEXAS, 11/22/63
MISCELLANEOUS - INFO CONCERNING
OO: DALLAS

Re New Orleans teletype 12/14/67 and Albuquerque and San Francisco teletypes dated 12/14/67.

Referenced San Francisco teletype suggested New Orleans interview WEISBURG to obtain full details of alleged meeting and plot and if possible to obtain from WEISBURG identity of source in order that source may be interviewed by San Francisco. Additionally, to verify through WEISBURG's motel that he received long distance call from San Francisco, attempt to determine operator and number from which call was made and secure telephone number of motel for San Francisco.

In view of existing Bureau instructions, New Orleans is not conducting requested investigation by San Francisco. Offices receiving copies of this airtel should conduct no active investigation concerning this matter in the absence of specific instructions from the Bureau.

EX-103

REC 29 62-109060-5903

18 DEC 18 1967

(3) - Bureau
2 - Dallas (89-43)
2 - Albuquerque (89-27)
2 - San Francisco
2 - New Orleans

ECW:jab C. C. Bishop
(11)

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

66 DEC 22 1967

December 14, 1967

GENERAL INVESTIGATIVE DIVISION

Attached teletype advises of newspaper article and accompanying photographs which District Attorney James Garrison claims show recovery of .45 caliber slug at assassination site. Our investigation disclosed no such information.

Special Agent in Charge Shanklin, Dallas Division, advised he has not seen above photographs but has seen photographs on local television believed identical with them; he is positive no individual shown is an FBI employee and was unable to identify any of the individuals. It is recommended that photographs be exhibited only to FBI personnel in effort to identify pictured individuals.

RJD:hw

62-109060-5904

ENCLOSURE

0-19 (Rev. 7-27-67)

Tolson
DeLoach
Mohr
Bishop
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy



A FATAL BULLET???—New Orleans Dist. Atty. James Garrison yesterday released a sequence of pictures which—he claims—show that President John F. Kennedy was slain by a .45 caliber bullet and not a 6.5 Mannlicher-Carcano as the Warren Report concluded. Picture at upper left, according to Mr. Garrison, shows a federal agent picking up the mysterious bullet and (at right) carrying it away in clenched fist. At lower right, Mr. Garrison says, is a blowup of the agent's hand as he reaches for the slug. Mr. Garrison contends the bullet has been identified by a "comparison study of bullets" as a .45 slug—but fails to say who did the identifying. The persistent critic of the Warren Report further said yesterday that the report was a "fraud and the people of the United States have been fooled." He also alleged President was aware of this. Mr. Garrison claims the .45 slug was fired from a manhole.

—UPI Photos

The Washington Post
Times Herald
The Washington Daily News 7
The Evening Star (Washington)
The Sunday Star (Washington)
Daily News (New York)
Sunday News (New York)
New York Post
The New York Times
The Sun (Baltimore)
The Worker
The New Leader
The Wall Street Journal
The National Observer
People's World

Date December 13, 1967

62-109060 - 5904

[illegible]


YELLOW

0-19 (Rev. 7-27-67)

Tolson
DeLoach
Mohr
Bishop
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen ✓
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

RANPACH.



NOT IMPRESSED — Dallas County Deputy Sheriff Buddy Walters is not visibly impressed with New Orleans Dist. Atty. James Garrison's contention that the picture he's pointing at shows a Federal agent picking up a .45 caliber bullet — which Garrison says is the slug that killed John F. Kennedy. Walters, who just happens to be in the picture peering down at the agent, says the find was "nothing significant. If it had been a bullet, it would have been significant."

—UPI Photo

The Washington Post
Times Herald
The Washington Daily News ✓
The Evening Star (Washington)
The Sunday Star (Washington)
Daily News (New York)
Sunday News (New York)
New York Post
The New York Times
The Sun (Baltimore)
The Worker
The New Leader
The Wall Street Journal
The National Observer
People's World

Date 12/14/67

0

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN F. KENNEDY, 11/22/63
DALLAS, TEXAS

1 - 1 [illegible]

GAE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATION SECTION

DEC 13 1967

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Wick
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

FBI WASH DC

1ST

FBI NEW ORLS

3:40 PM URGENT 12-13-67 GLM

TO DIRECTOR 62-109060 AND DALLAS 89-43

FROM NEW ORLEANS 89-69

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEXAS, NOVEMBER TWENTYTWO, SIXTYTHREE. MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION CONCERNING. Office of Origin OO: DALLAS.

NEW ORLEANS TIMES PICAYUNE, DECEMBER THIRTEEN INSTANT CARRIED ARTICLE ENTITLED "PHOTOS OF DEATH PROB--DA" WHICH REPORTED THAT DISTRICT ATTORNEY JIM GARRISON HAD SUBMITTED TO THE TIMES PICAYUNE PHOTOS WHICH HE CLAIMED SHOWS AN OFFICIAL PICKING UP ONE OF THE BULLETS USED TO KILL PRESIDENT KENNEDY. THE ARTICLE REPORTED THAT GARRISON SAID THE BULLET WAS NEVER INTRODUCED INTO EVIDENCE BEFORE THE WARREN COMMISSION. REC 29 62-109060-5904

17 DEC 19 1967

THE ARTICLE QUOTED GARRISON AS SAYING "THIS IS JUST ANOTHER INSTANCE OF THE PATTERN OF DECEPTION BY THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT IN WHICH EVIDENCE HAS BEEN SYSTEMATICALLY CONCEALED OR DESTROYED. IN THIS INSTANCE HOWEVER THE FRAUDULENT ACTIVITY OF FEDERAL AGENCIES AND OFFICIALS IS HERE EXPOSED BY THESE PHOTOGRAPHS."

ACCORDING TO THE ARTICLE, GARRISON SAID ONE OF THE PICTURES SHOWS A MAN "OBVIOUSLY HOLDING OFFICIAL INVESTIGATION STATUS" LEANING DOWN TO PICK UP THE BULLET AS HE IS OBSERVED BY A DALLAS

END PAGE ONE 3-ENCLOSURE

66 DEC 26 1967

MR. DELOACH FOR THE DIRECTOR

POLICE OFFICIAL AND A DEPUTY SHERIFF. IN ANOTHER PICTURE GARRISON SAID THE OFFICIAL HAS BECOME AWARE OF THE PHOTOGRAPHER AND HAS TURNED HIS HEAD AWAY, BUT IT COULD BE SEEN THAT HE IS NOW HOLDING THE BULLET CLENCHED IN HIS LEFT HAND. "OUR INQUIRY INTO THE STATUS OF THIS OFFICIAL PICKING UP THE BULLET HAS INDICATED THAT HE IS APPARENTLY AN INVESTIGATIVE AGENT OF THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT--EMPLOYED EITHER BY THE FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION OR THE SECRET SERVICE."

ACCORDING TO THE ARTICLE, GARRISON SAID THE DARK SPLOTCHES ON THE GROUND IN THE PICTURES ARE PIECES OF MATTER FROM PRESIDENT KENNEDY'S HEAD AND THAT A LARGE PORTION OF THE PRESIDENT'S SKULL SUBSEQUENTLY FOUND NEAR THE SCENES OF THE PICTURES.

THE ARTICLE REPORTED THAT GARRISON SAID "THESE PHOTOGRAPHS INDICATE THAT LONG BEFORE THE FRAUDULENT ANNOUNCEMENT DESCRIBING LEE HARVEY OSWALD AS THE LONE ASSASSIN, THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT HAD TO KNOW THAT THIS LARGE CALIBER BULLET WAS USED IN THE ASSASSINATION. CONSEQUENTLY THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT HAD TO KNOW THAT--INASMUCH AS IT IS IMPOSSIBLE TO FIRE A FORTYFIVE CALIBER

END PAGE TWO

BULLET FROM A SIX POINT FIVE MANNLICHER CARACANA--THERE HAD TO BE A NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS FIRING AT THE PRESIDENT."

GARRISON WAS ALSO QUOTED AS SAYING THAT WHEN OSWALD WAS SHOT BY JACK RUBY THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT "HAD TO KNOW THAT THE REAL ASSASSINS OF THE PRESIDENT WERE SIMPLY GETTING RID OF THE PATSY SO THAT HE COULD NOT TESTIFY AGAINST THEM--AS WELL AS FEDERAL EMPLOYEES AND OFFICIALS WHO MIGHT BE INVOLVED."

GARRISON ALSO REPORTEDLY SAID "THE PHOTOGRAPHS INDICATE THAT PRESIDENT LYNDON B. JOHNSON MUST KNOW THAT THE WARREN COMMISSION'S CONCLUSION IS A FRAUD, AND THAT THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES HAVE BEEN FOOLED." GARRISON ADDED THERE IS NO ALTERNATIVE THAN TO CONCLUDE ENTIRE ASSASSINATION INVESTIGATION AND THE WARREN COMMISSION INQUIRY COMPRISED AN "ELABORATE CAMOUFLAGE DESIGNED TO PROTECT THE ASSASSINS OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY AS WELL AS THE MEN BEHIND THEM."

REPRODUCTIONS OF THE TWO PHOTOGRAPHS WERE CONTAINED IN THE NEWSPAPER ALONG WITH THE ARTICLE.

NEW ORLEANS WILL SUBMIT A LETTERHEAD MEMORANDUM SETTING FORTH COMPLETE TEXT OF ARTICLE AND INCLUDING COPIES OF AFORE-

Unless Advised to Contrary by Bureau

MENTIONED PHOTOGRAPHS. ~~UACB~~ DALLAS WILL BE REQUESTED TO EXHIBIT THESE PHOTOGRAPHS TO SPECIAL AGENTS WHO PARTICIPATED IN THE INVESTIGATION OF THE ASSASSINATION CASE AND SELECTED POLICE OFFICIALS IN DALLAS IN AN EFFORT TO IDENTIFY THE PURPORTED FBI OR SECRET SERVICE AGENT.

WA...SVW

FBI WASH DC

P

CC- MR. SULLIVAN

MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson
DeLoach
Mohr
Bishop
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO : Mr. Rosen

DATE: December 14, 1967

1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Shroder
1 - Mr. Raupach
1 - Mr. Deily

FROM : R. L. Shroder

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN F. KENNEDY 11-22-63
DALLAS, TEXAS

SA Lee Rudrow, New Orleans Office, telephonically contacted Bureau Headquarters at 10:10 p.m., today, in response to an earlier request made to SAC Rightmyer for clarifying information regarding New Orleans teletype dated today in this matter.

SA Rudrow advised that both Weisberg and Loisell were asked for the identities of their respective sources and both of them refused to furnish same. He also advised that Weisberg indicated he intended to notify local authorities in Albuquerque and San Francisco of the threat to Garrison's life and pointed out those authorities might be in touch with FBI Offices in their respective cities. For this reason, Weisberg was told that our offices in Albuquerque and San Francisco were being furnished details in this matter. He said it was clearly pointed out to Weisberg that no action was being taken by the FBI in this matter other than to notify local authorities in New Orleans.

SA Rudrow also advised that Loisell had clearly indicated that the District Attorney's Office in New Orleans was taking steps to immediately notify Garrison of the threat to his life.

ACTION: REC-21 62-109060-5905

For information.

RJD:hw
(6)

66DEC 26 1967

FD-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

FBI

Date: 12/15/67

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____ (Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, DALLAS (89-43) (P)

RE: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
DALLAS, TEXAS, 11/22/63
MISCELLANEOUS -
INFORMATION CONCERNING

OO - DALLAS

Re Dallas teletype to Bureau, 12/15/67.

Enclosed for each of the Bureau and New Orleans is one copy of an article appearing in "The Dallas Morning News", 12/14/67, which article was summarized in retel.

3 - Bureau (encl-1)
1 - New Orleans (89-69)(info)(encl-1)
1 - Dallas
RPG:jeg
(5)

62-109060 - 5906

REC-21

1 DEC 18 1967

C. C. - Bishop

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

57 DEC 22 1967

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Deputy Says Bullet Story All Wrong

Deputy Sheriff Buddy Walthers said Wednesday that New Orleans Dist. Atty. Jim Garrison is wrong in his claim that a federal agent found a .45-caliber bullet at the scene of President Kennedy's assassination.

Garrison told WFAA-TV earlier that a picture shows an agent bending over a bullet. Walthers is shown standing near the unidentified man.

Garrison said the picture proves that President Kennedy was shot by more than one person.

"I never saw any bullet," Walthers recalled. "That's all there is to it. If he had found a bullet, he would have shouted, 'Look, a bullet,' " the deputy reasoned.

Walthers, 39, helped capture Lee Harvey Oswald, assumed assassin of President Kennedy, at the Texas Theater.

Garrison, in the television allegations, charged that the bullet was not introduced as evidence before the Warren Commission.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

Page # 6-D

"The Dallas Morning News"
Dallas, Texas

Date: 12-14-67
Edition:
Author:
Editor:
Title: Jack B. Kruger

Character:
or
Classification:
Submitting Office:

☐ Being Investigated Dallas

62-109060-5906

WILLIAM L. HUNGATE
9TH DISTRICT, MISSOURI
PHONE: 202-225-2956

JUDICIARY COMMITTEE

SUBCOMMITTEE ON CLAIMS

Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
1033 Longworth Building
Washington, D.C.

December 12, 1967

Director
Congressional Liaison
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D.C.

Dear Sir:

I am enclosing a copy of a letter I just received from my constituent, Dr. R. J. Mitchell, Kirksville, Missouri, regarding the Kennedy assassination.

I would appreciate your providing me with a report on this matter that I can forward to my constituent.

Thanks for your assistance and with best wishes, I remain

Sincerely yours,

William L. Hungate

WLH/rs

Enclosure

ENCLOSURE

REC 8 42-109060-5907

DEC 13 1967

CORRESPONDENCE

NORTHEAST MISSOURI
STATE TEACHERS COLLEGE
KIRKSVILLE, MISSOURI 63501

December 8, 1967

The Honorable William L. Hungate
Congressman from Missouri
The State Capitol Building
Washington, D. C.

Dear Representative Hungate:

As a citizen and an educated man, it has become increasingly evident to me that additional effort must be expended on the investigation of the Kennedy assassination.

Please inform me of any current federal or official efforts being conducted to this end. In the event that nothing is currently being done, please suggest a person or persons to whom my concerns should be conveyed.

Sincerely,

R. J. Mitchell

R. J. Mitchell, Ph.D.
Professor of Special Education

RJM/lb

December 14, 1967

REC 8 62-109060-5907

Honorable William L. Hungate
House of Representatives
Washington, D. C. 20515

My dear Congressman:

Your letter of December 12th, with enclosure, has been received.

In response to Dr. R. J. Mitchell's inquiry, you may wish to advise him that the FBI at the request of President Johnson conducted a prompt, intensive, objective and thorough investigation of the assassination of President John F. Kennedy. All the material developed by this Bureau in connection with this investigation was turned over to the Warren Commission for its consideration, and the results of our inquiry were subsequently made available to the National Archives by the Warren Commission. The FBI has no authority to independently release any information in these reports.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

RECEIVED
DEC 19 1967
COMM FBI

NOTE: Bufiles reflect no record identifiable with R. J. Mitchell. We have had previous cordial relations with Congressman Hungate.

HCS:acm
(5)

59 DEC 22 1967

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Office, Room 7133

TO : Mr. Conrad

DATE: 12/14/67

1 - Mr. Frazier
1 - Lab Files

FROM : R. H. Jevons

Tolson
DeLoach
Mohr
Bishop
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
11/22/63, DALLAS, TEXAS
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING

The Dallas Office submitted by airtel dated 12/11/67, a bullet which was furnished by Mr. William A. Barbee, 4545 Iva Drive, Mesquite, Texas, which he stated he had found embedded in a roof of a building located at 1615 Stemmons Freeway, Dallas, Texas, in July or August, 1966. This building is located approximately one-fourth of a mile from the Texas School Book Depository. Mr. Barbee advised that a recent Life magazine article had prompted him to furnish the bullet to the FBI.

The submitted bullet, a .30 Carbine-type bullet, is entirely different from any ammunition specimens examined in connection with the assassination evidence. It could not have been fired in the assassination rifle owned by Oswald.

The results of this examination are being furnished Dallas by teletype.

ACTION:

For information.

REC 29 62-109060-5908

62-109060

22 DEC 19 1967

1 - Mr. Mohr
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Bishop
1 - Mr. Rosen (Attn: Mr. K. M. Raupach, Room 5732)
1 - Mr. Sullivan (Attn: Mr. R. E. Lenihan, Room 818 9&D)

MEW:bsm
(10)

70 DEC 22 1967 357

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATION SECTION

DEC 1 - 1967

TELETYPE

Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Bishop
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

FBI WASH DC

FBI ALBUQUEE

630 PM. URGENT 12-14-67 TJB

TO DIRECTOR (62-109060), SAN FRANCISCO, DALLAS (89-43) AND NEW ORLEANS (89-69)

FROM ALBUQUERQUE (89-27) 2P RUC

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEXAS, NOV. TWENTYTHREE, NINETEEN SIXTYTHREE, MISCELLANEOUS INFO CONCERNING, OO: DL.

RE NO TELE TO BUREAU DEC. FOURTEEN INSTANT. AQ TELEPHONE CALLS TO NO DEC. FOURTEEN INSTANT.

ON DEC. FOURTEEN UNDERSHERIFF DON SIMPSON, AQ SO, ADVISED A LONG DISTANCE TELEPHONE CALL HAD BEEN RECEIVED AT THE AQ SO BY ROSE QUINTERO. CALLER, ACCORDING TO SIMPSON, IDENTIFIED HIMSELF AS WILLIAM C. WOODS, AN FBI AGENT AT NEW ORLEANS, AND INDICATED HE WAS SPEAKING FROM TELEPHONE FIVE ZERO FIVE - EIGHT TWO TWO - TWO FOUR ONE FOUR.

WOODS ALLEGEDLY SAID THAT DA GARRISON WAS IN AQ STAYING AT THE TRALE WINDS MOTOR HOTEL, FIVE FOUR ZERO ZERO CENTRAL AVE SE, UNDER THE NAME OF JOHN ARMSTRONG. FURTHER THAT WOODS HAD RECEIVED INFO INDICATING THAT AT A MAFIA MEETING HELD ON THURSDAY, DEC. SEVEN, LAST, AT SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF., IT WAS DECIDED THAT GARRISON SHOULD BE KILLED.

REC-71 62-109060-5909
16 DEC 19 1967

ACCORDING TO SIMPSON, WOODS ASKED THAT THE AQ SO AFFORD GARRISON PROTECTION UNTIL WOODS AND ASSISTANT DA LOU IVAN COULD ARRIVE IN AQ FROM NO. FURTHER THAT THE FBI SHOULD BE NOTIFIED.

END PAGE ONE.

XEROX 62 DEC 28 1967

MR. DELOACH FOR THE DIRECTOR

DEC 1967

UPON INTERVIEW, ROSE QUINTERO REPEATED SUBSEQUENTLY THE SAME INFO: HOWEVER, SHE INDICATED WOODS STATED HE WAS FROM THE DISTRICT ATTORNEYS OFFICE IN NO AND APPARENTLY OTHERS AT THE SO ASSUMED WOODS INDICATED HE WAS FROM THE FBI IN NO. SHE STATED FURTHER THAT WOODS INDICATED GARRISON WAS GOING TO SPEAK ON THE NIGHT OF DEC. FOURTEEN INSTANT, AT THE UNIVERSITY OF NEW MEXICO, AQ, AND WOODS INDICATED THAT WOODS FORMERLY HAD HELD A COMMISSION WITH THE BERNALILLO COUNTY SO, AQ, IN SIXTYFIVE. QUINTERO STATED SHE DID NOT KNOW WOODS AND IT IS KNOWN THAT THE AQ SO ISSUES AUXILIARY COMMISSIONS IN LARGE NUMBERS. QUINTERO ALSO ADVISED WOODS INDICATED HE HAD NOTIFIED THE FBI IN NO.

DETECTIVES FROM THE AQ SO WENT TO THE TRADE WINDS MOTEL AND ATTEMPTED TO INTERVIEW GARRISON THERE BUT WERE NOT ABLE TO GET AN INTERVIEW ALTHOUGH ONE OFFICER STATES HE RECOGNIZED GARRISON AT THE MOTEL. THESE OFFICERS REPORT THAT APPARENTLY STUDENTS FROM THE UNIVERSITY OF NEW MEXICO WERE SERVING AS SECURITY FORCE FOR GARRISON AND THEY INDICATED AQ PD OFFICERS WOULD BE ON HAND ON THE NIGHT OF DEC. FOURTEEN.

THE AQ SO, PD AND NMSP, AQ, ARE COGNIZANT OF THIS MATTER.

UACB NO FURTHER ACTION BEING TAKEN BY THE AQ OFFICE.

END...

BJP

FBI WASH DC

cc: Mr. Felt

CC- MR. SULLIVAN

FBI WASH DC

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

DEC 14 1967 6 PM

TELETYPE

FBI SAN FRAN

5:58 PM PST URGENT 12/14/67 WEH

TO DIRECTOR (62-109060), ALBUQUERQUE, DALLAS (89-43), AND NEW ORLEANS (89-69)

FROM SAN FRANCISCO (89 -) /2P/

Mr. Tolson
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Bishop
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

1ST

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEXAS, NOVEMBER TWENTYTHREE, NINETEEN SIXTYTHREE - MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION CONCERNING. OO: DALLAS.

RE NEW ORLEANS TEL TO BUREAU, THIS DATE.

NOTE FIVE FIVE NINE WASHINGTON ST., SAN FRANCISCO, IS OFFICE OF JAMES JOSEPH LANZA, "BOSS", SAN FRANCISCO FAMILY, LCN. SAN FRANCISCO TE INFORMANTS HAVE REPORTED NO INFO CONCERNING ALLEGED MEETING AND NO KNOWLEDGE OF LCN MEMBER OR HITMAN DEPARTING SAN FRANCISCO THIS WEEK. [redacted] SAN FRANCISCO OFFICE KNOWS OF NO LCN MEMBER, THIS AREA, WHO IS CONNECTED IN ANY MANNER WITH NEWS MEDIA. CLOSE CONTACT BEING MAINTAINED ~~WITH TE'S AND~~ ALL SOURCES.

REC-71 62-109060.0-5910
EX-2
18 DEC 19 1967

SUGGEST NEW ORLEANS IMMEDIATELY INTERVIEW WEI~~GBURG~~SBURG TO ~~OBTAIN~~ FULL DETAILS OF ALLEGED MEETING AND PLOT. OBTAIN, IF POSSIBLE, FROM WEISBURG IDENTITY OF SOURCE IN ORDER THAT SOURCE MAY BE INTERVIEWED.

END OF PAGE ONE.

62 DEC 27 1967

XEROX

DEC 1967

MR. DELOACH FOR THE DIRECTOR

BY THIS OFFICE. NEW ORLEANS VERIFY THROUGH WEISBURG'S MOTEL THAT HE RECEIVED LONG DISTANCE CALL THIS DATE FROM SAN FRANCISCO, AND ATTEMPT TO DETERMINE OPERATOR OR NUMBER FROM WHICH CALL WAS MADE. SECURE TELEPHONE NUMBER OF MOTEL FOR SAN FRANCISCO. EXPEDITE.

OTHER STATIONS NOTIFIED SEPARATELY.

END.

SAA

FBI WASH DC

P

cc- MR. SULLIVAN
Mr. Gale

FD-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

FBI

Date: 12/14/67

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____ (Priority)

Mr. Tolson
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Bishop
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, DALLAS (89-43)

RE: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
DALLAS, TEXAS, 11/22/63
MISCELLANEOUS -
INFORMATION CONCERNING

OO - DALLAS

Enclosed for the Bureau and New Orleans are one copy each of three newspaper clippings concerning GARRISON's appearance on a copyrighted production by WFAA-TV, Dallas, Texas, wherein GARRISON was interviewed by WFAA newscaster MURPHY MARTIN.

One clipping from "The Dallas Morning News", Dallas, Texas, of 12/10/67, captioned "Garrison Says Government Hiding Assassins' Names" related GARRISON professed to have no political ambitions. This article indicated that GARRISON showed on television pictures which he said were of a "Federal Agent" picking up a .45 caliber bullet that killed KENNEDY. He further alleged that the man who shot President KENNEDY stood in a manhole that connects with a drainage system, and that the man who killed President KENNEDY by firing the .45 caliber bullet had fled the scene through the drainage system to another part of the city.

An article appearing in "The Dallas Times Herald", dated 12/10/67, captioned "Garrison Says Slayer of JFK Close to Auto" also relates the statements by GARRISON concerning the .45 caliber bullet, and the escape through the sewer system.

"The Dallas Morning News" of 12/11/67, carried an article captioned "White House Shrugs Off DA's Charge", which relates comments by White House Press Secretary concerning GARRISON's statements on the above-referred to TV program.

ENCLOSURE 62-109060-5911

(3) - Bureau (encls-3)
2 - New Orleans (89-69)(encls-3)
2 - Dallas
RPG:jeg

REC 3 20 DEC 16 1967

Approved: _____ Sent 51-103 M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

62 DEC 27 1967 331

DL 89-43

Above is submitted for information of Bureau and New Orleans, and no LHM being submitted.

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Garrison Says Government Hiding Assassins' Names

Jim Garrison, New Orleans district attorney, said on a television show Saturday night that the federal government is concealing the identities of President F. Kennedy's assassins.

Garrison, who professed to have no further political ambitions in answering a question from interviewer Murphy Martin, made his comments on a copyrighted production by WFAA—TV, Channel 8, in Dallas.

The district attorney also showed Martin, and the television audience, pictures which he said were of a "federal agent" picking up a .45 caliber bullet that killed Kennedy."

The district attorney said the man whose bullet killed the President stood in a manhole that connects with a drainage system.

The New Orleans parish official said the assassin, after shooting Kennedy in the right temple, escaped by going through 18-inch and 30-inch sewer pipes.

Saying he was "tired of hearing people talk of there being no new evidence in the assassination," Garrison showed pictures of manhole covers leading into the drainage system.

"The man who killed President Kennedy fired a .45 caliber pistol" and then fled through the drainage system to another part of the city.

Asked by Martin of the identity of the man with the .45 pistol, Garrison said, "We now have a number of names of individuals who operated at the top level in the alleged assassination plot.

"I'd say four," he added, "But I'd rather not speculate who was standing where."

Garrison accused President Johnson of deliberately concealing pertinent evidence and called him "the man who had the most to gain from the assassination."

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

Page # 31-A

"The Dallas Morning News"
Dallas, Texas

Date: 12-10-67
Edition:
Author:
Editor:
Title: Jack B. Kruger

Character:
or
Classification:
Submitting Office:

☐ Being Investigated Dallas

62-109060-5911

ENCLOSURE

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Garrison Says Slayer Of JFK Close to Auto

New Orleans Dist. Atty. Jim Garrison charged in a television interview Saturday that President John F. Kennedy's assassin stood near the presidential limousine, shot him with a .45-caliber pistol, and then escaped through a sewer system.

Garrison, interviewed by Murphy Martin in New Orleans, said the man, his identity unknown, fired the fatal bullet and then made his escape through a system of 15- and 30-inch sewer pipes beneath Dealey Plaza. The copyrighted interview was shown Saturday night over WFAA-TV in Dallas.

The district attorney produced a photograph which he said showed a federal agent picking up a .45-caliber bullet — "the bullet that killed John F. Kennedy" from the grass just south of where the Kennedy automobile had passed.

The man picking up the bullet "had to be a federal agent," Garrison said, because he was accompanied by a uniformed Dallas police officer and a suited man whom Garrison called "a deputy sheriff." That these men allowed the other man to pick up the bullet indicates that the man was a federal agent, Garrison said.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

Page # 28 B

"The Dallas Times Herald" Dallas, Texas

Date: 12-10-67

Edition:

Author:

Editor:

Title: Felix R. McKnight

Character:

or

Classification:

Submitting Office:

☐ Being Investigated Dallas

5911

ENCLOSURE

FD-350 (Rev. 9-16-63)

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

White House Shrugs Off DA's Charge

A White House spokesman shrugged off Sunday an accusation by New Orleans Dist. Atty. Jim Garrison that President Johnson concealed evidence in the John F. Kennedy assassination investigation, the Associated Press reported.

The district attorney made his remarks Saturday night in copyrighted interview show carried by WFAA-TV of Dallas.

Garrison accused President Johnson of deliberately concealing "pertinent evidence" and called him "the man who had the most to gain from the assassination."

Asked for comment in San Antonio, White House Press Secretary George Christian merely replied, "Well, he's said that before."

The New Orleans parish official also reiterated earlier statements that the Warren Commission was "a fraud" and that the federal government concealed evidence "at every opportunity."

During the 30-minute show, Garrison showed interviewer Murphy Martin pictures which he said were of a "federal agent" picking up a .45 caliber slug which Garrison said was the "bullet that killed Kennedy."

Garrison said the man who delivered the final, fatal shot to Kennedy's head stood in a manhole back of a picket fence and then eluded capture by going through a drainage system under Dealey Plaza to another part of Dallas.

Asked by Martin for the identity of the MAN who shot the President with the .45 caliber pistol, Garrison replied, "We now have a number of names of individuals who operated at the top level in assassination plot."

"I'd say four," the district attorney added. "But I'd rather not speculate on who was standing where."

Garrison, in answering questions by the interviewer, said he had no further political ambitions. "I don't know how I ever got elected to begin with," he said. "I came into office with no strings on me.

"I want every man, woman and child to know that they have been lied to by their government."

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

Page # 17-A

"The Dallas Morning News"
Dallas, Texas

Date: 12-11-67
Edition:
Author:
Editor: Jack B. Kruger
Title:

Character:
or
Classification:
Submitting Office: Dallas

☐ Being Investigated

64-[illegible]-5411

United States Senate

Mr. Tolson
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Bishop
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

Respectfully referred to

Federal Bureau of Investigation

for such consideration as the communication herewith submitted may warrant, and for a report thereon, in duplicate to accompany return of inclosure.

By direction of

Robert F. Kennedy

U. S. S.

Attn: Miss Busselle

EXP. PROC. 30 DEC 13 1967

REC-73 62-109060-5912

16 DEC 18 1967

2 ENCLOSURES

CORRESPONDENCE

CONFIDENTIAL

1500 Longshore Drive
Ann Arbor, Michigan 48105
December 7, 1967

Senator Robert Kennedy
Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C.

My dear Senator Kennedy:

For some time now it has been my understanding that the Kennedy family has been conducting their own private investigation of the killing of our beloved late president. No one abroad who writes to me from Ireland believes that Oswald was alone and my conscience has been bothering me greatly with regard to a man under whom I worked 22 years ago in the then INS news bureau in Austin. This man is briefly but not fully described in the enclosed vignette which I have duly sent around to assorted "little magazine" editors. I have no hesitation in naming the individual but ddd not want to use the name , naturally, for fear of libel. Hugh Haddock was the bureau chief described in the true incident and it's my belief that if the family is conducting their own investigation, his whereabouts on the day of the killing should be checked. Of course you know that INS (now UPI) in Austin is and was fully controlled by the Johnson family.

When I heard that JFK was dead my first thought was for his wife and my second was "WHERE was Hugh Haddock (the bureau chief) on the day of the killing. When my husband came home from teaching that day I pled with him to let me take this idea to the FBI but he said I was foolish to think there was any connection, that it was no concern of mine but a government matter and that my suspicion of the possible complicity of Haddock was just that, suspicion. The man himself might well be dead now, his health was none too good; but he seemed a tough bird to me and I think he was a former deputy sheriff or on leave from the Texas Rangers, (the state police there)

Truthfully this Haddock had no interest in teaching me the routines of state house coverage and after LBJ came thru on a flying visit I was fired, in late August, 1944. On the surface of it, it would seem that I was a disgruntled employe but such is not the case at all. I was greatly distressed not to have done better but I got another job, teaching, and in any case could have returned to my parent's home in Virginia. Mrs. Johnson was slightly involved in this, she made a special trip into town and wanted me to work for her as she was then expecting but there was just something about the whole entourage that I didn't quite take to so I declined. My family connections in New York (where I was born and brought up) seemed to interest her. Before I left Mrs. Carpenter had to come into Austin to replace me and she was livid with rage that I hadn't as she put it "made more of an effort". I was a green and inexperienced newspaperwoman then but no match for Texas politici then--or now. 62-109060-5912

Most sincerely

Jeanne Rockwell Noonan

ENCLOSURE

THE MAVERICK

by ~~Joanne Nobhan~~

"Seems lak Ah got real great news for you. Been talking to the Boss Lady. She decided to give yuh a break, yuh willin' to wuk part time ?"

"Who's the Boss Lady ?"

"Missus Johnson."

"Who ?"

Violently a thrown down copy pencil hit the floor. "Don't they teach yuh nuthin, no 'Merican history in them fancy Eastern colleges ? She's just the most important wife of the most important representative to the Yew-nited States House of Representatives, in Washington, D.C. "

"News was scarce where I spent last year."

"Yuh mean there's nuthin in them college history books you studied about LBJ; FDR's right hand man ?"

"Who's LBJ ?"

"Hmmmmmmmmm Hmmm. You just a massa ignorance, aintcha ?" Sarcastic laughter shook the bureau chief as he mimicked Amos & Andy. With condescending patience he explained. "LBJ's our white haired boy, a real gennlmun. Patriotic. Hard workin. Come a long way. Going places."

"Who sez ?"

"Just about everybody. Leastways in Texas."

"How'd he do it ? Who's behind him ? Oil men ?"

"Oil men, big ranchers, radio stations; them he owns. Like this outfit, INS. And, it helps to have a rich wife, so they say."

"Mrs Johnson's rich ?"

"Naow, Ah didn't exactly say that, did I ?" He yawned hugely, smothered a belch. "Ah don't think you'll ever understand Texas politics. Let's just say Lady Bird's well off. I mean she's just th smartest, hardest workin woman Ah ever knowed...knew. Her Pappy had him a store; grazin land. Water rights." The bureau chief wandered over to the teleprinter, read some short takes which had followed the jingling of a bell, then wandered about the room, rattling

ENCLOSURE

the change in his pockets, whistling absent mindedly. "Yessir, all the way with LBJ. With him n' her runnin' this rig, all the other interests, everyone workin' for him, he's gonna be president some day."

"President ! What of ? The Texas Navy !" Breaking up laughing, the girl halted at the look of fury in the man's face, the wild anger of the blood shot eyes.

The bureau chief paused, hands on hips, lips set. "You're speakin' of something you don't know nuthin about, young lady. Just like them over-educated, underworked young whipper-snappers up at the college. Just wait awhile, you may learn a thing or two, someday."

"But, president of the United States, that's a job for eastern ers, surely ?"

"We gonna change all that." Expansively the big man waved his hairy arm, smiled his crocodile smile. "That easterner business, that don't make no never mind as we say down here. We run things our own way. Ever hear of Judge Roy Bean ?"

"I am the law, west of the Pecos."

"Yeah, that's the one. We write our own history."

"Like at the end of a gun ?"

"Howdja guess ? You're gettin' smarter every day. That ole business of Wall Street, all them Jews, them dirty rotten stinkin Catholics, runnin' the commodity biness, riggin' the freight rates, all that's gotta change. Texas has 'em a real man down there in Washington. Knows all the ins and outs, gotta real Bible readin' 'Merican boy, knows the value of a dollar, he's worked his way up, not like some of your lily livered, fancy pants eastern folk, ruined rotten with easiness, yer parlor pinks." The straw boss bureau chief gave the girl a pitying look. "I don't know about you," he shook his head. "You oughta give some thoughts to your future. I kin tell yuh one thing, it's loyalty that counts in this outfit." He shook a sausage size finger coyly in the girl's face, the air slightly scented with bourbon. "We gotta mighty fine bandwagon, you'd do well to climb aboard, ~~xxxxx~~ while yuh ~~still~~ kin."

Silently the girl went back to the broken down typewriter to the re-write of the agricultural department hand-out on tick contro

Behind her sprawled the chief, engrossed in yet another paperback thriller, his big ham fist clutched over a lurid yellow cover, partly covering the figure of a range rider sighting down the smoking barrel of a rifle, the gun resting on a three barred gate.

In the Dallas distance was Samarra and November 22, 1963.

JRNoonan
1500 Longshore
Ann Arbor, Michigan
48105



SENATOR ROBERT KENNEDY

Senate Office Building

Washington, D.C.

REC- 73

62-109060-5912

December 15, 1967

Miss Polly Busselle
Office of Senator Robert F. Kennedy
United States Senate
Washington, D. C. 20510

Dear Miss Busselle:

I received your communication enclosing a letter sent to Senator Kennedy by Mrs. Thomas Edwin Noonan and a short story entitled "The Maverick" on December 13th. The interest which prompted you to make Mrs. Noonan's comments available to the FBI certainly is appreciated.

You may wish to advise her that all of the material developed by this Bureau in connection with its thorough investigation of the assassination of President Kennedy was turned over to the Warren Commission for its consideration. The results of our inquiry were subsequently made available to the National Archives by the Warren Commission, and the FBI has no authority to independently release any information in these reports.

The enclosures to your communication are being returned in accordance with your request.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

MAILED 5
DEC 15 1967
COMM-FBI

Enclosures (2)

NOTE: Our relations with Senator Robert F. Kennedy are well known. Mrs. Noonan's letter to Senator Kennedy reports her suspicion that one Hugh Haddock was possibly involved in the assassination of President Kennedy. Mrs. Noonan's short story, "The Maverick," is a commentary concerning her contact with Haddock and could well

HRH:kcf (5)

Note Continued on Next Page

54 DEC 29 1967

TELETYPE UNIT

Miss Polly Busselle

NOTE Continued: be interpreted as alleging that President Johnson was in some way involved in this assassination. Mrs. Noonan indicated she was a newspaper woman at the time of her association with Haddock, who was Bureau Chief of the International News Service in Austin, Texas. According to Mrs. Noonan, the International News Service in Austin was fully controlled by the Johnson family. Bufiles disclose Mrs. Noonan was involved in an incident in a New York night club during January, 1961, which resulted in her and her husband being removed from the premises. Mrs. Noonan had taken exception ~~with~~ to remarks being made by an entertainer at the club, which remarks Mrs. Noonan considered to be scurrilous with regard to Robert and Joseph Kennedy. Mrs. Noonan claimed she and her husband are personal friends of Senator Robert Kennedy. Hugh Haddock may be identifiable with an individual who was formerly associated with newspapers in the Southwest during the 1930's who contacted the Bureau in an effort to obtain assistance in connection with his efforts to write a script for the "Gangbusters" radio program. Bureau assistance was not furnished; however, discreet inquiries at that time determined Haddock was of good reputation. Following approval, the information forwarded to Senator Kennedy's office by Mrs. Noonan will be routed to the General Investigative Division and Domestic Intelligence Division for review and a determination as to whether further action is necessary.

United States Senate

Respectfully referred to

.....Federal Bureau of Investigation.....

for such consideration as the communication herewith submitted may warrant, and for a report thereon, in duplicate to accompany return of inclosure.

By direction of

Robert F. Kennedy

U. S. S.

REC-31 62-109060-5913

Attention: Miss Busselle

ENCLOSURE

Letter Miss Busselle 12/18/67 MRB/cj

DEC 14 1967

DEC 19 1967

P.O. Box 431
Logansport, Ind.
Dec. 10, 1967

Dear Senator;

I know one responsible for the death of your brother, President Kennedy. My name is Timothy P. Lowe, retired 2nd Lt Air Force (disabled) AO 654503. He lives or has an address here - Richard Schoenadt - Logansport, Ind.

I wrote J. Edgar Hoover in August or September and had an F.B.I. agent call on me soon after.

Am sending a copy of this letter to your brother

Sincerely, Timothy P. Lowe

AFTER 5 DAYS, RETURN TO

P.O. Box 431
Logansport, Ind.
46947

LOGANSPORT, IN
1967
46947

Senator Robert Kennedy
Senate Office Bldg.
Washington, D.C.

Personal

TRUE COPY

P.O. Box 431
Logansport, IND.
Dec. 10, 1967

Dear Senator;

I know one responsible for the death of your brother, President Kennedy. My name is Timothy R. Lowe, retired 2nd Lt. Air Force, (disabled) A0854503. He lives or has an address here - Richard Schoenradt - Logansport, Ind.

I wrote J. Edgar Hoover in August or September and had an F.B.I. agent call on me soon after.

Am sending a copy of this letter to your brother.

Sincerely,

Timothy R. Lowe

TRUE COPY

5913

REC-31 62-109060-5913

SI 106

December 18, 1967

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Shroder
1 - Mr. Raupach
1 - Mr. Bishop

Miss Polly Busselle
Office of Senator Robert F. Kennedy
United States Senate
Washington, D. C. 20510

Dear Miss Busselle:

Your communication enclosing a letter dated December 10, 1967, bearing the signature of Timothy R. Lowe was received on December 14, 1967.

Mr. Lowe wrote to this Bureau on August 3, 1967, indicating he had knowledge regarding the assassination of President Kennedy. Subsequently he was interviewed by a Special Agent of this Bureau and Captain James Steinman, Logansport, Indiana, Police Department, on August 10, 1967.

Mr. Lowe stated he was 48 years old and had had visions. He knew that John Fitzgerald Kennedy was going to be assassinated long before President Kennedy was a national figure.

He mentioned it was his opinion a person in Logansport, Indiana, named "Richard Schoenradt" was responsible for the assassination of President Kennedy. He claimed he had visions of "Schoenradt" in 1923 and first observed him in October, 1961. He said the only evidence for his statement is in his body and he could not produce anything to substantiate his comments.

In view of the comments made by Mr. Lowe during the course of the interview, no further action was taken. His letter is returned herewith as requested.

MAILED 20
DEC 18 1967
COMM-FBI

Sincerely yours,
J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosures (2)

KMR:ctj
(8)

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO..

DEC 28 1967

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

NOTE:

Miss Polly Busselle, employed in the Office of Senator Robert F. Kennedy, referred a letter to the Bureau from Timothy R. Lowe who claims that "Richard Schoenradt" was responsible for the death of President Kennedy. Lowe was previously interviewed regarding a similar allegation he made to the Bureau in August, 1967. [redacted] A Xerox copy of his letter to Senator Kennedy is being retained for completion of Bureau files. Information concerning Lowe is contained in Bureau file 62-109060, Serials 5631 and 5675. Information concerning him has previously been disseminated to the Department and U. S. Secret Service.

FD-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

FBI

Date: 12/18/67

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, NEW ORLEANS (89-69)(P)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
DALLAS, TEXAS,
11/22/63
MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION CONCERNING
(OO: Dallas)

Enclosed for the Bureau is six copies of an LHM containing information furnished by [redacted] New Orleans, La.

Enclosed for Dallas is two copies of same LHM, as Dallas is Office of Origin.

REC 36 62-109060-5914

12 DEC 20 1967

ENCLOSURE

2-Bureau (Enc. 6)
2-Dallas (89-43)(Enc. 2)
2-New Orleans
KDC:kbz
(7)

C C - Bishop

62 DEC 28 1967

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

New Orleans, Louisiana
December 18, 1967

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
DALLAS, TEXAS,
NOVEMBER 22, 1963

On September 15, 1967, a confidential source who has furnished reliable information in the past advised that Assistant District Attorney Tom Bethell, New Orleans, Louisiana, had gone to the Harbor Police Department, New Orleans, Louisiana, and requested a copy of a pamphlet concerning the Fair Play for Cuba Committee, distributed by an individual on the Dumaine Street wharf, New Orleans, Louisiana, while the "USS Wasp" visited New Orleans, June 13, 1963, to June 20, 1963. Source further advised that he has no idea specifically why Assistant District Attorney Bethell wanted a copy of the pamphlet, but knew it to be in regards to the investigation being conducted by District Attorney James Garrison at the present time.

The above information concerning this pamphlet may be found in the Warren Report, Volume Twenty-two, Page 805, Commission Exhibit Number 1412.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

62-109060-5914

ENCLOSURE

United States Senate

Respectfully referred to

Federal Bureau of Investigation

for such consideration as the communication herewith submitted may warrant, and for a report thereon, in duplicate to accompany return of inclosure.

By direction of

Robert F. Kennedy

U. S. S.

Attn: Miss Busselle

EX-PROC

62-109060

REC 36

14 DEC 15 1967

2 ENCLOSURES

CORRESPONDENCE

12-10-67.

Mr. Robert L Kennedy,
Senator,

Robert. first off. "i will not, i repeat, i will not. talk to anyone. other than you. "or, Jim Garrison. of New Orleans. about this,

And before i reveal this much. to you, ill say this,

if you Bro. this you may send your reply as a this way,

General Del, Nashville. Tenn,

Robert. Lee Harvey Oswald did Not Kill your Bro. in Dallas Tex. And for your information & 45 Cal. Bullet. Has been found that was in said Murder,

So Now, its my firm belief that i do know. who hired your Bro. Killed. And why it was done,

ill also say its obvious that oswald "Knew about the matter, is the why the Dallas Police, actually let Jack Ruby, Kill Oswald.

further more for your information. ill say this.

Court. Thru Das 2

People, that fired your Bro. Killed,

its further my belief that at least one Woman fired a shot,

you see a Woman would be At least suspected in or on an occasion like that, i suppose you Know that more than one shot was fired And hit John,

you also realize a firearm is made so a muzzle can be put on it. And if its a good muzzle the shot just cannot be heard a feet away, And with cars, Motor cicles + Etc. making noise; And in my belief, on (that occasion) a little extra noise could of been ordered.

Eleventhough, i dont believe the shots came from more than 50 feet away. if that far, one for sure part, they (Did Not) come from the Bldg. Earl Warren, And the Police said they came from. Only they said 1 Bullet, Well there was more than one Bullet hit John,

i further suggest, at least one Man hole. Was fired from and also used to escape through,

Thurman Pate,
General Delivery
Nashville, Tenn,

TRUE COPY

McKenzie, Tenn.
12-10-67,

Mr. Robert F. Kennedy,
Senator,

Robert, first off, i will not, i repeat, i will not, talk to anyone, other than you, or, Jim Garrison, of New Orleans, about this,

And before i reveal this much, to you, ill say this,

if you ans. this you may send your reply as of this way,

General Del, Nashville, Tenn,

Robert, Lee Harvey Oswald did not kill your Bro, in Dallas Tex. And for your information a 45 cal. Bullet. has been found that was in said murder,

So now, its my firm belief that i do know, who hired your Bro. Killed, and why it was done,

ill also say its obvious that oswald knew about the matter, is the way the Dallas Police, actually let Jack Ruby, kill Oswald,

further more for your information, ill say this

Robert, there was 2 People, that hired your Bro. killed,

its further my belief, that at least one woman fired a shot,

You see a woman would be the least suspected in or on an occasion like that, i suppose you Know that more than one shot was fired and hit John,

ENCLOSURE

You also realize a firearm is made so a muzzell can be put on it. And if its a good muzzell the shot just cannot be heard a foot away, And with cars, motor cicles & etc. making noise, and in my belief, on (that occasion) a little extra noise could of been ordered,

Even though, i dont believe the shots came from more than 50 feet away, if that far, one for sure fact, they (Did not) come from the Bldg, Earl Warren, and the Police said they came from, only they said 1 Bullett, Will there was more than one Bullet hit John,

i further suggest, at least one man hole, was fired from and also used to escape through,

/s/ Thurman Pate,
General Delivery
Nashville, Tenn,

EX-108 62-109060-5915
REC 36

December 19, 1967

Miss Polly Busselle
Office of Senator Robert F. Kennedy
United States Senate
Washington, D. C. 20510

Dear Miss Busselle:

Your communication enclosing a letter sent to Senator Kennedy by Mr. Thurman Pate was received on December 15th.

With respect to Mr. Pate's comments, he has contacted representatives of numerous Federal agencies during the past several years to furnish information on a variety of matters. His mother has advised that she considers him to be mentally unstable and that he should be ignored. I trust these facts will be of assistance to you.

The enclosure to your communication is being returned in accordance with your request.

Sincerely yours,
J. Edgar Hoover

MAILED 30
DEC 19 1967
COMM-FBI

Enclosure

NOTE: Our relations with Senator Robert F. Kennedy are well known.

HRH:mlb (5)

Tolson
DeLoach
Mohr
Bishop
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

5 3 DEC 27 1967

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

December 15, 1967

GENERAL INVESTIGATIVE DIVISION

Attached teletype concerns an alleged La Cosa Nostra (LCN) plot to assassinate District Attorney James Garrison of New Orleans. Garrison now in Albuquerque.

Harold Weisberg, one source of above information is the author of several books concerning the assassination of President Kennedy which are extremely critical of the Warren Commission and in some instances, of the FBI, particularly regarding FBI testimony concerning ballistics examinations. Lynn Loisell, the other source of above information, is an investigator for District Attorney Garrison.

Regarding Loisell's information that the plot to assassinate Garrison was hatched at a meeting on Washington Street, San Francisco, the address 559 Washington Street, San Francisco, is office of James Joseph Lanza, "Boss" of San Francisco family of LCN. San Francisco informants have no information re alleged Mafia meeting. Local Sheriff's Office, Albuquerque, previously advised of threat by Garrison's Office.

Inasmuch as local authorities, New Orleans, have been advised and Garrison's staff have advised that they are notifying Garrison, no further action being taken.

RJD:pah

62-109060 - 5916

ENCLOSURE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

DEC 1 1967

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Bishop
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

FBI WASH DC

3:55PM URGENT 12-14-67 MMW

TO DIRECTOR 62-109060, ALBUQUERQUE, SAN FRANCISCO AND DALLAS

89-43

FROM NEW ORLEANS 89-69 5PGS

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
DALLAS, TEXAS, NOVEMBER TWENTYTHREE, NINETEEN SIXTYTHREE -
MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION CONCERNING. OO: DALLAS

HAROLD WEISBURG, A NATIONALLY KNOWN WRITER WHO HAS
WRITTEN ABOUT THE PRESIDENT KENNEDY'S ASSASSINATION IN THE
PAST, TELEPHONICALLY CONTACTED THE NEW ORLEANS OFFICE AT
ABOUT ELEVEN FORTYSIX AM. AT THIS TIME, HE ADVISED THAT HE
HAS RECEIVED SPECIFIC INFORMATION ABOUT A MAFIA PLOT TO
ASSASSINATE NEW ORLEANS DISTRICT ATTORNEY JIM GARRISON. MR.
WEISBERG CLAIMED THAT EARLIER THIS AM, HE RECEIVED A TELEPHONE
CALL FROM ONE OF HIS SOURCES IN SAN FRANCISCO, NOT AT THIS
TIME IDENTIFIED, THAT AT A MAFIA MEETING IN SAN FRANCISCO A
DAY OR TWO AGO, A CONTRACT WAS LET TO ASSASSINATE DISTRICT
ATTORNEY GARRISON AND THAT THE MAFIA HITMAN TO DO IT, BOARDED
A PLAINE, AIRLINE NOT IDENTIFIED, FOR NEW ORLEANS YESTERDAY TO
DO THE JOB. WEISBERG CLAIMED THAT HE RECEIVED THE CALL FROM
HIS SOURCE AT HIS MOTEL DURING THE EARLY MORNING AND THAT HE.

62-109060-5916
REC-68
DEC 21 1967

ENCLOSURE

END PAGE ONE

DEC 22 1967

XEROX
DEC 1967

MR. DELOACH FOR THE DIRECTOR

HAS MADE A TAPE OF THIS CALL FROM HIS SOURCE. WEISBERG VOLUNTEERED TO GIVE A COPY OF THE TAPE TO THE FBI. WEISBERG CLAIMED AT THE TIME HE CALLED THE NEW ORLEANS OFFICE THAT HE WAS CALLING FROM THE OFFICE OF LOUIS IVON, ONE OF DISTRICT ATTORNEY JIM GARRISON'S INVESTIGATORS, AND THAT OTHER THAN TELLING IVON OF THIS, WEISBERG HAD NOT NOTIFIED THE NEW ORLEANS POLICE DEPARTMENT OR LOCAL AUTHORITY. WEISBERG SAID GARRISON IS CURRENTLY IN ALBURQUERQUE, NEW MEXICO, AND THAT GARRISON AS YET HAS NOT BEEN ADVISED OF THE ALLEGED MAFIA CONTRACT.

WEISBERG, WHEN TOLD THAT JURISDICTION UNDER MURDER OR THREATS TO MURDER WAS WITH LOCAL POLICE DEPARTMENTS RATHER THAT THE FBI, STATED THAT BECAUSE THIS INFORMATION INDICATED THAT THE MAFIA HITMAN EN ROUTE TO NEW ORLEANS TO CARRY OUT THE THREAT WAS VIA INTERSTATE CARRIER AND THE FACT THAT GARRISON IS CURRENTLY IN ALBUQUERQUE, HE FELT THAT THE FBI SHOULD ALSO INVESTIGATE OR BE ADVISED OF THIS INFORMATION. WEISBERG CLAIMED HE DID NOT WANT TO TALK ON THE PHONE IN GREATER DETAIL BUT STATED THAT HIS SOURCE WHO IS INSIDE THE

MAFIA AND HAS BEEN RELIABLE IN THE PAST, CLAIMS TO BE IN GREAT FEAR FOR HIS OWN PERSONAL SAFETY ABOUT THIS. THE MAFIA SOURCE ALLEGEDLY TOLD WEISBERG WHERE THE MAFIA METTING WAS HELD, THE TIME OF THE MEETING, AND HOW MANY WERE THERE, AND ABOUT THE DECISION TO HAVE GARRISON HIT, BUT WEISBERG CLAIMED THE SOURCE DID NOT FURNISH HIM THE IDENTITY OF THE MAFIA FIGURES INVOLVED OR THE IDENTITY OF THE ALLEGED MAFIA HITMAN COMING TO NEW ORLEANS.

WEISBERG HAS BEEN TOLD THAT THE BUREAU, ALBUQUERQUE AND SAN FRANCISCO BEING APPRAISED OF HIS INFORMATION AND THAT SGT. SULLIVAN ACTING COMMANDER INTELLIGENCE DIVISION, NEW ORLEANS POLICE DEPARTMENT HAS BEEN NOTIFIED BUT THAT THE JURISDICTION FOR THE PROTECTION OF GARRISON OR ANY THREATS OR PLOTS TO ASSASSINATE GARRISON LIES WITH LOCAL POLICE OFFICIALS.

LYNN LOISELL, A GARRISON INVESTIGATOR, TELEPHONICALLY CONTACTED ANOTHER AGENT OF THE NEW ORLEANS OFFICE AT ABOUT TWELVE THIRTYFIVE AT WHICH TIME HE FURNISHED INFORMATION TO AMPLIFY THAT OF WEISBERG BY SAYING THAT THE MAFIA MEETING

OCCURRED THREE OR FOUR DAYS AGO IN THE FIVE HUNDRED BLOCK OF WASHINGTON STREET, SAN FRANCISCO, WITH MAFIA FIGURES PRESENT AND HIT GARRISON CONTRACT WAS LET. ACCORDING TO LOISELL, TWO DAYS AGO, THE HIT MAN DEPARTED SAN FRANCISCO FOR NEW ORLEANS. LOISELL CLAIMED THAT THE SAN FRANCISCO INFORMANT, APPARENTLY THE SAME ONE AS THAT OF WEISBERG, AT FIVE AM TODAY IS SUPPOSED TO HAVE SENT A TAPE RECORDING OF THIS MEETING. THIS IS AT VARIANCE WITH WEISBERG'S STORY THAT HE RECORDED THE INFORMANT'S CONVERSATION FROM HIS TELEPHONE. LOISELL FURNISHED INFORMATION TO INDICATE THAT THE SAN FRANCISCO INFORMANT WAS WITH SAN FRANCISCO NEWS MEDIA, BUT NOT OTHERWISE IDENTIFIED. LOISELL STATED THAT GARRISON WAS OUT OF TOWN IN ALBUQUERQUE (INFORMATION WHICH GARRISON'S OFFICE CONSIDERS CONFIDENTIAL) AND THAT GARRISON HAD NO PLANS TO RETURN TO NEW ORLEANS FOR ABOUT A WEEK BUT THAT THE DISTRICT ATTORNEY'S OFFICE HAVE ALREADY SENT A DISTRICT ATTORNEY'S MAN TO MEET GARRISON EITHER IN ALBUQUERQUE OR PRIOR TO HIS RETURN TO NEW ORLEANS.

LOISELL MERELY FURNISHED HIS INFORMATION TO NEW ORLEANS

END PAGE FOUR

FOR INFORMATION WITHOUT MAKING ANY REQUEST FOR INVESTIGATION OR ASSISTANCE IN THIS MATTIER.

NO ADDITIONAL ACTION BEING TAKEN BY NEW ORLEANS, ALBUQUERQUE, SAN FRANCISCO, AND DALLAS FOR INFORMATION.

END

CORR PAGE 2 LAST LINE 3RD WD SHD BE...DETAIL BUT...

PAGE 3 LINE 11 2ND WD SHD BE ...SGT. SULLIVAN.....

END

BJP

FBI- WASH DC

cc: Mr. Gale

cc: Mr. SULLIVAN

4419 Camden Dallas Texas 75206

December 13 1967.

Honorable J. Edgar Hoover
Treasury Department
Washington D.C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

This letter is being written you in a sincere attempt at constructive criticism. I am not a crack-pot nor radical; am close to 70 and have been and am still active in business.

After seeing Sunday's TV program presenting so called "new evidenc on the Kennedy assassination, I am, like many people, concerned at the possibility that there may be some truth in some of the assertions made. Now I know, and I know you realize, no general or leader in history has ever been foolish enough to believe that ALL of his army is true to their ideals and instructions. There may be a bad apple here or there - rottenc can develop thru the years in even good fruit. With this thought in mind, isn't it barely possible some of the FBI men may have strayed a bit from their instructions and training, even in their loyalties?

Knowing that you are in the unique position of being without political ambitions, having no loyalties to one party or another, one incumbent in office or another, being near retirement age and without immediate family who would suffer from criticism you might at this late date call down upon yourself, and above all occupying the key position you do, I respectfully offer this suggestion.

Could you not institute a THOROUGH check and re-examination of agents and other FBI employees to determine IF any agent had information that has been withheld? If such information is uncovered, would it not be only fairness to all Americans to have this evidence incorporated in a re-examination of the facts of the assassination? Tho I am a resident of Dallas, I am not influenced by that fact. I don't believe WHERE it occurred really has any bearing on the facts. What I am concerned with is the great doubt which seems to exist in the minds of so many thinking people because of the many witnesses here who have not been called upon to testify, the sealing of the facts and exhibits from the viewof Americans for many decades, the peculiar "carelessness" in recording the examination of the accused assassin, the sloppiness in recording the data revealed (or ignored) at the autoposy and such irregularities.

62-109060-5917

I feel if you, and only you, instigated a thorough investigation

21

12-17-67

18 DEC 1967

in your own department, knowing your reputation for accuracy and truth, people would accept your conclusions.

I hope these suggestions are not too presumptious as I am sure some sort of routine investigation would have been made. But I feel the pictures shown would be a starting point for an investigation having in mind not the clearing of the department, but rather the presumption that someone had gone wrong and for the good of the country at large you are determined to know about it now. If this act was the result of official instructions, you would know more about this than we do but I trust you would be willing to reveal the matter.

Very truly yours,

Bea Kingston

Mrs. Samuel Kingston
4419 Camden, Dallas 6 Texas.
75206

December 19, 1967

REC-21

62-109060-5917

Mrs. Samuel Kingston
4419 Camden
Dallas, Texas 75206

Dear Mrs. Kingston:

In reply to your letter of December 13th, the FBI, at the request of President Johnson, conducted a prompt, intensive, objective and thorough investigation of the assassination of President Kennedy. All of the material developed by this Bureau in connection with this investigation was turned over to the Warren Commission for its consideration. The results of our inquiry were subsequently made available to the National Archives by the Warren Commission, and the FBI has no authority to independently release any information in these reports.

While I do appreciate the interest which prompted you to furnish me your comments, I want to take this opportunity to assure you that all FBI personnel are thoroughly investigated prior to their being employed by this Bureau. There is no doubt in my mind they are completely loyal and, in my opinion, it is inconceivable that any of my associates would tamper with the facts they developed in connection with this matter.

Sincerely yours,
J. Edgar Hoover

MAILED 20
DEC 20 1967
COMM-FBI

NOTE: Bufiles contain no record of Mrs. Kingston.

HRH:gky (3)

54 DEC 29 1967

TELETYPE UNIT

FD-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

FBI

Date: 12/15/67

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, NEW ORLEANS (89-69)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
DALLAS, TEXAS, 11/22/63
MISCELLANEOUS - INFO CONCERNING
OO: DALLAS

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are newspaper articles appearing in New Orleans newspapers concerning the assassination of President JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY.

Enclosed for Dallas and Miami are one copy of these newspaper clippings.

(3) - Bureau (Encls. 2)
1 - Dallas (89-43) (Encl. 2)
1 - Miami (Encl. 2)
1 - New Orleans

ECW:jab
(6)

REC 37 62-109060-5918

DEC 18 1967

54 DEC 27 1967

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

YMBC Lunch Breaks Up Following Verbal Battle

Talk on JFK Murder Causes Confusion

By JOE MASSA

A luncheon of the Young Men's Business Club of Greater New Orleans ended in confusion Wednesday at the Roosevelt Hotel following a verbal battle between author Mark Lane and an official of the Information Council of the Americas.

The oral sparring took place shortly after Lane completed a speech to the group in which he sharply criticized the findings of the Warren Commission Report of the 1963 assassination of President John F. Kennedy. Lane is the author of the best-seller "Rush to Judgment."

At the end of Lane's address, YMBC board member Francis Richardson stood up and introduced a motion for the YMBC to go on record in favor of a full disclosure and release by the United States government of all pertinent information and data relating to the assassination of President Kennedy and that this information be released to any competent investigators.

PROTESTS ENSUE

The action brought howls of protest from the luncheon audience and triggered a reaction by Edward S. Butler, executive director of INCA and a luncheon guest. Butler stood up at his table and asked for equal time to answer Lane's allegations about inaccuracies in the Warren Report.

Butler's backers cheered, but his request was turned down because it reportedly was out of order.

Butler then fired questions at Lane, sitting several feet away at the head table. The questions were drowned out in a sea of arguing voices of supporters on each side.

After some order was restored, Lane went to the microphone again and addressed himself to Butler. The author told Butler he is a believer in democracy and can not see why the federal government is deliberately hiding the truth about President Kennedy's assassination from the American people.

MOVE SQUELCHED

Butler then interrupted to say he, too, is a believer in democracy who seeks the truth. He made his way to the head table, apparently to set a debate in motion between himself and Lane, but behind-the-scenes maneuvering by YMBC officials squelched the move.

INCA is a non-profit organization in New Orleans, whose purpose is to distribute anti-Communist materials throughout Latin America.

YMBC secretary Laurence Lagarde took over the microphone and asked for an oral vote on Richardson's resolution. The motion was turned down with a chorus of "No's" from the audience.

Then, a member claimed that the entire resolution was out-of-order in the first place and should not have been voted on.

OUT-OF-ORDER

A few minutes later, Lagarde announced that the motion was indeed out-of-order since the by-laws state that all motions, except emergency ones, must be submitted to the board of directors before the general membership.

Butler followed Lagarde to the microphone and apologized for what he called his rude behavior on the floor earlier. "I had no intention of bursting out like I did and I apologize for my rudeness," he stated.

Butler turned to Lane and challenged him to a debate at a later time. There was no response from Lane.

Lagarde moved in at this point and adjourned the luncheon amid rumblings from the gathering.

During Lane's speech, he challenged the federal government to hear testimony of a former United States Secret Service agent who claims the agency knew of a plot to kill President Kennedy before his assassination.

He indentified the agent as Abraham W. Bolden, who is now imprisoned in Springfield, Mo. Lane charged that Bolden was sent to prison after being refused permission to tell the Warren Commission about the alleged information.

Lane said the Secret Service knew an attempt would be made on Kennedy's life during a visit to Chicago. The visit was subsequently canceled.

NAME NOT DISCLOSED

One of several names given the federal agency then, Lane asserted, was one of a man now being sought by District Attorney Jim Garrison in his probe of the Kennedy assassination. He did not disclose the man's name.

Bolden was sentenced in Chicago two years ago to six years in prison for conspiring to sell official information in a counterfeiting case.

Lane maintained Bolden was put in prison because he might have revealed governmental secrets concerning the truth about Kennedy's assassination.

Another key witness, Darrell Wayne Garner of Dallas, also was never called to testify before the Warren Commission, Lane said, although Garner claims to know of a link between Lee Harvey Oswald and Jack Ruby. Oswald was named by the Warren Commission as the President's assassin. Ruby was the Dallas night club operator who shot Oswald to death two days after the President's assassination.

62-109060-5918

ENCLOSURE

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE 18
SECTION 1

THE TIMES-PICAYUNE

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Date: 12-14-67
Edition:
Author:
Editor:
Title: ASSASSINATION O PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, DALLAS, TE 11-22-63
Character: AFO
or 100-
Classification: 89-
Submitting Office: N.O., LA.

☐ Being Investigated

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Photos Reveal New Evidence, Garrison Says

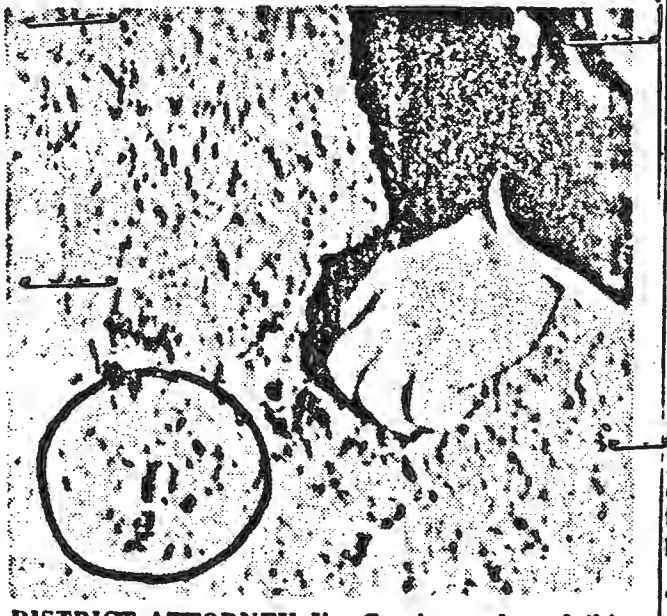
Photographs which he said show an official picking up one of the bullets used to kill President John F. Kennedy have been produced by Dist. Atty Jim Garrison. He said the bullet was never shown to the Warren Commission.

"This is just another instance," said Garrison, "of the pattern of deception by the federal government in which evidence has been systematically concealed or destroyed."

BUT, HE SAID, "the fraudulent activity of federal agencies and officials is here exposed by those photographs." In a press release submitted with the photographs, the source of the pictures was not mentioned.

The man purportedly picking up the bullet was "obviously holding official investigative status," Garrison said. He said the man was said to have been observed by a Dallas police officer and deputy sheriff.

In another picture, Garrison said, the official has become aware of the photographer and has turned his head away, "but it can be seen that he is now holding the bullet clenched in his left hand."



DISTRICT ATTORNEY Jim Garrison released this photograph. He said it shows an unnamed official picking up a bullet which the district attorney identified as the one which killed President Kennedy in Dallas on Nov. 22, 1963.

GARRISON SAID dark splotches on the ground in the pictures are pieces of matter from President Kennedy's head. A large portion of the president's skull was subsequently found near the scenes of the pictures, said the DA.

The district attorney said, "Our inquiry into the status of this official picking up the bullet has indicated that he is apparently an investigative agent of the federal government — employed either by the Federal Bureau of Investigation or the Secret Service."

A SIGN-CLOCK on the top of the Texas Book Depository, visible in the background of one picture, reads 12:40. Kennedy was shot at 12:30 p.m.

"These photographs indicate," Garrison said, "that long before the fraudulent announcement describing Harvey Lee Oswald as the lone assassin, the federal government had to know that this large caliber bullet was used in the assassination. Consequently, the federal government had to know, . . . there had to be a number of individuals firing at the president."

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE 12
SECTION 1
NEW ORLEANS STATE ITEM
NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Date: 12-13-67
Edition:
Author:
Editor:
Title: ASSASSINATION O. PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, DALLAS, TE. 11-22-63
Character: AFO
or
Classification: 89-
Submitting Office: N.O., LA.

☐ Being Investigated

12/20/67

Airtel

1 - Mr. Raupach

To: SAC, Dallas (89-43)

From: Director, FBI (62-109060)

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963, DALLAS, TEXAS
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING

Enclosed for Dallas is a Xerox copy of the letter dated December 8, 1967, addressed to Senator Robert F. Kennedy. This communication is self-explanatory, and included with the letter are exhibits 1 and 1B relating to photographs which were located by the correspondent Richard E. Sprague.

This information was furnished to the Bureau from the Office of Senator Robert F. Kennedy, and the original communication has been returned to his office.

Dallas should review the enclosures to Sprague's letter in detail to determine which photographs have previously been reviewed. Following this review, Dallas should submit recommendations as to whether efforts should be made to obtain photographs not reviewed to determine whether they have any pertinent bearing relating to the assassination investigation.

Based on information furnished, Richard E. Sprague was not identified in Bureau files.

62 109060 1-5912

Enclosures (3)

REC 30

19 DEC 20 1967

KMR:dcs
(4)

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO....

Tolson
DeLoach
Mohr
Bishop
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

MAILED 4
DEC 20 1967
COMM-FBI

5 3 DEC 27 1967

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

NOTE:

Miss Busselle furnished the enclosure to the Bureau and her communication was acknowledged by letter dated 12/20/67. Sprague claims there were photographs made by 71 photographers at the assassination site, and the photographs taken totaled 386 which were located because of his research. Sprague has indicated the purpose of his "monograph" is that someone should do a "rifle" study tying down the types of rifles seen in various photographs and compare them to photos of Lee Harvey Oswald's rifle to see if they match.

United States Senate

Respectfully referred to

Federal Bureau of Investigation

for such consideration as the communication herewith submitted may warrant, and for a report thereon, in duplicate to accompany return of inclosure.

By direction of

Robert F. Kennedy

U. S. S.

Attn: Miss Busselle

EX-PROC
33 DEC 15 1967

22 DEC 19 1967

New York, New York 10019

December 8, 1967

Senator
Robert F. Kennedy
110 East 45th Street
New York, New York

Dear Senator Kennedy:

Since sending you the October 15, 1967 edition #4 of my monograph, plus Exhibit 1, a number of new photos have turned up. As a result I brought Exhibit 1B up to date and I enclose it as well as an up to date copy of Exhibit 1.

Not yet listed on Exhibit 1B is the NBC video tape recently discovered by Harold Weisberg as having been received from NBC by the Library of Congress. It's available for viewing and consists of 12,200 feet of TV sound and film tape (122 reels of 1/2hr each) covering the period from 1:15 PM Dallas time Friday, November 22, 1963 to Monday evening November 25.

I have viewed and listened to only the first hour, but it alone has plenty of bombshells. Here are a few samples:

> "NBC announcers state that a young man was arrested near the scene of the assassination and taken to the sheriff's office. The description fits Larry Florer. They say immediately following this that a 30-30 rifle was also confiscated at about the same time as the arrest near the place where the shots were fired. (Larry Florer was arrested near the spot where Mentesana's film shows the mysterious rifle and the arrest was very near the same time as the film.)
>
> Announcers in Ft. Worth state that the rifle found on the sixth floor was a British Model 303 and that the three shells found on the floor were British 303 shells.
>
> Again Ft. Worth announcers state that a suspect connected with the assassination was arrested in Ft. Worth after a green car he was driving was tracked down. They say he was stopped at an intersection and that police had him down on the ground.
>
> Several witnesses were interviewed in that first hour and all of them said the shots came from the knoll. These included Jean Hill, Bill Newman, and Holland."

(illegible) - 5990

ENCLOSURE

Another recent discovery briefly listed in Exhibit 1B is a 1000 feet reel of film from WFAA, found at the Grinburg library (ABC) in New York. It is not possible to tell who took all of the footage, but the likely candidates are Ron Reiland, Malcolm Couch, A.J. L'Hoste and Tom Alyea. Time has not yet permitted more than a cursory one time run through this film, but it too has some very interesting scenes. Here are some of them:

> "Extensive footage of the rifle on the sixth floor being lifted out of its hiding place. Lt. Day dusting a live cartridge for prints near the spot where the rifle was found. A clipboard being examined by a policeman near the same spot. Scenes at the Tippitt shooting location soon afterward. Something resembling a wanted poster can be seen lying on the dashboard of Tippitt's car. No detail can be seen.
>
> A sequence taken in the afternoon on November 22 showing a rifle lying in the grass in Dealey Plaza with a telescopic sight lying beside it on the grass, detached.
> (The meaning of this last scene has me completely baffled. I will try to find out about it by interviewing the cameraman.)
>
> Scenes outside Texas Theatre apparently before the arrest. Several police cars can be seen arriving and police milling around outside. (It is known that WFAA cameraman Ron Reiland went into the Theatre before the arrest and took movies of the arrest from the stage.)"

You undoubtedly recognized the fact that Life published the Towner and Paschall photos which have been added to Exhibit 1B. Paschall's was, as indicated, a movie.

Several hundred new photos have recently been discovered in Dallas but are not listed.

At this point in time we have more rifles than we can really use. Here is a summary of rifle photos and information:

PHOTOS

1.	Film of "Oswald's" rifle in hiding place and being lifted out on sixth flor	Alyea, ABC
2.	Film of "Oswald's" rifle in hiding place and being lifted out on sixth floor	ABC - WFAA
3.	Still photo of "Oswald's" rifle in hiding place	Studebaker (National Archives)
4.	Film of rifle without scope outside TSBD at 1:10PM	Mentesana 3 - DCA
5.	Still photo of rifle in front of TSBD at 12:43	Willis 10
6.	Film of rifle with scope detached on grass in Plaza at about 3:30 -4:00PM November 22	ABC - WFAA
7.	Still photo of "Oswald's" rifle being lifted from hiding place	Beers, Dallas Morning News
8.	Still photos of Lt. Day carrying "Oswald's" rifle from doorway of TSBD to northeast corner of Houston and Elm	Beers, Dallas Morning News
9.	Same as 8	Wm Allen, Dallas Times Herald

STATEMENTS

a) Weitzman and several others stating rifle found on sixth floor was a Mauser.
b) NBC reporting rifle on sixth floor was a British 303.
c) Capt. King's secretary stating that a rifle was found on the roof of TSBD. No cop had a rifle that day. They all had pump shotguns. (See Murray photos)
d) NBC reports a 30-30 rifle was found at same time and near where Larry Florer was arrested (corner Houston & Elm)
e) Several other rifles were seen or picked up in cars and other locations around Dallas.

Someone should do a "rifle" study, tying down the types seen in the various photos and comparing the several photos of "Oswald's" rifle to see if they match.

Finally, there are several photos of the paper bag outside the TSBD at 3PM being removed from the building. It is ridiculously long. There are many many photos taken inside the TSBD just as discoveries are being made, but absolutely none of the bag lying on the floor. This seems very strange, and the fact that it took two hours to get it out of the building, leads one to certain suspicions about it.

RES/mw

October 15, 1967
Edition #2

EXHIBIT 1

ANALYSIS OF PHOTOGRAPHS OF KENNEDY ASSASSINATION USED AND NOT USED BY THE WARREN COMMISSION

GENERAL

Exhibit 1B shows all known photographers and photographs as of October 15, 1967 taken at the Kennedy assassination site on November 22, 1963. A few photos are included in the list which were taken at other locations on November 22 or at the site at times other than on the day of the assassination. These are included only because of their importance in determining what happened during the assassination.

Exhibit 1B shows in table form a list of all photographers, the type of photographs they took, and what each one shows. In the case of still cameras each photo of importance taken by the same photographer is listed separately. In the case of movies or television footage, each sequence of importance taken by the same photographer is listed separately. A sequence is defined as a continuous series of frames unbroken by stopping and starting the movie camera. In a few cases, where only a short break occurs (less than a few seconds) with the camera pointed in the same direction, it is considered to be one sequence.

TOTAL NUMBER OF PHOTOGRAPHS

As of October 15, 1967 the author has found evidence of a total 386 photographs taken by a total of 71 photographers.

Of the 71 photographers, all but 20 can be identified by name. In some of these cases, the photographs are available even though the photographer remains unknown.

WHAT THE PHOTOGRAPHS SHOW

As stated before, nearly all of the 386 photographs were taken in Dealey Plaza on November 22, 1963 prior to 5 PM. Thirty photographs were taken at the time of the shots or within a few seconds before the first shot or after the last shot. Fifty photographs show the grassy knoll area all within minutes of the time the shots were fired. Forty photographs show the TSBD Building within minutes of the shots. One shows the building the morning of November 22.

60-3920

EXHIBIT 1 (CONT'D.)

WARREN COMMISSION USAGE

The Warren Commission used 21 of the 386 photographs; about 6%. They were taken by seven of the 71 photographers; about 10%. In addition, the Commission looked at four more photographers' pictures which were published in sources other than the 26 volumes.

The FBI saw less than half of those unseen or unused by the Commission. About 50-60% of the photographs were never examined by any official investigating body including the Commission, the FBI, the Secret Service, or the Dallas Police.

EXHIBIT 1B

LIST OF PHOTOGRAPHS AND PHOTOGRAPHERS

Legend-Type of Photo

M-Movie
P -Still Photo
T -Television Footage
C -Color
B -Black & White

Photo #	Type	Photographer Name	#	Seq. #	Photo Shows
1	MC	Zapruder	1	1	JFK on Elm-Houston Street to Overpass
2	MC	Nix	2	1	JFK on Houston Street before shots
3	MC	Nix		2A	JFK on Elm Street just before, during & after head shot
4	MC	Nix		2B	Grassy knoll and cars on Elm just after head shot
5	MC	Muchmore	3	1	JFK on Houston Street
6	MC	Muchmore		2	JFK on Elm just before, during & after head shot
7	MC	Hughes	4	0	JFK on Houston from Main St. 2/3 of way to Elm
8	MC	Hughes		1	JFK on Houston & Elm & Depository 6th floor window
9	MC	Hughes		2	Camera cars on Houston St. - Man on Dal Tex fire escape
10	MC	Hughes		3	Grassy knoll after shots
11	MC	Hughes		4	Grassy knoll after shots
12	MC	Hughes		5	County Courts Bldg., Dal Tex & Main & Houston
13	MC	Hughes		6	Parking Lot
14	MC	Hughes		7	Plaza looking south from arcade
15	MC	Hughes		8	Parking Lot
16	MC	Hughes		9	Depository Building - top
17	MC	Hughes		10	Depository Doorway & Dal Tex
18	MC	Martin	5	0	JFK on Houston Street
19	MC	Martin		1	JFK in front of Depository Building
20	MC	Martin		2A	Grassy knoll & Elm St. after shots
21	MC	Martin		2B	Grassy knoll & Elm St. after shots
22	MC	Martin		3	Parking Lot
23	MC	Martin		4	Cop on Motorcycle with negro
24	MC	Martin		5	Billy Lovelady in front of TSBD
25	MC	Martin		6	Depository Bldg. entrance-Swarthy man
26	MC	Mentesana	6	0	Group of men under arrest
27	MC	Mentesana		1	Top of Depository - 2 cops on 7th floor
28	MC	Mentesana		2	Front of Depository - gun on street
29	MC	Bell	7	1	JFK on Houston St.
30	MC	Bell		2	JFK in front of TSBD
31	MC	Bell		3	JFK approaching triple overpass on Elm
32	MC	Bell		4	Grassy knoll area just after shots
33	MC	Bell		5	Grassy knoll area after shots
34	MC	Bell		6	Center of Plaza after shots

Photo #	Type	Photographer Name	Seq. #	Photo Shows
35	MC	Bell	7	Grassy knoll area
36	MC	Bell	8	Plaza from building on south later in day
37	MC	Bell	9	Plaza from building on south later in day
38	PC	Bond	8 1	Motorcycles rounding Houston & Main
39	PC	Bond	2	JFK rounding Houston & Main
40	PC	Bond	3	JFK on Houston
41	PC	Bond	4	Grassy knoll & Elm St. after shots
42	PC	Bond	5	Grassy knoll & Elm St. after shots
43	PC	Bond	6	Grassy knoll & Elm St. after shots
44	PC	Bond	7	Grassy knoll after shots
45	PC	Bond	8	Grassy knoll after shots
46	PC	Bond	9	Grassy knoll after shots
47	PB	Moorman	9 1	Motorcycle cop rounding corner Elm & Houston
48	PB	Moorman	2	Grassy knoll & JFK at time of head shot
49	PB	Altgens	10 1	JFK on Houston Street
50	PB	Altgens	2	JFK after second shot hit & before head shot
51	PB	Altgens	3	JFK after head shot. Overpass & people on it
52	PB	Altgens	4	Arcade after shots. Two people on floor
53	PC	Willis	11 1	JFK on Main Street
54	PC	Willis	2	JFK on Houston Street
55	PC	Willis	3	JFK on Houston Street
56	PC	Willis	4	JFK in front of TSBD
57	PC	Willis	5	JFK after first shot
58	PC	Willis	6	Elm Street & grassy knoll after shots
59	PC	Willis	7	Elm Street & grassy knoll after shots
60	PC	Willis	8	TSBD Doorway
61	PC	Willis	9	Houston St. looking north from Elm, TSBD & Dal Tex
62	PC	Willis	10	TSBD front. Doorway & 5 eastern windows
63	PC	Willis	11	Houston St. looking north from Elm St.
64	PC	Willis	12	TSBD (all of it) from Houston & Main
65	PC	Willis	13	Man arrested outside Dal Tex Building
66	PC	Willis	14	White station wagon on Elm about 12:45
67	PC	Willis	15	Scenes around TSBD
68	PC	Willis	16	Scenes around TSBD
69	PC	Willis	17	Scenes around TSBD
70	PC	Willis	18	Scenes around TSBD
71	PB	Betzner	12 1	JFK on Houston
72	PB	Betzner	2	JFK in front of TSBD
73	PB	Betzner	3	JFK on Elm about time of first shot
74	PB	Bothun	13 1	JFK near Love Field
75	PB	Bothun	2	JFK on Main approaching Houston
76	PB	Bothun	3	Lead motorcycles approaching Houston
77	PB	Bothun	4	JFK rounding corner Main & Houston
78	PB	Bothun	5	Arcade after shots
79	PB	Assoc. Press	14 1	JFK on Houston St. (Photog may be in Much.1)

Photo #	Type	Photographer Name	Seq. #	Photo Shows
0	PB	Assoc. Press	2	Group of photos taken outside Parkland Hospital
1	PB	Assoc. Press	3	Copy of Mocrman 2 - Clearer than published
2	PB	Assoc. Press	4	JFK on Stemmon-rifleman in background
3	PB	Assoc. Press	5	Officers & newsmen inside TSBD at 6th floor window
4	T	Ror Reiland	15 1	Inside Texas Theatre before & during Oswald arrest
5	PB	Rickerby	16 1	Arcade & West Cupola (Life) after shots (3 people)
6	PB	Rickerby	2	Arcade & Photographers taking pictures (Cam 2)
7	PB	Dillard	17 1	TSBD 6th floor window from Cam 3 (DallasMorningN)
8	PB	Dillard	2	TSBD 6th floor window from Cam 3
9	PB	Dillard	3	Overpass & camera cars on Elm
0	PB	Dillard	4	1:45PM Hand pointing to bullet mark
1	PB	Joe Laird	18 1	(Dallas MorningNews) Scene at Parkland Hospital
2	PB	Joe Laird	2	11 copy negatives of TSBD late on November 22
3	PB	Joe Laird	3	11 copy negatives of Parkland Hospital
4	PB	Joe Laird	4	8 copy negatives at Police Station
5	PB	Joe Laird	5	16 copy negatives of scenes around Parkland Hosp.
6	PB	Jack Beers	19 1	(Dallas Morning News) Lt. Montgomery carrying large paper bag
7	PB	Jack Beers	2	Lt. Montgomery with bag
8	PB	Jack Beers	3	Lt. Johnson carrying Dr. Pepper bottle
9	PB	Jack Beers	4	Boxes inside TSBD sixth floor window
0	PB	Jack Beers	5	W.E. Barnett & J.M. Smith (cops)
1	PB	Jack Beers	6	Larry Florer
2	PB	Jack Beers	7	Area where Oswald's rifle found
3	PB	Jack Beers	8	Area where Oswald's rifle found
4	PB	Jack Beers	9	Two men in police car. One negro, one Cuban
5	PB	Jack Beers	10	Same men being led from TSBD by cops
6	PB	Jack Beers	11	Three men being led away from TSBD
7	PB	Jack Beers	12	Three men being led away from TSBD
8	PB	Jack Beers	13	Rifle being carried away from TSBD by Lt. Day
9	PB	Jack Beers	14	Rifle being carried away from TSBD by Lt. Day
0	PB	Jack Beers	15	Rifle being carried away from TSBD by Lt. Day
1	PB	Jack Beers	16	Two ladies & boy leaving TSBD
2	PB	Jack Beers	17	View from sixth floor window November 22 PM
3	PB	Jack Beers	18	Oswald arrival at Police Station
4	PB	Jack Beers	19	Cop with shotgun looking up at TSBD
5	PB	Jack Beers	20	Group around TSBD
6	PB	Jack Beers	21	Old white haired man led away from TSBD
7	PB	Jack Beers	22	Scene around & inside TSBD
8	PB	Jack Beers	23	Scene around & inside TSBD
9	PB	Jack Beers	24	Scene around & inside TSBD
20	PB	Jack Beers	25	Scene around & inside TSBD
21	PB	Jack Beers	26	Scene around & inside TSBD
22	PB	Jack Beers	27	Scene around & inside TSBD
23	PB	Jack Beers	28	Scene around & inside TSBD

Photo #	Type	Photographer Name	#	Seq. #	Photo Shows
24	PB	Jack Beers		29	Scene around & inside TSBD
25	PB	Jack Beers		30	Scene around & inside TSBD
26	PB	Jack Beers		31	Scene around & inside TSBD
27	PB	Jack Beers		32	Scene around & inside TSBD
28	PB	Jack Beers		33	Scene around & inside TSBD
29	PB	Wm Allen	20	1- 3	(Dallas Times Herald) 12:39 PM Decker and second official picking up JFK skull piece
30	PB	Wm Allen		1- 4	12:40 PM (Hertz clock shows) Decker and group near spot where JFK skull picked up
31	PB	Wm Allen		1- 5	12:41 PM Grassy knoll from center of plaza
32	PB	Wm Allen		1- 6	Group near foot of steps on Elm. TSBD & Dal Tex in background
33	PB	Wm Allen		1- 7	Group near foot of steps on Elm. Grassy knoll in background
34	PB	Wm Allen		1- 8	Group near foot of steps on Elm. Center of plaza in background
35	PB	Wm Allen		1-15	Cop with shotgun Dal Tex in background. Elm & Hou.
36	PB	Wm Allen		1-16	Cop with shotgun View east on Elm from Houston
37	PB	Wm Allen		1-17	(around 12:45 PM) TSBD from south of Elm on Houston
38	PB	Wm Allen		1-18	TSBD from south of Elm on Houston (closer view)
39	PB	Wm Allen		1-19	Crowd held back, corner Elm & Houston outside County Records Building
40	PB	Wm Allen		1-20	Dal Tex, cops with shotguns from corner Elm & Hou.
41	PB	Wm Allen		2- 3	Cops & crowds in front of Dal Tex fire escape. Mentesana in photo
42	PB	Wm Allen		2- 4	Cop with shotgun in front of Dal Tex
43	PB	Wm Allen		2- 5	Sixth floor window. Man measuring cartons
44	PB	Wm Allen		2- 6	Sixth floor window. Man measuring cartons
45	PB	Wm Allen		2- 7	Sixth floor window. Man measuring cartons
46	PB	Wm Allen		2- 8	Cops checking cars lined up to leave parking lot
47	PB	Wm Allen		2-14	12:55 PM Sheriff waving out of sixth floor window next to "the" window.
48	PB	Wm Allen		2-15	"Assassins" window
49	PB	Wm Allen		2-16	12:55 PM Cops with shotguns. Dal Tex in background (looks like Murray 2-15)
50	PB	Wm Allen		2-17	Larry Florer being frisked
51	PB	Wm Allen		2-18	Larry Florer close up
52	PB	Wm Allen		2-19	"Assassins" window
53	PB	Wm Allen		3- 5	1:00 PM Larry Florer in Sheriff's office
54	PB	Wm Allen		3- 6	Larry Florer in Sheriff's office
55	PB	Wm Allen		3- 7	Larry Florer in Sheriff's office
56	PB	Wm Allen		3- 8	Larry Florer in Sheriff's office
57	PB	Wm Allen		3- 9	Larry Florer in Sheriff's office
58	PB	Wm Allen		3-10	Larry Florer in Sheriff's office
59	PB	Wm Allen		3-11	TSBD from a distance
60	PB	Wm Allen		3-12	TSBD from closeup

Photo #	Type	Photographer Name	#	Seq. #	Photo Shows
61	PB	Wm Allen		3-13	Two cops in TSBD doorway
62	PB	Wm Allen		3-14	Three "tramps" from R.R. yards in front of TSBD
63	PB	Wm Allen		3-15	Three "tramps" on Houston Street
64	PB	Wm Allen		3-16	Three "tramps" being led toward sheriff's office
65	PB	Wm Allen		4- 2	Bullet mark on curb
66	PB	Wm Allen		4- 3	Bullet mark on curb
67	PB	Wm Allen		4- 4	Lt. Montgomery with bag and Lt. Johnson with bottle
68	PB	Wm Allen		4- 5	Lt. Montgomery with bag and Lt. Johnson with bottle
69	PB	Wm Allen		4- 6	Lt. Johnson with bottle and lunch sack
70	PB	Wm Allen		4- 7	Lt. Johnson with bottle and lunch sack
71	PB	Wm Allen		4-14	Boxes inside sixth floor window
72	PB	Wm Allen		4-15	Boxes inside sixth floor window
73	PB	Wm Allen		4-16	Boxes inside sixth floor window
74	PB	Wm Allen		4-17	View down Elm from sixth floor window
75	PB	Wm Allen		4-18	View down Elm from sixth floor window
76	PB	Wm Allen		4-19	View down Elm from sixth floor window
77	PB	Wm Allen		5- 1	Rear bumper of car
78	PB	Wm Allen		5- 2	Cop in front of TSBD and group
79	PB	Wm Allen		5- 3	Group in front of TSBD
80	PB	Wm Allen		5- 4	Cops in TSBD doorway
81	PB	Wm Allen		5- 5	Police cars and crowd behind TSBD (north)
82	PB	Wm Allen		5- 6	Police cars and crowd behind TSBD (north)
83	PB	Wm Allen		5- 7	Police cars and crowd behind TSBD (north)
84	PB	Wm Allen		5- 8	Negro and latin man under arrest on Elm Street
85	PB	Wm Allen		5- 9	Negro and latin man climbing in police car
86	PB	Wm Allen		5-10	Negro and latin man in police car
87	PB	Wm Allen		5-11	Lt. Day carrying rifle out of TSBD
88	PB	Wm Allen		5-12	Lt. Day carrying rifle toward Houston & Elm
89	PB	Wm Allen		5-13	Lt. Day carrying rifle toward Houston & Elm
90	PB	Wm Allen		5-14	Lt. Day carrying rifle approaching corner
91	PB	Wm Allen		5-15	Lt. Day carrying rifle crossing Houston
92	PB	Wm Allen		5-16	Lt. Day carrying rifle crossing Houston
93	PB	Wm Allen		5-17	Lt. Day carrying rifle in front of Dal Tex
94	PB	Wm Allen		5-18	Lt. Day carrying rifle in front of Dal Tex
95	PB	Wm Allen		6- 3	Two women and man leaving a house
96	PB	Wm Allen		6- 4	Two women and man getting in police car. Another photographer shows
97	PB	Wm Allen		6- 5	Two women and man getting in police car. Another photographer shows
98	PB	Wm Allen		6- 6	Two women and man in police car. Another photographer shows
99	PB	Wm Allen		6- 7	Two women and man arriving at police station
00	PB	Wm Allen		6- 8	Two women and man arriving at police station
01	PB	Wm Allen		6- 9	Two women and man in police waiting room
02	PB	Joe McAulay	21	1	(Ft. Worth Star Telegram) Man arrested in Ft. Worth near police car

Photo #	Type	Photograph Name		Seq #	Photo Shows
203	PB	Joe McAulay		2	Man near car in Ft. Worth November 22 PM
204	PB	Joe McAulay		3	Man being led away from car
205	PB	Harry Cabluck	22	1	(Ft. Worth Star Telegram) Spot where bullet hit gras:
206	PB	Harry Cabluck		2	Spot where bullet hit grass
207	PB	Harry Cabluck		3	Spot where bullet hit grass
208	PB	Harry Cabluck		4	Spot where bullet hit grass
209	PB	Harry Cabluck		5	Parkland Hospital. Many people in front
210	PB	Harry Cabluck		6	Parkland Hospital. Many people in front
211	PB	Harry Cabluck		7	Parkland Hospital. Many people in front
212	PB	Jarrold Cabluck	23	1	(Ft. Worth Star Telegram) Dealey Plaza from Helicopter late afternoon November 22
213	PB	Jarrold Cabluck		2	Helicopter view of Dealey Plaza from east of Dal Te
214	PB	Jarrold Cabluck		3	Parkland Hospital, JFK car
215	PB	Jarrold Cabluck		4	Parkland Hospital, Other cars
216	PB	Jarrold Cabluck		5	View of Railroad Tracks from TSBD
217	PB	George Smith	24	1	(Ft. Worth Star Telegram) Three men from R.R. tracks in front of TSBD under arrest
218	PB	George Smith		2	Three men from R.R. tracks in front of TSBD under arrest
219	PB	George Smith		3	Lt. Montgomery with bag
220	PB	George Smith		4	Lt. Montgomery with bag
221	PB	George Smith		5	Lt. Montgomery with bag
222	PB	George Smith		6	Lt. Montgomery with bag
223	PB	George Smith		7	N.W. corner sixth floor TSBD inside
224	PB	Wilburn Davis	25	1	(Ft. Worth Star Telegram) Photographers in camera car CAM 2 early in motorcade
225	T	Underwood	26	1	(CBS) Outside TSBD afterward
226	T	Weigman	27	1	Scene on Elm grassy knoll, TSBD doorway from CAM 1
227	T	Weigman		2	Newmans on ground Cong 1 & 2 on Elm
228	T	Darnell	28	1	Near TSBD (Channel 5 Dallas) in CAM 3
229	MB	Couch	29	1	(WFAA) From CAM 3 TSBD and Crowds on north side of Elm as car rounds corner
230	MB	Couch		2	Cop with revolver drawn south of Elm from CAM 3
231	MB	Couch		3	Weigman & Craven running to catch CAM 1 on Elm
232	MB	Couch		4	Cop trying to jump motorcycle over curb
233	MB	Couch		5	Crowd on north side Elm from grassy knoll
234	MB	Couch		6	Crowd on north side Elm from Houston & Elm
235	MB	Couch		7	Crowd on north side Elm from car on Elm
236	PB	Murray	30	1**	Blank

** James Murray used two cameras, one telefoto and one wide angle. The rolls as numbered alternate between the two cameras. Rolls 1,3 Camera 1; Rolls 2,4, etc. Camera 2. However, the individual photos do not alternate. Camera 2 was used much less frequently than 1. The photos on Rolls 2,4,6 and 8 therefore are interspersed with Rolls 1,3,5, & 7 on a more or less random basis. Only the times listed indicate the true sequence. The roll and photo numbers listed are those appearing on the actual films.

Photo #	Type	Photographer Name	Seq. #	Roll #	Approx. Time	Photo Shows
237	PB	Murray		1- 2		Blank
238	PB	Murray		1- 3	12:33	Elm & Houston & Dal Tex from in front of TSBD
239	PB	Murray		1- 4	- -	-
240	PB	Murray		1- 5	12:34	Parking Lot - North section
241	PB	Murray		1- 6	12:34	Parking Lot - South section
242	PB	Murray		1- 7	12:34	Elm St. Ext. - From west end looking east
243	PB	Murray		1- 8	12:35	Center of Plaza from knoll
244	PB	Murray		1- 9	12:35	Closeup of large group on north curb of Elm Street
245	PB	Murray		1-10	12:36	Closeup of couple on north side Elm St TSBD in background
246	PB	Murray		1-11	12:37	Long shot facing overpass from Elm & Houston
247	PB	Murray		1-12	12:38	Arcade and knoll from center of Plaza
248	PB	Murray		1-13	12:39	Police examine spot on ground. Hertz clock shows the time
249	PB	Murray		1-14	12:39	Same as 13 - South of Elm near sewer outlet. Decker lighting cigarette
250	PB	Murray		1-15	12:39	Decker picking up piece of JFK's skull
251	PB	Murray		1-16	12:39	Decker holding piece in hand
252	PB	Murray		1-17	12:40	Second sheriff touching spot on ground
253	PB	Murray		1-18	12:40	Police standing around spot on ground
254	PB	Murray		1-19	12:40	Police picking up other objects from two spots
255	PB	Murray		1-20	12:41	TSBD Plaza & knoll from Commerce St. Clock shows time.
256	PB	Murray		1-21	12:41	TSBD Plaza and knoll from Commerce St.
257	PB	Murray		1-22	12:42	Front door of TSBD from south of Elm
258	PB	Murray		1-23	12:42	Front door of TSBD from south of Elm
259	PB	Murray		1-24	12:42	Front door of TSBD. Closeup
260	PB	Murray		1-25	12:42	Front door of TSBD. Closeup
261	PB	Murray		1-26	12:43	Negro boy in police car - front of TSBD
262	PB	Murray		1-27	12:43	Front door TSBD. Closeup
263	PB	Murray		1-28	12:43	View east on Elm St. from Houston & Elm Dal Tex & County Records Building
264	PB	Murray		1-29	12:43	County records building - NW corner
265	PB	Murray		1-30	12:44	View north on Houston from south side of Elm Street
266	PB	Murray		1-31	12:44	TSBD from Houston & Main
267	PB	Murray		1-32	12:45	TSBD front and doorway from Houston & Elm
268	PB	Murray		1-33	12:45	TSBD front and doorway from Houston & Elm

Photo #	Type	Photographer Name	#	Roll #	Seq. #	Approx. Time	Photo Views
269	PB	Murray		1-34		12:45	TSBD doorway. Crowd in front
270	PB	Murray		1-35		12:45	Cop with shotgun. Dal Tex Building in background
271	PB	Murray		1-36		12:45	View north on Houston from Elm St
272	PB	Murray		2- 3		12:40	View of overpass from Elm
273	PB	Murray		2- 4		12:40	Crowd on Elm & eastern Cupola from south of Elm
274	PB	Murray		2- 5		12:42	TSBD front door
275	PB	Murray		2- 6		12:42	TSBD front door
276	PB	Murray		2- 7		12:42	TSBD front door
277	PB	Murray		2- 8		12:45	Decker being interviewed in front of TSBD
278	PB	Murray		2- 9		12:45	Decker being interviewed in front of TSBD
279	PB	Murray		2-10		12:55	Policeman on 6th floor yelling out window & pointing to 6th floor window
280	PB	Murray		2-11		12:55	Policeman on 6th floor yelling out window & pointing to 6th floor window
281	PB	Murray		2-12		12:56	Three ladies on top floor fire escape landing of Dal Tex
282	PB	Murray		2-13		12:56	Cops with shotguns in front of Dal Tex
283	PB	Murray		2-14		12:56	Cops with shotguns in front of Dal Tex
284	PB	Murray		2-15		12:56	Cops with shotguns in front of Dal Tex
285	PB	Murray		2-16		12:56	Cops with shotguns in front of Dal Tex
286	PB	Murray		2-17		1:06	Larry Florer being interviewed in Sheriffs office
287	PB	Murray		2-18		1:06	Larry Florer being interviewed in Sheriffs office
288	PB	Murray		2-19		1:06	Four men in sheriffs office
289	PB	Murray		2-20		1:06	Larry Florer
290	PB	Murray		2-21		1:06	Larry Florer
291	PB	Murray		2-22		1:06	Larry Florer
292	PB	Murray		2-23		1:08	Cops beside Dal Tex bldg - Houston Street side
293	PB	Murray		2-24		1:08	Cops beside Dal Tex bldg - Houston Street side
294	PB	Murray		2-25		1:09	(1) Group in front of Dal Tex - Closeup
295	PB	Murray		2-26		1:24	BarBQ place downtown
296	PB	Murray		2-27		1:24	BarBQ place downtown
297	PB	Murray		2-28		1:24	BarBQ place downtown
298	PB	Murray		2-29		1:30	Larry Florer in sheriffs office
299	PB	Murray		2-30		1:30	Larry Florer in sheriffs office
300	PB	Murray		3- 2		12:56	Group outside Dal Tex
301	PB	Murray		3- 3		12;56	Front of TSBD and Elm St.Ext. looking wes
302	PB	Murray		3- 4		12:57	View south on Houston from Elm
303	PB	Murray		3- 5		12:57	View south on Houston from Elm

(1) Murray went downtown to buy film

Photo #	Type	Photographer Name	#	Seq. Roll #	Approx. Time	Photo Shows
304	PB	Murray		3- 6	1:06	In Sheriffs office
305	PB	Murray		3- 7	1:06	In Sheriffs office
306	PB	Murray		3- 8	1:06	In Sheriffs office
307	PB	Murray		3- 9	1:06	In Sheriffs office
308	PB	Murray		3-10	1:06	Mary Moorman using phone in sheriffs office
309	PB	Murray		3-11	1:07	View across Plaza from Houston
310	PB	Murray		3-12	1:12	Bar on Houston St. - South of Main
311	PB	Murray		3-13	1:12	Bar on Houston St. - South of Main
312	PB	Murray		3-14	1:23	Cab driver downtown where Murray bought film
313	PB	Murray		3-15	1:30	In Sheriffs office
314	PB	Murray		4- 4		Overpass from Elm & Houston
315	PB	Murray		4- 5		Overpass from Elm & Houston
316	PB	Murray		4- 6		Overpass from Elm & Houston
317	PB	Murray		4- 7		TSBD West end - top floor
318	PB	Murray		4- 8		TSBD West end - all floors
319	PB	Murray		4- 9		Houston & Elm activity
320	PB	Murray		4-10		Houston & Elm activity
321	PB	Murray		4-11		Houston & Elm activity
322	PB	Murray		4-12		Houston & Elm activity
323	PB	Murray		4-13		Houston & Elm activity - Possible arrest
324	PB	Murray		4-14		TSBD East end - top floors
325	PB	Murray		4-15		TSBD East end - top floors
326	PB	Murray		4-16		TSBD East end - top floors
327	PB	Murray		4-17		TSBD East end - top floors - Clock shows
328	PB	Murray		4-18		TSBD East end - top floors
329	PB	Murray		4-19		TSBD East end - top floors
330	PB	Murray		4-20		TSBD East end - top floors
331	PB	Murray		4-21		TSBD East end - top floors
332	T	Atkins	31	1		Newmans on the ground
333	T	Atkins		2		Newmans on the ground
334	PB	Cancellare	32	1		Newmans on ground - Weigman, Craven, Altgens
335	PB	Cancellare		2		Newmans on ground - closeup
336	PB	Cancellare		3		Parking lot
337	PB	Cancellare		4		Plaza & Elm Street from knoll
338	PB	Stoughton	33			Not sure he took anything Cam 2
339	PB	Burrows	34	1		Camera cars on Houston St. from Cam 2
340	PB	Burrows		2		Camera cars on Houston St. from Cam 2
341	PB	Grant	35			Not sure he took anything Cam 2
342	MC	Dorman	36	1		JFK on Houston - glimpses on Elm before & after shots
343	PC	Unidentified (Foley)	37	1		TSBD on AM of Nov. 22 - 6th floor window
344	MC	Mrs. Beck	38			Not sure film exists - taken during shots

Photo #	Type	Photographer Name	Seq. #		Photo Shows
345	PB	Weaver	39	1	TSBD 6th floor window before first shot
346	PB	Powell	40		Cannot find him
347	PB	Volkland	41	1	JFK on Stemmons Freeway - back of TSBD & Parking lot
348	MC	DCA	42		10 other sequences in addition to Martin & Mentesana
349	PB	Gene Daniels	43	1***	Oswald's room - landlady & man hanging curtains November 23
350	T	T. Alyea	44	1	Houston St. outside & inside TSBD after shots
351	PB	United Press	45	1	Officers carrying "paper bag" out of TSBD
352	PC	MacCammon	46	1	Group of police interrogating an old negro outside TSBD
353	PC	MacCammon		2	Group of police interrogating an old negro outside TSBD
354	PC	MacCammon		3	Scene in Dealey Plaza
355	PC	MacCammon		4	Scene in Dealey Plaza
356	PC	MacCammon		5	Scene at Tippitt shooting
357	PC	MacCammon		6	Scene at Tippitt shooting
358	PC	MacCammon		7	Oswald in Texas Theatre just before arrest
359	PC	MacCammon		8	Oswald in Texas Theatre just after arrest
360	T	Craven CBS	47	1	Houston St. from Cam 1 before shots
361	T	Craven CBS		2	Grassy knoll area after shots
362	PB	Shulke	48	1	(Black Star)
363	PB	Herron	49	1	(Black Star)
364	PB	Hershorn	50	1	(Black Star)
365	PB	Jackson	51	1	(Times Herald)
366		Babushka Lady	52		Cannot find her. Appears in many pictures south of Elm
367		Unidentified Man	53		Appears in Muchmore 1
368	M	Unidentified Man	54		Appears in Martin 3
369		Overpass Man	55		Policeman says he saw someone on overpass taking pictures
370		Unidentified Woman	56		Brennan says he saw her taking pictures
371		Unidentified Woman	57		Appears in Altgens 1 Original negative at AP
372.		Unidentified Woman	58		Appears in Altgens 2

*** Gene Daniels, Black Star photographer, took a total of 260 black and white, 35mm still photos during the November 22-24 period. A few of these were taken the afternoon and evening of November 22 and the rest on November 23 & 24. There are scenes at Dealey Plaza, TSBD, Sheriffs office, Police station, Police press conferences, Oswald's rooming house and room, Oswald's public appearances, and views of Elm St from Dal Tex Bldg. through telescopic sight.

Photo #	Type	Photographer Name	Seq. #	Photo Shows
373	PC	Similas	59	Not sure he took anything
374		Unidentified Man	60	Appears near Altgens in Zapruder
375		Unidentified Man	61	Appears in Willis 10
376	MB	Sanderson	62	1 Outside TSBD
377		Unidentified Man	63	Appears in Murray in TSBD doorway
378		Unidentified Man	64	Appears in Murray in front of TSBD
379		Unidentified Man	65	Appears in Murray at Houston & Elm
380		Unidentified Man	66	Appears in Murray in TSBD doorway
381	PC	J. Towner	67	1 JFK rounding corner Houston & Elm
382	PC	J. Towner		2 Camera car on Elm Street
383	MC	T. Towner	68	1 JFK rounding corner Houston & Elm
384	MC	Pascall	69	1 JFK going under overpass
385	MB	A.H.L'Hoste	70	(Station WFAA TV) Several Sequences outside TSBD - From 12:40 PM - 5:00 PM
386		Unidentified Photographer	71	Standing near Altkins, appears in Zapruder

RICHARD E. SPRAGUE
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]

SENATOR ROBERT F. KENNEDY
110 EAST 45th STREET
NEW YORK, NEW YORK

December 20, 1967

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Shroder
1 - Mr. Raupach
1 - Mr. Bishop
1 - Mr. Shaneyfelt

REC-71 [illegible]-5920

Miss Polly Busselle
Office of Senator Robert F. Kennedy
United States Senate
Washington, D. C. 20510

Dear Miss Busselle:

Your communication, enclosing a letter dated December 8, 1967, to Senator Kennedy from Richard E. Sprague with enclosures, was received on December 15, 1967.

Copies of Mr. Sprague's letter and enclosures have been made, and this matter will receive appropriate attention.

Mr. Sprague's letter, his exhibits 1 and 1B, and the envelope in which they were sent to Senator Kennedy are returned herewith as requested.

Sincerely yours,
J. Edgar Hoover

MAILED 30
DEC 20 1967
COMM-FBI

Enclosures (4)

KMR:dcs
(9)

Tolson
DeLoach
Mohr
Bishop
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

67 DEC 29 1967

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO....

R. E. SPRAGUE

NOTE:

Miss Busselle furnished a letter from Richard E. Sprague dated December 8, 1967, including a list of exhibits which is a numerical listing of photographs taken during the time of the assassination. He claimed these photographs which were made by 71 photographers, totaling 386 photographs, were located because of his research. Apparently Sprague has sent previous information to Senator Kennedy regarding this information, and the purpose of his "monograph" is that someone should do a "rifle" study, tying down the types of rifles seen in various photos and comparing them to photos of Lee Harvey Oswald's rifle to see if they match. Copies of Sprague's letter and enclosures have been made and are being furnished to Dallas by separate communication. Dallas will be instructed to review the enclosures in detail to determine what photographs have previously been reviewed. In addition, Dallas will be instructed to submit recommendations as to whether efforts should be made to get photographs to determine whether they have any pertinence to the assassination investigation.

Based on information furnished, Richard E. Sprague was not identifiable in Bureau files, and it appears he is another individual who may be attempting to capitalize on the assassination.

Touche, Rose, Bailey & Smith

1 - Mr. C. D. DeLoach
1 - Mr. T. E. Bishop
1 - Mr. A. Rosen

The Attorney General

December 22, 1967

1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan
1 - Mr. W. A. Branigan
1 - Mr. R. E. Lenihan

Director, FBI

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963,
DALLAS, TEXAS

News media reported on December 21, 1967, that New Orleans District Attorney James C. Garrison has filed charges of conspiring to assassinate President Kennedy against Edgar Eugene Bradley. According to news accounts, Garrison personally was pursuing the suspect in Los Angeles and an arrest was "imminent, within the next few days."

B approx 1915

The "Washington Post" for December 21, 1967, carried an article entitled "Garrison Files New Charges." This article, which is attached, reports that Edgar Eugene Bradley of North Hollywood, California, informed representatives of the Associated Press that Garrison "is either being highly paid to do this or he's off his rocker." Bradley informed press representatives that he has worked out of his home for five years as West Coast representative of Dr. Carl McIntire, a New Jersey radio broadcaster. Bradley also told press representatives "I don't know anything about Garrison or the Kennedy affair. I have never been in New Orleans in my life except when my wife, daughter and I recently visited our son in school last March or April."

A check of our files disclosed that Edgar Eugene Bradley's name never came up in our investigation of Lee Harvey Oswald or the assassination of President John F. Kennedy. We do not know why Garrison is charging Bradley as being involved in a conspiracy to assassinate President Kennedy.

62 109060-5921

MAILED 4
DEC 22 1967
COMM-FBI

NI CITY ADD CHANGED

Tolson
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Mohr
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Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
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Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes

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DEC 26 1967

REL:as (13)

SEE NOTE PAGE THREE

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DEC 26 1967

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The Attorney General

In August, 1963, Mr. Bradley attempted to contact me but did not state the reason for such desired contact. In my absence, Mr. Bradley was contacted by Mr. William G. Simon who was then Special Agent in Charge of our Los Angeles Office. Bradley declined to discuss with Mr. Simon the reason for his desired contact with me. He did state, however, that he was 45 years of age and had served in the United States Navy. He claimed it was during such period that he became interested in communism. He also stated that after leaving the United States Navy he worked for the Lockheed Aircraft Company and the Sears, Roebuck and Company in California. He added he then became associated with Dr. Carl McIntire whom he described as a New Jersey minister who was conservative in his views and who made daily broadcasts on radio stations throughout the United States.

Our files also disclose that Edgar Eugene Bradley was active in a group called the "Loyalty to America First Committee." In September, 1963, Mr. Bradley directed a letter to me wherein he advised that his group was initiating a "Draft J. Edgar Hoover for President" movement. At the same time, I learned that Bradley and his group planned a "giant mail campaign" and also were making plans for a mass public rally. I immediately had Bradley contacted by Special Agents of our Los Angeles Office who informed Mr. Bradley that I had absolutely no political aspirations and only wished to continue in my present capacity with the Federal Bureau of Investigation as long as I am able to make a contribution and to be of service to my country. Mr. Bradley was also informed that I would appreciate it if he and his group would desist from further dissemination of their material and associating my name with any political position. At my instructions, Mr. Bradley was also informed that I desired that any money they collected for this endeavor be returned to the contributors.

A check of our files concerning Dr. Carl McIntire disclosed that Dr. McIntire is Pastor of the Bible Presbyterian Church, Collingswood, New Jersey, and is also

The Attorney General

President of the International Council of Christian Churches. He is an outspoken and bitter foe of the National Council of Churches. In the past he has been highly critical of the Revised Standard Version of the Bible and has identified himself with the extreme right-wing element in the country, particularly with respect to his frequent criticism of the National Council of Churches as being an alleged tool of the communists.

This information is also being furnished to Mrs. Mildred Stegall at the White House.

Enclosure

1 - The Deputy Attorney General (Enclosure)

1 - Mr. Edwin L. Weisl, Jr. (Enclosure)
Assistant Attorney General

1 - Mr. Fred M. Vinson, Jr. (Enclosure)
Assistant Attorney General

1 - Mr. J. Walter Yeagley (Enclosure)
Assistant Attorney General

NOTE:

Data set forth herein was summarized in memorandum Mr. W. A. Branigan to Mr. W. C. Sullivan dated 12/21/67 captioned "Assassination of President John Fitzgerald Kennedy, November 22, 1963, Dallas, Texas," prepared by REL:as.

FBI WASH DC

FBI DALLAS

101PM URGENT 12-15-67 LMB

TO DIRECTOR (62-109060) AND NEW ORLEANS (89-69)

FROM DALLAS (89-43) 2P

Mr. Tolson
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Bishop
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEXAS, NOV. TWENTYTWO, NINETEEN SIXTYTHREE, MISC. - INFO. CONCERNING. OFFICE OF ORIGIN ~~AO~~ DALLAS.

RE NEW ORLEANS TEL TO BUREAU, DEC. THIRTEEN LAST, AND DALLAS AIRTEL TO BUREAU, DEC. FOURTEEN LAST, CONCERNING ~~DA~~ DISTRICT ATTORNEY JAMES GARRISON'S ALLEGATIONS IN CONNECTION WITH ASSASSINATION PROBE.

DEPUTY SHERIFF BUDDY WALTHERS, DALLAS COUNTY ~~SO~~ SHERIFF'S OFFICE, ACCORDING TO NEWS ARTICLE APPEARING IN THE DALLAS MORNING NEWS, DEC. FOURTEEN LAST, STATED GARRISON WAS WRONG IN HIS CLAIM THAT FEDERAL AGENT FOUND FORTYFIVE CALIBER BULLET AT SCENE OF ASSASSINATION. WALTHERS IS IDENTIFIED AS THE DEPUTY SHERIFF APPEARING IN THE PHOTOGRAPH NEAR THE UNIDENTIFIED ALLEGED FEDERAL AGENT. WALTHERS IS QUOTED AS STATING " I NEVER SAW ANY BULLET. THAT'S ALL THERE IS TO IT. IF HE HAD FOUND A BULLET HE WOULD HAVE SHOUTED 'LOOK, A BULLET'". THE ARTICLE DID NOT INDICATE WHETHER WALTHERS RECOGNIZED THE UNIDENTIFIED FEDERAL AGENT.

62-109060-5922

REC-59 109

12-16-67

END PAGE ONE

18 DEC 22 1967

65 DEC 28 1967 387

MR. DELOACH FOR THE DIRECTOR

PAGE TWO

THE ARTICLE CONTINUES THAT DEPUTY SHERIFF WALTHERS ASSISTED IN THE CAPTURE OF OSWALD AT THE TEXAS THEATER.

ATTENTION OF BUREAU AND NEW ORLEANS CALLED TO PAGES THIRTY FIVE THRU FORTY ONE OF THE REPORT OF SA ROBERT P. GEMBERLING DATED JULY TWO, NINETEEN SIXTYFOUR, CAPTIONED "LEE HARVERY OSWALD, AKA., IS-R-CUBA", BUFILE ONE NAUGHT FIVE - EIGHT TWO FIVE FIVE FIVE, NEW ORLEANS FILE ONE HUNDRED - ONE SIX SIX NAUGHT ONE, WHEREIN THERE IS REFLECTED RESULTS OF INTERVIEW WITH EDDIE RAYMOND "BUDDY" WALTHERS.

NO LHM BEING SUBMITTED, UACB.

END

MXS

FBI WASH DC

CC- MR. SULLIVAN

Attached concerns recent photographs released by James Garrison, which claims show recovery of a .45 caliber slug at assassination site. Our investigation disclosed no such information.

Deputy Sheriff Buddy Walthers appears in this photograph and he said Garrison was wrong in his claim that a Federal Agent found a .45 caliber bullet.

A book, "The Red Roses of Dallas," alleged Walthers had found a fourth bullet. (The Warren Commission established three shots were fired). Dallas report referred to in the attached shows Walthers complete actions on 11-22-63, which include participation in the arrest of Oswald, the search of Mrs. Payne's home where Mrs. Oswald lived and Walthers' denial that he ever found a fourth bullet.

KMR:hw

FD-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

FBI

Date: 12/22/67

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____ (Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, DALLAS (89-43) (P)

RE: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT -
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
DALLAS, TEXAS 11/22/63
MISCELLANEOUS -
INFORMATION CONCERNING

OO - DALLAS

ReBuairtel to Dallas, 12/7/67.

Efforts to recontact Dr. KERMIT H. HUNTER for present location of his brother-in-law, Mr. FLOYD A. CHAMBERS, have been unsuccessful, inasmuch as Dr. HUNTER has been out of town, and will not return until after the Christmas holidays.

Dallas is continuing efforts to locate and interview FLOYD A. CHAMBERS, as well as (FNU) JAMISON regarding this phase of the investigation, and results will be furnished the Bureau by airtel and LHM immediately thereafter.

(3) - Bureau
2 - Dallas
JWA:jeg
(5)

REC 16 62-109060-5923

6 DEC 26 1967

C. C. - Bishop

62 JAN 2 1968

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. DeLoach	
Mr. Mohr	
Mr. Bishop	
Mr. Casper	
Mr. Callahan	
Mr. Conrad	
Mr. Felt	
Mr. Gale	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Sullivan	
Mr. Tavel	
Mr. Trotter	
Tele. Room	
Miss Holmes	
Miss Gandy	

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: 10/31/67

Attention: Crime Records Division

FROM : SAC, Cincinnati (62-0)

SUBJECT: "RAMPARTS" MAGAZINE
1255 Portland Place
Boulder, Colorado 80302
MISCELLANEOUS -
INFORMATION CONCERNING

Enclosed is an advertisement which came in the mail to SA LINCOLN J. STOKES of this office. This advertisement deals with a book called "In the Shadows of Dallas." This book would be sent with every subscription to a new magazine called "RAMPARTS." The advertisement states as follows:

> "The Case for Jim Garrison by WILLIAM W. TURNER. An ex-FBI man who has spent two years investigating the Kennedy assassination analyzes the astonishing facts of New Orleans District Attorney Jim Garrison's counter-theory to the Warren Commission. TURNER also explains why large television networds - and the FBI and CIA - are so set on discrediting Garrison. Essential reading for those interested in the assassination and the situation in New Orleans."

The Bureau is probably aware of this, but just in case this has not come to the Bureau's attention, Cincinnati is furnishing same.

2 - Bureau (Enclosure)
1 - Cincinnati

REC-42 62-109324-5924

HJM:LM
(3)

1 ENCLOSURE

ENCLOSURE ATTACHED

18 NOV 2 1967

CRIME RESEARCH

PEES. REC. UNIT

57 FEB 12 1968

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan



Please enter a trial subscription to RAMPARTS in my name at the special rate of six months for only $2.67. Also send me FREE, at once, the book checked below:

☐ A Vietnam Primer OR ☐ The Kennedy Assassination

Name

Address

City

State Zip #

☐ I prefer 12 months for $5.00 (which entitles me to both books free).

☐ Payment enclosed* ☐ Bill me

(Refunded in full, of course, if subscription cancelled

*We'll add a[illegible] issue to the subscription term you cho[illegible] saving us billing expense

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COLORADO

A TRIAL OFFER

The other editors of RAMPARTS -- Robert Scheer, Jessica Mitford, Leslie Fiedler, Conor Cruise O'Brien, Herbert Gold, Jean Lacouture, Paul Jacobs, Don Duncan, Noam Chomsky, Stan Freberg -- join with me in inviting you to share the independent opinions of RAMPARTS at the special rate of six months for only $2.67 (regularly $4.50 on newsstands).

And if you act promptly, your subscription will begin in time to catch these upcoming features in RAMPARTS: "The Psychedelic Bowery" -- how the Hippies' "summer of love" turned into a summer of violence, disease and death ... Rolf Hochhuth's controversial new play about Churchill ... the inside story of an insidious plan to force American Indians out of their tribes and into the suburbs ... the cult of Ayn Rand ... a detailed financial accounting of Lyndon Johnson's Texas holdings ... the Catholic Establishment's unexpected pull towards the Left ... the amazing story of the philosopher of smallness ... the brilliant essays of Le Monde's Jean Lacouture ... novelist Jakov Lind on New York intellectuals ... several explosive accounts of the selling-out process of American universities ... a special supplement on modern American fiction, edited by novelist Herb Gold ... special issues on The New Germany - an Old Menace; The Dulles Family; "The Liberal Establishment in America"; and "An Entire Issue on Hell." PLUS the continued, news-making reporting on Southeast Asia and the CIA that has distinguished RAMPARTS among the nation's magazines.

It is this type of stimulating publishing, done with nerve and verve, that prompted Donald Stanley, the literary editor of The San Francisco Examiner, to write of RAMPARTS: "This magazine is bursting with imagination. Its articles are usually intelligent and sparkling; its presentation is surpassed by no other national publication. One doesn't just read RAMPARTS. One digs it."

If you find RAMPARTS too candid, simply cancel your subscription within 10 days after receiving the first issue and pay nothing.

We invite you to share RAMPARTS' indignation, and enjoy its insights. A reader summed it up better than we ourselves can: "I enjoy RAMPARTS," he wrote, "because it is concerned about the REAL things that build up and tear down the world we live in." You may become angry at some things we print. We hope you'll be delighted. But we can guarantee you this: you won't be indifferent.



Sincerely

Warren Hinckle
Editor

WH:JGA

IMPORTANT EXTRA!

By subscribing now you will receive your choice of a free copy of A Vietnam Primer or In The Shadow of Dallas. Both books are described in the accompanying flyer. To get this big extra value, return the enclosed order card today.

RAMPARTS IS A MAGAZINE OF CONSCIENCE

With a philosophical impetus stemming from the Judeo-Christian ethic, RAMPARTS brings together writers and critics -- Protestants, Catholics, Jews and agnostics -- who share a common moral indigantion at the growing shapelessness of their society. Its editors and contributors are men of intense convictions. They speak out. They name names. They listen to one another.

Whether it is an American Indian documenting the continuing disgraceful treatment of his people; or a distinguished Johns Hopkins psychiatrist evaluating man's greatest curse; or a Protestant challenging Catholics to stop talking and start doing something about religious liberty; or a Jew discussing the "vanishing point" of his people's awareness of themselves as Jews -- readers of RAMPARTS become vibrantly engaged in an unspoken dialogue that sets off quiet explosions along the dark runways of the mind.

> "It is my fervent hope,"wrote reader Ed LaRue, "that your noble experiment will prosper and so take its place among other worthy indices of a true spiritual awakening among human beings, today, to the urgent need of 'being human.'"

PROVOCATIVE AND CIVILIZED COVERAGE OF THE ARTS

The editors of RAMPARTS are uniquely appreciative of the wide range of interests of the literate person. RAMPARTS' pages are colored with the patina of the arts -- and extraordinary fragments of insight into human nature. Here is a sampling of recent RAMPARTS coverage of literature, music, art, theatre, history, cinema and American manners: a historical account of Thoreau as the father figure of the anti-Vietnam war demonstrations ... the advance text of Peter Ustinov's new play, "The Unknown Soldier and his Wife" ... a close-up of Yevtushenko at Berkeley ...Paul Goodman on 1984 ... Thomas Merton's meditation on Adolf Eichmann .. adman Howard Gossage's account of how to understand Marshall McLuhan ... Paul Krassner on the underground press ... exclusive interviews with B. Traven, the mysterious novelist who "never talks to anyone."

Fiction in RAMPARTS is of an essentially provocative nature; poetry in RAMPARTS is first rate -- RAMPARTS has printed works by Lawrence Ferlinghetti, Allen Tate, Brother Antoninus, John Berryman, Allen Ginsberg and Jorge Luis Borges. RAMPARTS each month has a beautifully printed, full-color art section, presenting material ranging from avant-garde Czechoslovak film posters to Haitian primitive paintings.

RAMPARTS' characteristic independent opinions embrace the world of literature too. Critic Maxwell Geismar had this to say about Saul Bellow's highly acclaimed Herzog:

> "I regard the reception of this book as the greatest literary scandal of the year. All I can do to console myself is to remember that Mary McCarthy's The Group had the same reception, and both of these novels, I think, are complete sellouts, and both of these writers by now, are completely commercial and corrupt."

But the editors soon found that the walls of separation between men are not confined to the inadequacies of organized religion. All the forces that make up the Establishment -- big government, big business, big labor, obsequity in literature, the reactionary in art, professional bureaucrats -- became, in the pages of RAMPARTS, subjects for unorthodox reporting and unabashedly stimulating articles.

RAMPARTS refuses to accept the traditional way of looking at issues. This fresh approach to magazine journalism is why, for example, RAMPARTS' editors told the story of Selma as a Civil War battle -- complete with battle maps, military organization charts and an intriguing moral: the Civil War isn't over, yet. And why RAMPARTS can calmly delineate the history of enmity of Arab for Jew, boldly discuss some blemishes in the legend of Dr. Tom Dooley, point out the social "menace" of Barbie dolls, or challenge physicians to think of their patients before their pocketbooks.

> "I only wish that more magazines had the guts RAMPARTS possesses," writes (Mrs.) Bette L.Stern of Los Angeles.

RAMPARTS IS A MAGAZINE OF CONTROVERSY

The Huntley Brinkley program has called RAMPARTS "the most controversial magazine since Mencken's American Mercury." That assessment was made because RAMPARTS is not only on top of the news -- it consistently makes news. When RAMPARTS speaks out, people listen. RAMPARTS' disclosure that the CIA used Michigan State University as a cover for setting up the dictatorial Diem regime in South Vietnam prompted a national controversy over the role of universities in the nation's cold war policies.

RAMPARTS editors are not inclined to give up. Their continuing concern over the moral double-bookkeeping evident in America's "secret government" expressed itself again last spring when RAMPARTS exposed the CIA's infiltration of the National Student Association -- a story so big that it was on the front page of the New York Times for thirteen days and prompted President Johnson to convene a high-level inquiry panel into the affairs of the CIA.

RAMPARTS readers expect -- and get -- this type of dramatic results. Just one month after RAMPARTS published its carefully documented estimate of the shocking number of Vietnamese children who have become casualities of American napalm, the Pentagon announced that a program to build hospitals for injured Vietnamese civilians had been pushed ahead by two years. And when former American economist Andreas Papandreou remained imprisoned by the Greek junta, RAMPARTS sent an editor to Athens who returned to the United States with the junta's two star witnesses against Papandreou -- who immediately announced, in RAMPARTS, that their testimony was perjured and Papandreou was being framed.

This sort of energetic journalism gets RAMPARTS into more than its share of battles -- but that is what an independent, fighting press in America is supposed to be all about. RAMPARTS readers find themselves right in the middle of campaigns against corruption, against racism, against closed-circuit mentalities -- which make for exciting reading rarely found in American periodicals. Wrote Robert R. Kirsch, the book editor of the Los Angeles Times:

> "Considering some of the pressures which have been exerted to keep RAMPARTS off the newsstands, it takes no little courage and concern to read it here in Southern California."

Ramparts

San Francisco California

The American eagle has grown a blindfold ...



... a blindfold woven of the veils of prejudice, ignorance and indifference that alienate man from man.

Our society basks comfortably in the dull gray glow of the television set; it is losing its commitment to <u>care</u>. But like the weather, nobody does anything about it.

RAMPARTS is the new exciting monthly magazine that <u>is</u> doing something about it. And expresses its concern in a fiercely independent, refreshing fashion that has in turn alarmed, outraged and delighted readers across the country.

RAMPARTS probes, analyzes, <u>dissects</u> -- with often stunning candor -- those elements of society that tend to artificially separate men. Ghettos are ghettos, whether they be economic, social, political, cultural or religious. RAMPARTS is dedicated to breaking down those walls, and to building up the things that unite men -- literature, the arts, philosophy, the power of ideas that raise the mind and unfreeze the heart.

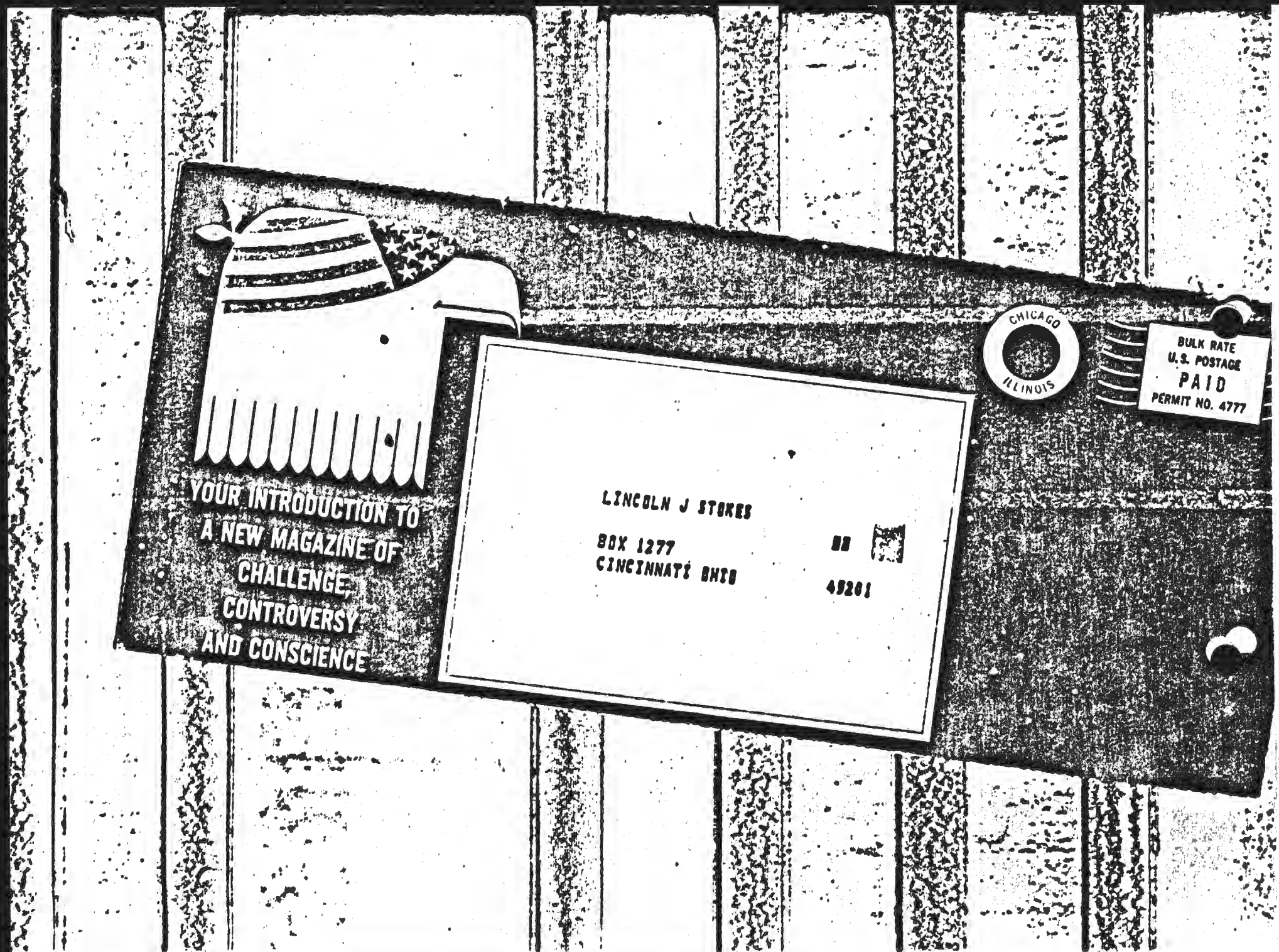
RAMPARTS takes no doctrinaire positions. It points out alternatives. It exposes hypocrisy. It dares to ask <u>why</u>.

<u>RAMPARTS IS A MAGAZINE OF CHALLENGE</u>

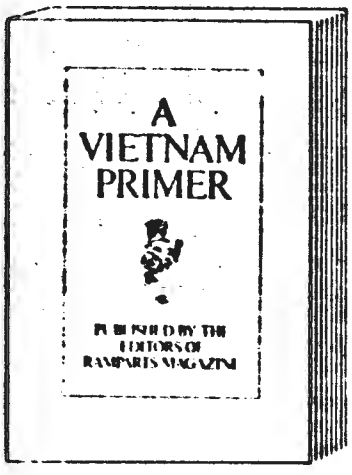
It began with a challenge to the hierarchy of the Roman Catholic Church in America:

> "Get off the ball. You preach social justice and love for fellow men. But on racism, on poverty, on nuclear war, the Catholic Church stays comfortably silent, does little. You just don't want to rock the boat."

That challenge was issued by Catholic laymen who founded RAMPARTS as a needed gadfly for "ghetto Catholicism." But the editors of RAMPARTS soon found that all ghettos were not the exclusive property of the Church of Rome. Protestants and Jews lived the same short-sighted lives. So Jews like critic Leslie Fiedler and philosopher Abraham Heschel came into the pages of RAMPARTS. And Protestants like Robert McAfee Brown, professor of religion at Stanford University. The insulated positions of all churches became subject to challenge - along with some of the more comforting shibboleths of our society.


YOUR INTRODUCTION TO
A NEW MAGAZINE OF
CHALLENGE,
CONTROVERSY
AND CONSCIENCE
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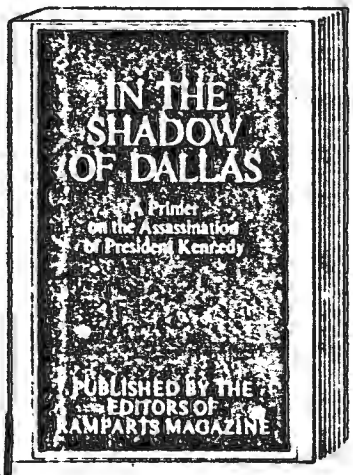
The full story, the real story of the Vietnam war—from start to ???

Month after month RAMPARTS has revealed new behind-the-scenes information about the Vietnam war—the true, stranger-than-fiction way the U.S. got involved, the steps that escalated the war, the attitudes of political and military leaders, the prospects and alternatives for the future. These articles have created comments and controversy everywhere, and have affected Washington policy-making.

The best of these articles have been gathered together in a newly revised and expanded edition of *A Vietnam Primer*. The book will give you new knowledge and a new perspective on the most difficult moral, political and military problem of our time.

Contents include:

"*Hang Down Your Head Tom Dooley*" by Robert Scheer
"*The Vietnam Lobby*" by Robert Scheer & Warren Hinckle
"*This Isn't Munich. It's Spain*" by Bernard Fall
"*The Whole Thing Was a Lie!*" by Donald Duncan
"*Pacification in Vietnam*" by David Welsh
"*MSU: The University on the Make*" by Warren Hinckle et al
"*The Winner's War*" by Robert Scheer
"*The Fire This Time*" by Noam Chomsky
"*America's Night of the Generals*" by Marcus Raskin



The continuing story of the search for the truth about what happened in Dallas

From the pages of RAMPARTS—a newly-revised 96-page collection of exclusive articles on the assassination and its aftermath. Contents:

The Case for Jim Garrison by William W. Turner. An ex-FBI man who has spent two years investigating the Kennedy assassination analyzes the astonishing facts of New Orleans District Attorney Jim Garrison's counter-theory to the Warren Commission. Turner also explains why large television networks—and the FBI and CIA—are so set on discrediting Garrison. Essential reading for those interested in the assassination and the situation in New Orleans.

[illegible] of Dallas by David Welsh. The story of a Texas editor's brave search for the truth about the assassination, and of the incredible network of circumstances and intrigue he uncovered, including mysterious deaths of ten persons connected with the tragedy. Also: editor Penn Jones Jr.'s blistering editorials just as he published them in The Midlothian Mirror; their original publication in RAMPARTS last year was front page news across the country.

The Case for Three Assassins, by David Lifton and David Welsh. A counter-theory to the Warren Commission's explanation. Required reading for anyone who wants to understand the controversy.

Check your bonus book choice on the enclosed order card.
Double Bonus: Both books *free* if you subscribe to RAMPARTS for one full year at $5.00.

Ramparts *1255 Portland Place, Boulder, Colorado 80302*

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson
DeLoach
Mohr
Bishop
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO : Mr. Bishop

DATE: 11-6-67

FROM : M. A. Jones

SUBJECT: "IN THE SHADOW OF DALLAS:
A PRIMER ON THE ASSASSINATION
OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY"
PUBLISHED BY "RAMPARTS" MAGAZINE

By letter dated 10-31-67, the Cincinnati Office forwarded an advertisement sent by "Ramparts" magazine, 1255 Portland Place, Boulder, Colorado, as a subscription gimmick. As an inducement to subscribe to "Ramparts," the potential customer is offered either a copy of captioned book or one called "A Vietnam Primer" also published by "Ramparts" magazine, as a bonus to a six-months subscription or is given both these books if he subscribes for a full year. "In the Shadow of Dallas" is described as a "newly-revised...collection of exclusive articles on the assassination and its aftermath" taken from "the pages of Ramparts." Among the articles is one entitled "The Case for Jim Garrison" by William W. Turner, which purports to analyze the facts of New Orleans District Attorney Garrison's investigation and which purports to explain, "Why large television networks--and the FBI and CIA--are so set on discrediting Garrison."

INFORMATION IN BUFILES:

"Ramparts" magazine and William W. Turner are, of course, well known to the Bureau. Bufiles contain no reference to "In the Shadow of Dallas" nor can any reference therein be found to "The Case for Jim Garrison." Apparently this bonus-book (96 pages in length) is merely a reprint of articles which previously were carried in "Ramparts" magazine. It would also appear that "The Case for Jim Garrison" may be, at least in large part, a synthesis of such articles as "The Plot Thickens," "The Inquest," and "The Press Versus Garrison," which appeared respectively in the April, June, and September, 1967, issues of "Ramparts," all of which have come to our attention. Turner's latest effort in this direction, "The Press Versus Garrision," is typical. It hints darkly of a great conspiracy and a "massive propaganda barrage" by

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Bishop
1 - Mr. Sullivan

REC-42 5925

DEC 27 1967

TDH:jar (7)

CONTINUED - OVER

the large television networks and 'the press at large." In conduding this article Turner writes "Such tactics smack of desperation--and indicate there is much to hide."

OBSERVATIONS:

While "In the Shadow of Dallas" will doubtless contain nothing new in regard to the assassination controversy, it is felt that for reference purposes a copy of "In the Shadow of Dallas" would be a useful addition to the Bureau Library.

RECOMMENDATION:

That, if approved, Crime Records will attempt to discreetly obtain a copy of "In the Shadow of Dallas" for reference purposes and review.

November 29, 1967

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover,
Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

Enclosed is a copy of a letter to Senator Kennedy from William Quinman Wolfson, M. D., 3000 Seminole, Detroit, Michigan 48214.

Doctor Wolfson sent a letter to Senator Kennedy several years ago, and was interviewed by the Federal Bureau of Investigation at that time.

This letter does not contain any direct threat but I am sending it for the information of the Bureau in view of the fact that your agency is specifically mentioned.

Sincerely,

Joseph F. Dolan
Administrative Assistant

1 ENCLOSURE

cX-113
REC-20

5926

NOT RECORDED
199 DEC 19 1967

ORIGINAL FILED IN

62 DEC 28 1967

[illegible] Oswald to kill Bobby and the Kennedy [illegible]
[illegible] Cuba. Even if it were possible
to [illegible] Oswald, who is [illegible]
[illegible] Oswald's [illegible]
[illegible] Bobby. [illegible]
[illegible] Oswald's [illegible]
[illegible] Thank you for your courtesy in writing me about Bobby, Dolan, and for taking it personally an impossibility to protect Bobby from a second attempt, you great old Confederate s.o.b. Boy, if it wants to stay alive, in my opinion [illegible] to confess publicly the [illegible] Dolan's testimony but to see that the [illegible] in the family does so, too.

I have given the date of the next assassination attempt to Richard Cardinal Cushing. He will give it to Bobby when Bobby and Ted appear personally to present [illegible] they will marvel by their skill. They will not die. If they do, regardless of the date, they have less than an even money chance of landing safely. O.S.A. [illegible] people to sabotage Robert Stevenson's [illegible] people in Honolulu in another accident to get a num. [illegible] bystanders dead as [illegible] to O.S.A. It is [illegible] to Bobby that in '60, in the three states of Iowa [illegible] the eligible voters could vote, and in all [illegible] of the U.S.A. an average 36% of eligible voters could vote. Great civil rights man. Or did you assume that when Stevenson gave us separate information on the assassination [illegible] to point out the Confederate involvement of Jack, Bobby, and Ted?

[illegible] picking up, Dolan. Bobby, Ted, and Dolan have [illegible] political careers in Washington. We have [illegible] in the Kennedy family. Besides which, we [illegible] Bobby. Ted and you admit shy to be a [illegible] interest [illegible] something decidedly dishonest. When you did [illegible] with the [illegible] politics in Arkansas, it was to [illegible] Dolan's then Bobby was a competition for the [illegible] job and would not get one, so naturally [illegible] Recently, Bobby wanted Russell for death by FBI just as Warren is wanted for the same reason.

FBI will brief this letter. We are aware they have been [illegible] to prevent the next assassination attempt to succeed and have so [illegible] the Cardinal. I will [illegible] the [illegible] Bobby. Lee

6-10-5126

ENCLOSURE

Hon. Joseph P. Kennedy
Senator Robert F. Kennedy
Senate Office Building
Washington 25, D.C.

ENCLOSURE

EXAMINE EVIDENCE CAREFULLY
TO SECURE KNOWLEDGE OF THE FACTS
SO THAT IS POSSIBLE FOR YOU
SERVING AS AN IMPARTIAL
JUROR

FBI - 5926

ENCLOSURE

FD-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

FBI

Date: 12/18/67

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL (Priority)

Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Bishop
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, NEW ORLEANS (89-69)(P)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEXAS, NOVEMBER ~~22~~ 29, 1963
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING
(OO: DALLAS)

Enclosed for the Bureau are six copies of a LHM relative to captioned matter and one copy for Dallas.

Confidential source utilized in attached LHM is [redacted] who furnished the information to SA ROBERT J. HEIBEL.

A copy of this LHM is being furnished to Secret Service, New Orleans.

(3) - Bureau (Encs 6)(RM)
1 - Dallas (89-43)(Enc 1)(Info)(RM)
2 - New Orleans
RJH:jpb
(6)

cancelled + LHM
in 5732

1 ENCLOSURE

REC-9 62-109060-5927

DEC 20 1967

Memo to C.D. Conrad 12/20 RJH

C. C. - Bishop

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

62 JAN 8 1968

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

New Orleans, Louisiana
December 18, 1967

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
DALLAS, TEXAS, NOVEMBER
22 ~~29~~, 1963

On December 15, 1967, a source who has furnished reliable information in the past advised as follows:

Mark Lane, author of "Rush to Judgment," spoke to a packed auditorium (Mc Allister Hall), Tulane University, on the evening of December 4, 1967.

In essence, Lane directly stated that Lyndon Johnson had all to gain with the removal of President Kennedy from the scene. He stated that the Warren Commission Report was a fraud and Secret Service and the FBI have concealed evidence which would prove the Warren Commission was a fraud.

For example, he showed an issue of Life Magazine, the cover of which portrayed Lee Harvey Oswald, standing with the alleged assassination weapon. Lane stated that with the knowledge of and under the direction of the Assistant Director of the FBI, this photograph was "doctored" and was not authentic. Lane, in order to give credence to this hypothesis, stated that the photographer was never identified. Lane indicated the FBI had taken pictures from atop their building in Washington and superimposed shadows on subject's photograph for authenticity. In making an evaluation of J. Edgar Hoover, he simply stated that Hoover's "Masters of Deceit" was obviously his biography.

He then went into a long diatribate in connection with the licentiousness and incompetency of the Secret Service. He stated that 80 per cent of their working hours was spent

COPIES DESTROYED
21 JAN 12 1973

62-109060-5927

ENCLOSURE

in drinking beer, and in order to give credence to this statement, he told the audience that their brand was Budweiser. In commenting on the recent statements by a former member of the Secret Service, a Mr. Bolden, and to further discredit the Secret Service, Lane indicated that Bolden was frequently referred to by his peers in front of him as "nigger."

Lane emphasized over and over again that with the aid of the Secret Service and the FBI, Lyndon Johnson was knowingly and wittingly withholding pertinent evidence in regard to the assassination for his own gain.

During the question and answer period that followed, a member of the audience questioned Lane as to the identity of the Assistant Director of the FBI mentioned above. He replied with the name Deloach.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATION SECTION

DEC 1 1967

TELETYPE

Mr. Mohr
Mr. Bishop
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Mr. Holmes
Miss Gandy

FBI WASH DC

1:31 AM URGENT 12-21-67 CJP

TO: DIRECTOR (62-109060), DALLAS (89-43), AND LOS ANGELES

FROM: SAC, NEW ORLEANS (89-69)

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEXAS, NOVEMBER TWENTYTWO, NINETEEN SIXTYTHREE; MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION CONCERNING.

RE NEW ORLS TELETYPE TWELVE, TWENTY, SIXTYSEVEN.

ALEC GIFFORD, NEWSCASTER, WVUE-TV, ON THE ELEVEN O'CLOCK PM NEWS ON TWELVE, TWENTY, LAST IDENTIFIED INDIVIDUAL FOR WHOM ARREST WARRANT ISSUED BY DISTRICT ATTORNEY' JAMES GARRISON'S OFFICE AS EDGAR EUGENE BRANTLEY RATHER THAN EDGAR EUGENE BRADLEY AS PREVIOUSLY REPORTED IN REFERENCED TELETYPE. NEWS CAST STATED BRANTLEY LOCATED HOLLYWOOD, CALIFORNIA AND TELEPHONE INTERVIEW WITH BRANTLEY REPORTED ON NEWSCAST.

NO INFORMATION CONTAINED IN FILES OF NEW ORLEANS OFFICE ON BRANTLEY. LOS ANGELES FURNISH BUREAU, DALLAS, AND NEW ORLEANS ANY INFORMATION IN FILES CONCERNING BRANTLEY.

EX-103

62 109060-5928

REC 18

END

CORRECTION: TIME OF THIS TEL IS 12:31 AM NEW ORLS TIME.

DEC 22 1967

END

BJM

Not true. Bradley was arrested!

COPIES DESTROYED

21 JAN 12 1973

FBI WASH DC

XP

5 JAN 3 1968

5/cl

FBI

Date: 12/19/67

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____ (Priority)

Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Bishop
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, DALLAS (89-43) (P)

RE: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
DALLAS, TEXAS, 11/22/63
MISCELLANEOUS -
INFORMATION CONCERNING

OO - DALLAS

Re Dallas airtel to Bureau, 12/15/67; New Orleans airtel to Bureau, 12/14/67; Dallas teletype to Bureau and New Orleans, 12/15/67; Dallas airtel to Bureau, 12/14/67; Bureau telephone call to Dallas, 12/14/67; and New Orleans teletype to Bureau and Dallas, 12/13/67.

Referenced communications deal with recent revelations by District Attorney JAMES GARRISON, of New Orleans, concerning his allegations that a .45 caliber bullet killed President KENNEDY, and that a "Federal Agent" was depicted in a photograph picking up such a bullet in the vicinity of Texas School Book Depository shortly after the assassination, and that information about such a bullet had been concealed by the Federal Government.

Referenced New Orleans airtel of 12/14/67 and Bureau instructions in referenced Bureau telephone call requested that a canvass of Agents who participated in the assassination investigation be made to determine if an identification could be made of the alleged "Federal Agent."

C. C. Bishop

A number of Agents who participated in the assassination investigation have reviewed the above-described photograph without effecting an identification.

EX 109

62-109060-5929

3 - Bureau
2 - New Orleans (89-69)
2 - Dallas
RPG:jeg
(7)

REC-21

18 DEC 20 1967

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M _____
Special Agent in Charge

2 DEC 28 1967

SA ROBERT P. GEMBERLING, who was coordinator of the assassination investigation cannot effect an identification.

On 12/15/67, SAC FORREST V. SORRELS, U. S. Secret Service, Dallas, voluntarily commented to SA GEMBERLING, while being contacted on another matter, that he did not know such individual in the photograph and that such individual was definitely not a Secret Service Agent.

It should be noted that Deputy Sheriff EDDIE RAYMOND "BUDDY" WALTHERS, of the Dallas County SO, is reflected in this same photograph and has been interviewed by news media, as set forth in Dallas teletype to Bureau and New Orleans dated 12/15/67, but no specific mention is made as to whether WALTHERS could identify the alleged "Federal Agent."

No contact will be had with WALTHERS concerning the identity of this individual, UACB.

GENERAL INVESTIGATIVE DIVISION

/20/67

Attached concerns revelations made by Jim Garrison in connection with the alleged recovery of a .45 caliber slug at the assassination site.

Since this matter concerns Jim Garrison's theories and revelations concerning the assassination, no further interviews are being conducted.

KMR: mpd

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson
DeLoach
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan

DATE: December 26, 1967

FROM : W. A. Branigan

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. J. P. Mohr
1 - Mr. N. P. Callahan
1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan
1 - Mr. W. A. Branigan
1 - Mr. R. E. Lenihan

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN F. KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963,
DALLAS, TEXAS

At 10:20 a.m. on December 26, 1967, Special Agent Ernest Wall of the New Orleans Office called to advise that through a newspaper source they learned that District Attorney James Garrison was going to hold a major press conference scheduled for 11 a.m. 12/26/67 at the Monteleone Hotel. Mr. Wall advised that former Special Agent William Turner and the publisher of "Ramparts" magazine would appear at the press conference.

The Bureau was previously advised by the New York Office of the proposed press conference by District Attorney Garrison. Former Special Agent Turner has, in the past, written articles concerning the assassination which have appeared in "Ramparts" magazine.

ACTION:

None. New Orleans advised that they would furnish the Bureau with any further information coming to their attention or which would appear in news media in that area.

5930

REC-69

WAB:slc
(7)

3 DEC 28 1967

PERS. REC. UNIT

67 JAN 3 1968

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

DEC 21 1967

TELETYPE

FBI WASH DC

A11-33M URGENT 12-21-67 MMW

TO DIRECTOR 62-109060 AND DALLAS 89-69

FROM NEW ORLEANS 89-69

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEXAS, NOV. TWENTYTWO, SIXTYTHREE, MISCELLANEOUS - INFO CONCERNING, OO: DALLAS.

RE NEW ORLEANS TEL DEC. TWENTY LAST.

NEW ORLEANS TIMES-PICAYUNE IN ITS ISSUE OF DEC. TWENTYONE INSTANT REPORTED THAT EDGAR EUGENE BRADLEY WAS CHARGED WITH WILFULLY AND UNLAWFULLY CONSPIRING WITH OTHERS TO MURDER JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY BETWEEN AUG. ONE AND NOV. TWENTYTWO, THE DAY OF THE ASSASSINATION. THE ARTICLE REPORTED THAT THE CHARGE CARRYING A RECOMMENDED BOND OF TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS WAS FILED SHORTLY BEFORE FOUR PM ON WEDNESDAY IN CRIMINAL DISTRICT COURT BY ASSISTANT DA JAMES L. ALCOCK, WHO WAS ACCOMPANIED BY ASSISTANT DA RICHARD V. BURNES. ACCORDING TO THE ARTICLE WHEN ASKED WHETHER BRADLEY WAS IN NEW ORLEANS ALCOCK REPLIED, "WE KNOW WHERE HE IS. HE IS NOT IN NEW ORLEANS AND HE IS NOT FROM NEW

REC-73 62-109060-5931

END PAGE ONE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Bishop
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

Brent
Bradley
Richard
Burnes
Alcock

Mem Branigan to Sullivan
12/21/67 - Ltr to W-H.

MR. DELOACH FOR THE DIRECTOR

DEC 1967

ORLEANS." ALCOCK REFUSED TO DISCUSS BRADLEY'S BACKGROUND AND TO GIVE ANY FURTHER DETAILS ON THE SUSPECT. THE ARTICLE REPORTED THAT BRADLEY WAS CHARGED BY A DIRECT BILL OF INFORMATION AND MAY NOT HAVE BEEN IN THE STATE AT THE TIME.

THE ARTICLE REPORTED THAT THE NEW YORK TIMES IDENTIFIED BRADLEY AS LIVING IN NORTH HOLLYWOOD, CALIF. AND AS BEING THE WEST COAST REPRESENTATIVE FOR A DR. CARL MC INTIRE, A RIGHT WING EVANGELIST WHO LIVES IN NEW JERSEY. THE ARTICLE REPORTED THAT BRADLEY, REACHED BY TELEPHONE AT HIS HOME IN NOPTH HOLLYWOOD, CALIF. BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS, DENIED ANY KNOWNEDGE OF THE ASSASSINATION OR OF GARRISON'S INVESTIGATION. THE ARTICLE QUOTED BRADLEY AS SAYING, "THIS MAN IS EITHER BEING HIGHLY PAID TO DO THIS, OR HE IS OFF HIS ROCKER." THE ARTICLE STATED THAT THE FORTYNINE YEAR OLD BRADLEY SAID HE HAS WORKED OUT OF HIS HOME FOR FIVE YEARS AS WEST COAST REPRESENTATIVE OF DR. CARL MC INTIRE, A NEW JERSEY RADIO BROADCASTER.

END PAGE TWO

NO 89-69-

ACCORDING TO THE ARTICLE BRADLEY ACKNOWLEDGED THAT MC INTIRE HAS BEEN DESCRIBED AS A RIGHT WING BROADCASTER BUT SAID HE, BRADLEY, WAS NEITHER A RIGHT WING EXTREMIST OR A LEFT WING EXTREMIST, THAT HE DID NOT BELONG TO A THING AND DOES NOT KNOW ANYTHING ABOUT GARRISON OR THE KENNEDY AFFAIR. BRADLEY ALSO DENIED THAT HE HAD EVEN BEEN IN NEW ORLEANS EXCEPT WHEN HE, HIS WIFE AND DAUGHTER RECENTLY VISITED HIS SON IN SCHOOL LAST MARCH OR APRIL WHEN THEY JUST DROVE THROUGH NEW ORLEANS.

THE ARTICLE ALSO REPORTED THAT BRADLEY SAID HE MOVED TO CALIF. IN NINETEEN THIRTYSIX AFTER GETTING OUT OF THE NAVY, AND DURING WORLD WAR TWO HE HAD A SPECIAL ASSIGNMENT FOR THE NAVY BUT DECLINED TO ELABORATE ON THIS ASSIGNMENT.

THE ARTICLE QUOTED WILLIAM GURVICH, A PRIVATE INVESTIGATOR WHO WAS FORMERLY GARRISON'S CHIEF AIDE IN THE KENNEDY DEATH PROBE, AS SAYING THAT HE DID NOT REMEMBER EVEN HEARING BRADLEY'S NAME. NO LHM BEING SUBMITTED.

END

ELR

FBI WASH DC

CC- MR. SULLIVAN

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

REC-75

1 - Mr. C. D. DeLoach
1 - Mr. T. E. Bishop
1 - Mr. A. Rosen

Tolson
DeLoach
Mohr
Bishop
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan

DATE: December 21, 1967

1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan
1 - Mr. W. A. Branigan
1 - Mr. R. E. Lenihan

FROM : Mr. W. A. Branigan

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963,
DALLAS, TEXAS

News media 12/21/67 reported that New Orleans District Attorney James C. Garrison has filed charges against Edgar Eugene Bradley in connection with the assassination of President John F. Kennedy. Newspaper accounts report Garrison was personally pursuing "the suspect" in Los Angeles and that an arrest was "imminent, within the next few days."

The "Washington Post" for 12/21/67 reported a contact by news media of Edgar Eugene Bradley, North Hollywood, California. Bradley informed the press that Garrison "is either being highly paid to do this or he's off his rocker." Bradley identified himself as the West Coast representative of Dr. Carl McIntire, a New Jersey radio broadcaster. Bradley told newsmen that "I'm neither a right-wing extremist or a left-wing extremist, I don't belong to a thing and I don't know anything about Garrison or the Kennedy affair. I have never been in New Orleans in my life except when my wife, daughter and I recently visited our son in school last March or April," when "we just drove through." (News clipping attached)

A check of our files disclosed that Edgar Eugene Bradley's name never came up in our investigation of Lee Harvey Oswald or the assassination of President John F. Kennedy. We do not know why Garrison is charging Bradley as being involved in a conspiracy to assassinate President Kennedy.

A check of Bureau files disclosed Edgar Eugene Bradley attempted to contact the Director in August, 1963. As a result of such attempted contact, Bradley was contacted by Mr. William G. Simon who was then Special Agent in Charge of the Los Angeles Office. Bradley identified himself to Simon as being 45 years old. He stated he had served in the United States Navy and that he had become very interested in communism at that time. 59 32

Enclosure

62-109060
REL:as
(7)

SI 117 REC-75

ENCLOSURE

XEROX
DEC 28 1967

1 JAN 5 1968

CONTINUED - OVER

NOTATIONS HEREIN ACCOUNT FOR ACCESS AND/OR DELIVERY OF THIS DOCUMENT TO SENATE SELECT COMMITTEE (SSC) AND/OR HOUSE SELECT COMMITTEE (HSC) ON INTELLIGENCE ACTIVITIES.

1. NOTE: FOR ANY [illegible] WHICH ACCESS AND/OR DELIVERY WAS MADE MAY BE DIFFERENT THAN AS REPRESENTED BY THIS DOCUMENT. IN THE CERTAIN EXCEPTIONS MAY HAVE BEEN MADE FOR ACCESS/DELIVERY FORM. SEE BUFILE 62-116395 (SSC), 62-116414 (HSC).

SSC [illegible] DATE [illegible] ACC. [illegible] DEL. [illegible]

HSC [illegible] DATE 2/27/76 ACC. [illegible] DEL. [illegible]

MISC: DOCUMENTS FURNISHED TO SSC RE MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR. WERE ALSO FURNISHED TO ESTATE OF KING THROUGH THE DEPT. AS INDICATED BELOW. FOR FURTHER DOCUMENT DENOTING DELIVERY TO DEPT., SEE BUFILE 100-106670 FOR FOREIGN VISITS FURNISHED.

[illegible] TO DEPT.

REC-D BISHOP

DEC 22 7 43 PM '75

REC'D SULLIVAN

DEC 21 12 44 PM '67

REC'D DE LOACH

DEC 21 11 51 AM '67

REC'D SULLIVAN

FBI

DEC 17 5 53 PM '67

REC'D [illegible]

FBI

Back of pg 1 Serial 5932

He claimed after leaving the United States Navy he worked for Lockheed Aircraft as a technical representative, later served as sales manager for a Sears and Roebuck store in the San Fernando Valley and then operated a moving and storage business. Bradley informed Simon that he then became associated with Dr. Carl McIntire, a New Jersey Minister whom he claimed had daily broadcasts over 500 radio stations in the United States. Bradley informed Mr. Simon that he could not discuss with Simon the reason why he desired to have personal contact with the Director.

Bureau files further disclose that Bradley sent a letter to the Director dated 9/11/63 at which time he informed the Director that he was active in a group that desired to draft the Director as a Presidential candidate. He indicated his group had conducted a survey in 35 states and that the Director had been named as the overwhelming choice as the logical Presidential candidate.

Bureau files also disclose that Bradley was active in the "Loyalty to America First Committee" whose aim was to draft the Director for President. An article appeared in the "Valley Times Today" (California) for 8/27/63 reporting that Bradley had informed newsmen that his group had initiated a "draft J. Edgar Hoover for President" movement and that his group was a private body of citizens who were concerned over the fact that political machines appeared to be choosing Presidential candidates rather than the American people. Bradley informed newsmen that his group planned a "giant mail campaign" and also were making plans for a mass public rally.

At the Director's instructions, the Los Angeles Office contacted Bradley and a close associate, Bruce E. Nownes, and tactfully informed the two men that while the Director is honored by such well-meaning gestures of confidence in his administration of the FBI, the Director has absolutely no political aspirations and only wishes to continue in his present capacity as long as he is able to make a contribution and to be of service to his country. Bradley and Nownes were further informed that the Director could not give any encouragement to their endeavors and that he would appreciate their desisting from further dissemination of their material and associating his name with any political position. Bradley and Nownes were also told that the Director desired that any money they collected for this endeavor be returned to the contributors.

Bureau files disclose Dr. Carl McIntire has received considerable publicity in connection with his association with the International Council of Churches in the United States. Dr. McIntire has received considerable publicity in the past for his allegations that the National Council and World Council of Churches are infiltrated by the communists. He has also alleged that communist ideas are being introduced into the Federal Council of Churches of Christ through Sunday school literature. He is well known for his radio broadcasts throughout the United States.

ACTION: For information. By separate communication we are disseminating a concise summary of the data set forth above to the White House and the Attorney General.

DeLoach
Mohr
Bishop

Garrison Files New Charges



United Press International

CHARGED—New Orleans District Attorney Jim Garrison announced that Edgar E. Bradley had been charged with conspiracy to assassinate President Kennedy and Garrison released this photo, identifying the man as Bradley.

From News Dispatches

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 20 District Attorney Jim Garrison's office today filed charges of conspiring to assassinate President Kennedy against a freckle-faced man identified as Edgar Eugene Bradley.

He was the second man Garrison has charged with plotting to kill the late President.

The District Attorney's office said Garrison personally was pursuing the suspect in Los Angeles and an arrest was "imminent, within the next few days."

Garrison's office would not say where Bradley was from or his connection with the assassination. His office released a photograph showing a freckled man in his late 30s or early 40s and identified him as Bradley.

Clay L. Shaw, 54, former managing director of the New Orleans International Trade Mart, was charged early this year by Garrison with conspiring to assassinate Kennedy.

Garrison started his widely publicized investigation of the assassination last November. He has since said the Warren Commission was wrong in concluding Lee Harvey Oswald alone killed Kennedy.

Garrison has named Shaw, the late David W. Ferrie, an ex-airline pilot, and Oswald as some of the conspirators in a plot to kill Kennedy.

The Associated Press reported that William Gurvich, who was a top investigator and close confidant of Garrison until he resigned last summer saying the District Attorney "has no case," said he could not recall ever hearing the name Bradley in connection with the probe.

Bradley, reached by telephone at his home in North Hollywood, Calif., by the Associated Press, said Garrison "is either being highly paid to do this or he's off his rocker."

The 49-year-old Bradley said he has worked out of his home for five years as West Coast representative of Dr. Carl McIntire, a New Jersey radio broadcaster.

He acknowledged that McIntire "has been described as a right-wing broadcaster." Bradley said, "It seems ridiculous that any one person could do it," referring to the murder of Mr. Kennedy, adding: "I'm inclined to think others were involved."

But he said, "I'm neither a right-wing extremist or a left-wing extremist, I don't belong to a thing and I don't know anything about Garrison or the Kennedy affair."

"I have never been in New Orleans in my life except when my wife, daughter and I recently visited our son in school last March or April," Bradley said. "We just drove through."

The Washington Post
Times Herald A15
The Washington Daily News
The Evening Star (Washington)
The Sunday Star (Washington)
Daily News (New York)
Sunday News (New York)
New York Post
The New York Times
The Sun (Baltimore)
The Worker
The New Leader
The Wall Street Journal
The National Observer
People's World

Date 12/21/67

XEROX
DEC 28 1967

FBI

Date: 12-22-67

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL (Priority)

Mr. Mohr
Mr. Bishop
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC: SAN FRANCISCO (175-17) (RUC)

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEXAS, NOVEMBER 22, 1963. MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION CONCERNING

OO:DALLAS

Re San Francisco tel to Bureau, 12-21-67.

[redacted] SFPD, Intelligence Unit and Bureau of Special Services, advised on 12-21-67 that he had received a telephone call from [redacted] (PH), LAPD, Intelligence Unit at 1:30PM indicating that JIM GARRISON was to leave LA on flight 34 at 1:05PM for New Orleans but as of the time of the call the plane had been delayed in its departure. [redacted] advised he had no information to indicate that GARRISON was coming to San Francisco and he would call [redacted] as soon as he knew he left.

[redacted] called at 5:15PM and advised that [redacted] had called back about 3:30PM and indicated that GARRISON had left LA for New Orleans. [redacted] advised that he still had not received a call from LYNN LOISELL.

[redacted] called this AM and advised that he had no further information and he had not received any return call from LOISELL.

The above furnished for the information of the Bureau and interested offices, no investigation being conducted by the San Francisco Office.

(3) - Bureau
1 - New Orleans (89-69) (Info.)
1 - Dallas (89-43) (Info.)
1 - Los Angeles (Info.)
1 - San Francisco
HKM:hkm
(7) #4

62-109060 - 5933
REC-47
C C - Bishop

62 JAN 3 1968

DEC 27 1967

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

FD-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

FBI

Date: 12/21/67

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, NEW ORLEANS (89-69)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
DALLAS, TEXAS, 11/22/63
MISCELLANEOUS - INFO CONCERNING
OO: DALLAS

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are newspaper articles appearing in New Orleans newspapers concerning above captioned matter.

Enclosed for Dallas and Miami are one copy each of these newspaper articles.

ENCLOSURE

(3) - Bureau (Encl. 3)
1 - Dallas (89-43) (Encl. 3)
1 - Miami (Encl. 3)
1 - New Orleans

ECW:jab
(6)

C. C. Bishop
REC-20 62-109060-5934

DEC 23 1967

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

57 JAN 4 1968

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

TRUTH HIDDEN, GARRISON SAYS

DA Blasts U.S. Handling of JFK Death Probe

(The Associated Press)

Dist. Atty. Jim Garrison continued an attack Thursday on the federal government's handling of the probe into President John F. Kennedy's assassination, charging it had encouraged witnesses to conceal the truth.

He claimed in a statement to the news media that his own investigation had caught the "lie machine . . . not only by a revealing photograph but by a letter taken from its own records."

Garrison released a copy of a letter between two Warren Commission attorneys, Wesley J. Liebeler and Norman Redlich, written on July 22, 1964, nine months after Kennedy was shot to death in Dallas.

The district attorney's statement underlined a portion concerning Deputy Sheriff Eddie Raymond Walthers. Redlich wrote Liebeler, who was to question Walthers, suggesting that he ask him "exactly what he saw on the day of the assassination with reference to the bullet which he claims splattered on the edge of the curb on Main street."

"One time Walthers was quoted as having found a bullet, but he seems to have backed away from this position," the letter said.

Garrison has photographs in which two men in business suits and a policeman in uniform are standing on the grass at the assassination site. He said one shows a man picking up a bullet.

"Of course," Garrison's statement said Thursday, "Deputy Walthers denies that the bullet is a bullet. If he did not, he would not be deputy sheriff any longer."

Garrison said Walthers had been "reduced to the embarrassment of having to pretend that the federal official in the photographs has, in the first photograph, reached down for a piece of the President's head — and, in the second photograph, is holding a piece of the President's head firmly clutched in his hand."

"What is important is that Deputy Sheriff Walthers initially said that he did find a bullet," Garrison's statement added. "But this was before Lyndon Johnson's administration indicated the official line that it was going to be pretended that there was only one assassin . . ."

The Warren Commission concluded that Lee Harvey Oswald was the lone assassin.

"Many witnesses who have cooperated in the big lie by refusing to tell what they know about the truth have been given jobs in defense plants," Garrison claimed. "Our office has located at least one participant in the assassination of President Kennedy who now works at a military base for the United States government."

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE 10
SECTION 1
THE TIMES-PICAYUNE
NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Date: 12-15-67
Edition:
Author:
Editor:
Title: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEX. 11-22-63
Character: AFO
or
Classification: 89-
Submitting Office: W.O., LA.

☐ Being Investigated

62-109060-5934

ENCLOSURE

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Long Reaffirms Support of DA In Plot Probe

U.S. Sen. Russell B. Long, D-La., siding with District Attorney Jim Garrison, said in a public address that he belives the Warren Commission erred in naming Lee Harvey Oswald as the lone assassin of President John F. Kennedy.

Long reaffirmed his support of the DA's investigation of the probe.

"It seems to me that anyone who would read what Mr. Garrison had to say on the subject—and I've read quite a bit of it—and read how he marshalls his evidence, read the article that appeared in the Saturday Evening Post and some of the others, would just have to conclude that the Warren Report is necessarily in error," Long said.

Long was asked if he has analyzed Garrison's new theory: That the President was struck down with a .45 caliber bullet from a manhole in Dallas. "All I know about it is the very concise newspaper accounts that I read of what Mr. Garrison was supposed to have said recently," he said.

The senator referred to an article published recently by the Post, which concluded that there was more than one assassin in Dallas.

"Personally, I was very much impressed by that article which was parallel to what Mr. Garrison is saying," Long said. "I don't think I see any conflict between what the author of that article said and what Mr. Garrison is saying.

"I think Mr. Garrison is doing his duty and trying to really find out who that other person might have been—or those other persons."

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE 2
SECTION 1
STATES ITEM
RED COMET
NEW ORELANS, LA.

Date: 12-18-67
Edition:
Author:
Editor:
Title: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, DALLAS, TX 11-22-63
Character: AFO
or
Classification: 89-
Submitting Office: N.O., LA.

☐ Being Investigated

5927

SEN. LONG SIDES WITH GARRISON

Convinced Warren Commission in Error

U. S. Sen. Russell B. Long (D-La.) sided with Dist. Atty. Jim Garrison in a televised interview Sunday and said he is convinced that the Warren Commission was in error when it pegged Lee Harvey Oswald as the lone assassin of President John F. Kennedy.

"It seems to me that anyone who would read what Mr. Garrison had to say on the subject—and I've read quite a bit of it—and read how he marshalls his evidence, read the article that appeared in the Saturday Evening Post and some of the others, would just have to conclude that the Warren Report is necessarily in error," Long said.

"And if that's the case," he added, "it would seem to me that there ought to be a further effort to investigate that matter to get at the real facts, even though the trail is very cold by now."

CONCISE ACCOUNTS

Long was first asked if he had analyzed Garrison's new theory: that the President was struck down with a .45 - caliber bullet. "All I know about it is the very concise newspaper accounts that I read of what Mr. Garrison was supposed to have said recently," he answered.

"Personally, I was very much impressed by an article that appeared in the Saturday Evening Post on that issue, which was parallel to what Mr. Garrison is saying, Long said. "I don't think I see any conflict between what the author of that article said and what Mr. Garrison is saying.

"As you know, I have always felt that there was someone involved in this matter besides just Oswald," he continued. "I think Mr. Garrison is doing his duty and trying to really find out who that other person might have been — or those other persons."

NATIONAL DEBT

Discussing what President Johnson in November said was a $35 billion national debt. Long said the greater portion of that debt is money which the federal government owes itself.

"For example, about $25 billion of that national debt is bonds that are owned by the Federal Reserve, and the Federal Reserve is owned by the federal government," he said.

Long, chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, said the national debt should be considered in terms of National Income Accounts: by seeing how much money the federal government takes in and how much it spends, "then to look upon the difference as being a surplus or deficit.

"Now, on that basis, the deficit right now would be projected to be about $19 billion for this year that we're in. That will probably be reduced to a considerable extent by the President withholding funds . . . there's been some indication that he expects to save about $4 billion by not spending a lot of money which could be spent on some of the programs that are in effect."

Long maintained that the deficit and some inflation was due to the Vietnam war. "We've always had a substantial deficit while the war was on our hands," he said, adding that "this is to be expected."

(Below)

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE 12
SECTION 1
THE TIMES PICAYUNE
NEW ORLEANS, LA

Date: 12-18-67
Edition:
Author:
Editor:
Title: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEX. 11-22-63
Character: AFO
or
Classification: 89
Submitting Office: N.O., LA.
☐ Being Investigated

62-109060-5434

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATION SECTION
DEC 26 1967

FBI WASH DC

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Bishop
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

FBI NEW ORLS

120PM URGENT 12-26-67 RXB

TO DIRECTOR 62-109060 AND DALLAS 89-43

FROM NEW ORLEANS 89-69

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEXAS, NOV. TWENTYTWO, SIXTYTHREE, MISCELLANEOUS - INFO CONCERNING, OO: DALLAS.

WNNR NEWS AT TWELVE FORTYFIVE PM TODAY REPORTED THAT DA JIM GARRISON HELD A PRESS CONFERENCE TODAY IN WHICH HE SAID THAT AT LEAST FIFTEEN PERSONS WERE INVOLVED IN THE ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY. THE NEWS CONFERENCE WAS DESCRIBED BY THE NEWSCASTER AS A RAMBLING PRESS CONFERENCE. ACCORDING TO THE NEWSCASTER, GARRISON WAS CRITICAL OF THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT FOR NOT RELEASING DOCUMENTS WHICH HE SAID WERE ESSENTIAL TO HIS INVESTIGATION. THE NEWSCASTER STATED THAT GARRISON EXPRESSED CONCERN THAT THESE DOCUMENTS MAY BE CHANGED BEFORE THEY ARE RELEASED TO THE PUBLIC.

62-103 REC-32 62-109060-5935

THE NEWSCASTER REPORTED THAT GARRISON, IN CRITICIZING THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT SAID, "PRESIDENT JOHNSON KNOWS VERY WELL THAT LEE OSWALD DID NOT PULL THE TRIGGER".

DEC 27 1967

NO LHM BEING SUBMITTED.

END JAN 4 1968

SVW CC- MR. SULLIVAN

XEROX

FBI WASH DC DEC

MR. DELOACH FOR THE DIRECTOR

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATION SECTION
DEC 26 1967

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. DeLoach	
Mr. Mohr	
Mr. Bishop	
Mr. Casper	
Mr. Callahan	
Mr. Conrad	
Mr. Felt	
Mr. Gale	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Sullivan	✓
Mr. Tavel	
Mr. Trotter	
Tele. Room	
Miss Holmes	
Miss Gandy	

FBI WASH DC

FBI NEW ORLS

506PM URGENT 12/26/67 RXB

TO DIRECTOR AND DALLAS

FROM NEW ORLEANS 89-69 3P

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEXAS, NOVEMBER TWENTYTWO, SIXTYTHREE. MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION CONCERNING.

REMYTEL TODAY.

THE NEW ORLEANS STATES ITEM TONIGHT CARRIES HEADLINES "OSWALD TOLD FBI OF PLOT TO KILL JFK, SAYS DA".

PAPER CARRIES ARTICLE BY REPORTER ROSEMARY JAMES. THIS ARTICLE REFLECTS THAT DA JIM GARRISON SAID IN NEW ORLEANS TODAY THAT LEE HARVEY OSWALD, ACTING AS A FEDERAL INFORMANT, TOLD THE FBI FIVE DAYS BEFORE THE ASSASSINATION OF JOHN F. KENNEDY THAT AN ATTEMPT WOULD BE MADE ON THE PRESIDENT'S LIFE.

GARRISON, WHILE SPEAKING AT A PRESS CONFERENCE AT THE MONTELEONE HOTEL IN NEW ORLEANS, SAID HE HAS EVIDENCE THAT THOSE INVOLVED IN A CONSPIRACY TO KILL MR. KENNEDY HAD A FINAL MEETING, SUNDAY, NOVEMBER SEVENTEEN, SIXTYTHREE. THE ARTICLE QUOTES GARRISON "THAT DAY, THE FBI SENT OUT A TWX (INTERBUREAU TELEGRAM) ANNOUNCING THAT ON NOV. TWENTYTWO, AN ATTEMPT WILL BE MADE TO

REC-59 65-109060-5936
EX-108
DEC 27 1967

END PAGE ONE

1 XEROX

DEC 1967 59 JAN 4 1968

MR. DELOACH FOR THE DIRECTOR

ASSASSINATE JOHN F. KENNEDY IN DALLAS."

THE ARTICLE REFLECTS GARRISON STATED THAT OSWALD WAS EMPLOYED AS AN FBI INFORMANT AND THAT THOSE INVOLVED IN THE CONSPIRACY KNEW OSWALD WAS AN INFORMANT AND INTENDED ALL ALONG TO "MAKE HIM THE GOAT". THE ARTICLE REFLECTS THAT THE TELEGRAM CONTAINING THE ALLEGED PLOT INFORMATION "WENT TO J. EDGAR HOOVER. WHAT CAME DOWN TO THE PRESIDENT, YOU CAN JUDGE FOR YOURSELF IN THAT HE WAS ALLOWED TO RIDE WITHOUT A BUBBLE TOP IN THAT PARADE IN DALLAS."

THE ARTICLE FURTHER REFLECTS THAT GARRISON SAID THAT EDGAR EUGENE BRADLEY OF NORTH HOLLYWOOD, CALIF., WHOM HE CHARGED LAST WEEK WITH CONSPIRING TO ASSASSINATE THE PRESIDENT, TRIED IN 1964 TO WORK UP SUPPORT IN CALIFORNIA FOR HOOVER AS A PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATE. HE WAS UNSUCCESSFUL GARRISON SAID BECAUSE "THE ASSASSINATION TEAM JUST WASN'T THAT LARGE."

THE ARTICLE STATES THAT GARRISON SAID THAT WHILE HE DOES NOT BELIEVE PRESIDENT JOHNSON WAS INVOLVED IN THE ASSASSINATION, HE CONSIDERS HIM AN ACTIVE ACCESSORY AFTER THE FACT. GARRISON

CALLED THE PRESIDENT THE "MOST ACTIVE PERSON IN THE COUNTRY IN PROTECTING THE ASSASSINS OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY".

GARRISON, ACCORDING TO THE ARTICLE, STATED THAT THE PRESIDENT HAD TO KNOW THAT "OSWALD DID NOT PULL THAT TRIGGER AND HE HAD TO KNOW IT BEFORE SUNSET, NOVEMBER TWENTYTWO, SIXTYTHREE."

NO LHM BEING SUBMITTED.

END

BGM

FBI WASH DC

R. Gemalmo
advised 7:42 pm 12-6-63/m

CC- MR. SULLIVAN

REC-63

62-109060-5931

December 20, 1967

1ST

Miss Polly Busselle
Office of Senator Robert F. Kennedy
United States Senate
Washington, D. C. 20510

Dear Miss Busselle:

Your communication enclosing material sent to Senator Kennedy from Mr. [redacted] of Eau Claire, Wisconsin, was received on December 18th.

With respect to Mr [redacted] comments, he has made complaints to this Bureau previously concerning various matters. Investigation of these complaints developed information indicating he may be suffering from a mental problem and needs psychiatric help. [redacted]

The enclosures to your communication are being returned in accordance with your request.

Sincerely yours,
J. Edgar Hoover

MAILED 30
DEC 20 1967
COMM-FBI

Enclosures (2)

NOTE: Our relations with Senator Robert F. Kennedy are well known. [redacted] had made numerous complaints to the Bureau including some which involved civil rights and wiretapping allegations. A mental card is maintained on him in the Crime Record Division. Following approval, this letter will be routed to the General Investigative Division for review and a determination as to whether additional action is necessary based on [redacted] letter to Senator Kennedy and its enclosure. It is noted [redacted] in the enclosure to his letter to Senator Kennedy, claims President Kennedy was the victim of a Masonic conspiracy.

67 JAN 3 1968

MAIL ROOM ☑ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

HRH:mer (5)

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Parsons
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

United States Senate

Respectfully referred to

Federal Bureau of Investigation

for such consideration as the communication herewith submitted may warrant, and for a report thereon, in duplicate to accompany return of inclosure.

By direction of

Robert F. Kennedy

U. S. S.

Attn: Miss Busselle

EXP. PROC.

REC-63 5431

DEC 18 1957

CORRESPONDENCE

[redacted]
Eau Claire, Wis. 54701
11 December 1967

The Honorable Senator Robert Kennedy
Senate Office Building
Washington, D. C. 20000

Dear Mr. Kennedy:

The attached manuscript is true.

May I have your help in securing its publication?

The knowledge herein contained has caused me far more grief than I can describe in these few pages.

Any assistance you can render will be most gratefully appreciated.

Very truly yours

[redacted]

cc: Mr. Sargent Shriver
Peace Corps
Washington, D. C. 20000

ENCLOSURE

THE [illegible] INVESTIGATION IS THE CRIME!

--by [redacted]

Even though it is an abused subject, it is still possible and more than probable, that the world has yet to learn the truth about the assassination of John F. Kennedy.

I have reason to believe that the murder was committed at the instigation of conspirators who are still freely walking the streets, in and around Dallas; that the plot was locally conceived as well as carried out--and, that the entire investigation was inadvertently thereby whitewashed--in a possibly deliberate attempt by Masons--to prevent damaging the reputation of the dominant secret fraternity of the Protestant world. My feelings are supported, and confirmed, by the harassing and endless harassments I have suffered, especially due to the fact that I have made the mistake of revealing my beliefs, on this subject, to persons who I thought were fair and unbiased, and equally as impressed as I, with the High-sounding precepts of our order.

Just recently I talked to 32nd degree Masons, in my newly adopted refuge of Eau Claire. I fled here from terroristic persecution in Zion, Illinois; and I had returned to Wisconsin in order that its Freemasonry would be forced, if any further violence occurred, to answer for their unconscionable harassment of me--here and elsewhere--since early 1964. Immediately after attempting to elicit the sympathy of these otherwise respectable "brothers" (and civic leaders), the pressure began all over again. I can't get a job, my wife can't either--and we almost found ourselves packed up, bag and baggage, for shipment <u>out</u>--Masons don't want us here either.

There is much which Masonry should explain to posterity. There is much more which we all should know, and even more that we should be asking questions about. The entire world is entitled to the <u>right</u> answers, without whitewash or cover-up.

The Apostle Paul has his Book of Acts. In many ways, this is necessarily part of mine. I didn't want it this way--didn't ask for it nor seek it--but, I am stuck with my experiences, as well as a very bitter taste in my mouth. In our "free" society, where all men are supposed to be equal--especially if they are white, Protestant and Masonic--I stand out sharply as a rarely admitted, but locally quite notorious, exception. America is a synonym for Justice in most thinking and in the majority of circles; but the fine sounding phrases do not apply to me.

Since 1958-59 I have been harried and harassed, relentlessly and without mercy, almost to the farthest corners of our land. My detractors have reached from Corpus Christi to Dallas, then to Denver, Durango and San Diego; up the coast, to Los Angeles and the Oakland area. They jumped to Rockford, Illinois to follow me, and then cut a wide swath against me in the northeastern Iowa counties I worked in; my enemies bored in even in the Wisconsin communities of Prairie du Chien, Cuba City and now Eau Claire--marking the way they fixed me good in Wisconsin's southwest quadrant, as far north as Lone Rock and as far east as Edgerton, with a finger extending into Milwaukee. Then, my enemies pursued me into Zion, Waukegan and Chicago; at the same time they fanned out, reaching from Amsterdam, New York to Portland, Oregon to close off my employers. Not satisfied, they closed the news media services to me--NBC, ABC, CBS, Associated Press and UPI--from Madison and Milwaukee first, and then through Chicago to New York.

My pursuers have had me repeatedly jailed without cause; they have physically attacked me, and assaulted my credit record as well as my ability to secure credit--now they are preventing my wife and me from being gainfully employed--and in every bit of this they seem, so far, most successful. No barriers seem to exist to prevent them. No lawyer will represent me without a court order--not even the ACLU. They forced me into filing for "voluntary" bankruptcy, then took steps to further guarantee my financial ruin; whipping me black and blue, with more punishment, every time I struggled back to my feet.

Once my enemies even had me committed to a mental hospital by a Wisconsin court, and failing to have me thereby declared insane, they proceeded to falsify the legal records so as to fraudulently have me shown to be mentally ill. Repeatedly they demand that I reappear before psychiatrists to re-determine my sanity. These psychiatrists know instantly--upon facing me, that they already have all the information about me that they need--they seem uniquely uninterested in my statements. Still unsatisfied, my harassers recently combined to have me "framed" into the appearance of being dishonest and a crook. They managed to have me held on criminal charges briefly, only to find an honest Eau Claire court and an even more honest judge, who rightly perceived that there was far more persecution than prosecution in the ridiculous charge of theft against me. The charge was dropped. By insinuation, innuendo, lies and just plain fabrication--almost totally without cause on my part--my enemies have branded me unpopular, controversial and a troublemaker--and they have successfull managed to sell the idea to practically everyone I encounter, even those who should know better. No one investigates any allegation against me because my accusers are to "responsible".

I have never carried a sign, worn a beard, or been a Communist; burned any kind of a card, smoked "pot", used LSD, or participated in any protest movements, nor have done more---at any time---than to attempt to serve my conscience as well as that of my family and my community, my lodge and my American society---to the very best of my ability. I love America, and I believe in America--its institutions I have long cherished--but my attempts to secure my right to exercise my American privileges, as well as my responsibilities, has produced only my almost total emasculation from their extension with the effect that I have been castrated from the ability to enjoy social intercourse in community after community and resulting in my practically complete alienation from the respect of my associates, contemporaries and friends.

Every Protestant church we have belonged to except one, in these years, has been soon openly regretful that we joined their flock. Few have kept us very long. Although practically every "name" columnist and commentator in the national networks and syndicates known of my many persecutions (I have written to most), none will mention them--my very real troubles, and my even more sensational charges. It's as though I did not exist.

The Madison, Milwaukee and Chicago newspapers keep sharply abreast of all legal filings, but they remain aloof from printing any notice that I have filed several major suits against Grant County, Wisconsin and its officials ($5 million); another case against J. Edgar Hoover, Herlin Johnson of the Chicago FBI, and U. S. Attorney General Ramsey Clark; as well as other cases. These are matters of public record in the United States District Courts of Madison and Chicago but no media mentions them. The fact that no attorney assists is likewise unnoticed.

The Boston Strangler got reams of publicity; Richard Speck is front-page news when he hiccups; Doctor Sheppard made the wire services just for the rumor that he might join the Peace Corps. I am a decorated war veteran, dedicated family man, and I have been at the top of my profession, repeatedly, for several employers nationally; and at almost 44 no act of criminality has ever been, properly, charged against me. The news media insists, alongwith the FBI, the Secret Service, the Attorney General of Wisconsin and Ramsey Clark's Justice Department---on treating me in a manner that would be called "unconstitutional" for even the worst felon.

Well over thirty documented attempts have been made to kill me, as well as numerous attacks which were made on my family; yet we get police protection grudgingly and sneeringly, with continual references to my degree of sanity by our "protectors". The Zion Police Department recently joined the States Attorney for Lake County, at Waukegan, in trying to have our whole family killed in Illinois. When this failed, two Illinois banks cooperated with two Wisconsin banks, in setting me up as a bogus "bad check passer". They secured my arrest in Eau Claire, Wisconsin. The banks first verified my checks, drawn on substantial deposits supposed to exist in my accounts, then recanted their okay. They then induced an Eau Claire jeweler to file a criminal complaint against me. When this move failed, in hearings before Eau Claire County Judge Thomas Barland, my enemies tried to make it impossible for my family and me to secure living accommodations. Again unsuccessful, they next rendered our local employability a current impossibility, by unwarranted insinuation and false statements. No one dares hire me or my wife.

What is happening to me would make news if Kosygin or Castro were doing it to one of their political enemies.. Our press, radio and TV newshawks would have a ball. The State Department would protest, pickets would surround the offending embassies, and editorials would deplore the revealed "barbarism". Since it is being done to me by my fellow Masons, aligned with a coalition of banks and credit bureaus, nothing leaks out ---no investigations are made, and probably none will be.

The only crime that I have committed is a Masonic one, which Freemasonry considers to be an act more reprehensible than the one they apparently want to cover up. In 1959 I protested strongly when I accidentally heard three Masons, fellow members of Mesquite Lodge #220---just outside of Dallas---speculating on how a Catholic President of the United States could be assassinated, if the voters should be so foolish as to put John Fitzgerald Kennedy into office. My crime consists solely of that disapproval.

Several methods were discussed of "cleansing" our highest office if such action should be necessary. The one that stuck in my mind, after the terrible events of the awful days of the 22nd to the 25th of November---was exactly one of those I heard described---a perfect match to the last word in their "script". One of the conversationalists "knew" a Dallas policeman, who wanted to become a Mason, and could be trusted to finish the job "properly". The talkers were members of that Mesquite Lodge---a lawyer, a Justice of the Peace, and a local bank officer.

Look, Life, Reader's Digest, the Associated Press, United Press-International, many newspapers, the FBI, the Secret Service, and a host of government officials have laughed at me and ignored me. One FBI man (a Mason) commented that I had better try "Mad" magazine. Two psychiatrists have tried repeatedly to show me that I am "deluded". Protestant ministers have been encouraged to label me "crank" and fanatic. By these means my enemies have so far successfully discredited me.

Americans should be and--from their Congressmen and Senators, the Justice Department, and their newspapers, their radio and TV stations---that my story be investigated. Two Claire County District Attorney Paul Lee Kelly has verified my contention that mine is the only part of the entire story which will withstand impartial scrutiny. Kelly's investigation confirmed that a massive conspiracy exists against me--it is undeniably Masonic in initiation--and the only hope which my detractors have, of keeping the whole matter bucked up, is to somehow maintain the wall of silence around me at any cost.

The Warren Commission fell far short of the mark on every side in this regard the curtains were tightly drawn which tended to lead to Masonry in any manner. The "Grand Lodges" of every Masonic jurisdiction, which correspond to each of our 50 states are adamant in the view that, to expose Masonry to embarrassment in any particular, would subject the entire fraternity to public shame.

This view can only be true if Freemasonry should keep up its efforts to prevent a full investigation of any possible Masonic conspiracy in the death of our President. No thinking American would believe that American Freemasonry--with all of its wonderful works and fine, patriotic Americans--could possibly be, knowledgeably and intentionally part of such a heinous and diabolical act of treason. Delay in investigation can only cause doubt as to the possible extent of such a conspiracy, if any exists at all.

Yet, because of what I heard discussed by three Masons, and more particularly by the manner, and ruthlessness, with which I have been since pursued by Masons---there is much more than vague reason for me to believe that Oswald could have been hired by fanatics, who just happened to be Masons. The feeling was ripe in Dallas for just such an event. Ruby could easily have been the instrument, deliberately, of silencing Oswald---and Ruby's silence would be in keeping with Masonic "precepts" and "obligations". Moreover, if anyone in Dallas area Masonry had given the order, it would have been nigh for Ruby to have done exactly as he did do--simply walk into an "impossible" area that no one else could have gained access to---and before he could be stopped, fire the silence-preserving bullet.

Any serious investigator of my claims can only come up with one answer--deeper probing is required and mandatory. I do not claim to have all of the answers but it is certain knowledge to me, that the Masons whom I know, have been strongly impressed to harm me--however, wherever and however they can--regardless of cost. To be regarded, this edict can only have been issued, as it was, by the Chairman of the Wisconsin Grand Lodge Jurisprudence Committee, and certainly only after the strongest deliberation that the results would justify the risk. Checking my personal history will confirm this.

In the strongest possible terms, Americans everywhere should be demanding to know the extent to which Freemasonry was involved in Kennedy's murder---as well as the reasons behind the curtailing of any investigation of such charges. No thinking person, either Protestant or Catholic---would be remiss in seeking, from our officials and our news media, a full and complete exploration, investigation and explanation.

I have heard it said, by Wisconsin and Illinois Masons---as well as by several in Iowa, that a Catholic "administration" will never be tolerated by Protestants. By this, they refer to the anti-radical elements of Masonry which bred the Ku Klux Klan, and still fosters that group wherever its ugly head arises. "John Birchers" are frequently Masonic also--in fact, practically any right-wing or ultra conservative group, sooner or later, reveals a strong Masonic background.

You have a Congressman and a Senator. Your demands will be read by J. Edgar Hoover's personnel. Ramsey Clark cannot ignore you. If there is no cause for suspicion, Masonry will not suffer by such proof.

If Masons are involved, then the fraternity owes a debt to the nation, as well as the world, to clean up its house.

1 - Mr. C. D. DeLoach
1 - Mr. T. E. Bishop

December 22, 1967

BY LIAISON

1 - Mr. A. Rosen
1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan
1 - Mr. W. A. Branigan
1 - Mr. R. E. Lenihan

Mrs. Mildred Stegall
The White House
Washington, D. C.

Re: Assassination of President John F. Kennedy

Dear Mrs. Stegall:

News media reported on December 21, 1967, that New Orleans District Attorney James C. Garrison has filed charges of conspiring to assassinate President Kennedy against Edgar Eugene Bradley. According to news accounts, Garrison personally was pursuing the suspect in Los Angeles and an arrest was "imminent, within the next few days."

The "Washington Post" for December 21, 1967, carried an article entitled "Garrison Files New Charges." This article, which is attached, reports that Edgar Eugene Bradley of North Hollywood, California, informed representatives of the Associated Press that Garrison "is either being highly paid to do this or he's off his rocker." Bradley informed press representatives that he has worked out of his home for five years as West Coast representative of Dr. Carl McIntire, a New Jersey radio broadcaster. Bradley also told press representatives "I don't know anything about Garrison or the Kennedy affair. I have never been in New Orleans in my life except when my wife, daughter and I recently visited our son in school last March or April."

REC 22 - 100-106670 - 5938

12 DEC 27 1967

A check of our files disclosed that Edgar Eugene Bradley's name never came up in our investigation of Lee Harvey Oswald or the assassination of President John F. Kennedy. We do not know why Garrison is charging Bradley as being involved in a conspiracy to assassinate President Kennedy.

REL:as
(8)

SEE NOTE PAGE THREE

Tolson
DeLoach
Mohr
Bishop
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

JAN 5 1968

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

Mrs. Mildred Stegall

In August, 1963, Mr. Bradley attempted to contact me but did not state the reason for such desired contact. In my absence, Mr. Bradley was contacted by Mr. William G. Simon who was then Special Agent in Charge of our Los Angeles Office. Bradley declined to discuss with Mr. Simon the reason for his desired contact with me. He did state, however, that he was 45 years of age and had served in the United States Navy. He claimed it was during such period that he became interested in communism. He also stated that after leaving the United States Navy he worked for the Lockheed Aircraft Company and the Sears, Roebuck and Company in California. He added he then became associated with Dr. Carl McIntire whom he described as a New Jersey minister who was conservative in his views and who made daily broadcasts on radio stations throughout the United States.

Our files also disclose that Edgar Eugene Bradley was active in a group called the "Loyalty to America First Committee." In September, 1963, Mr. Bradley directed a letter to me wherein he advised that his group was initiating a "Draft J. Edgar Hoover for President" movement. At the same time, I learned that Bradley and his group planned a "giant mail campaign" and also were making plans for a mass public rally. I immediately had Bradley contacted by Special Agents of our Los Angeles Office who informed Mr. Bradley that I had absolutely no political aspirations and only wished to continue in my present capacity with the Federal Bureau of Investigation as long as I am able to make a contribution and to be of service to my country. Mr. Bradley was also informed that I would appreciate it if he and his group would desist from further dissemination of their material and associating my name with any political position. At my instructions, Mr. Bradley was also informed that I desired that any money they collected for this endeavor be returned to the contributors.

A check of our files concerning Dr. Carl McIntire disclosed that Dr. McIntire is Pastor of the Bible Presbyterian Church, Collingswood, New Jersey, and is also

Mrs. Mildred Stegall

President of the International Council of Christian Churches. He is an outspoken and bitter foe of the National Council of Churches. In the past he has been highly critical of the Revised Standard Version of the Bible and has identified himself with the extreme right-wing element in the country, particularly with respect to his frequent criticism of the National Council of Churches as being an alleged tool of the communists.

I thought this information would be of interest to the President. Additional pertinent information concerning this matter that comes to our attention will be immediately furnished to you.

This information is also being furnished to the Attorney General.

Sincerely yours,

Enclosure

NOTE:

Data set forth herein was summarized in memorandum Mr. W. A. Branigan to Mr. W. C. Sullivan dated 12/21/67 captioned "Assassination of President John Fitzgerald Kennedy, November 22, 1963, Dallas, Texas," prepared by REL:as.

P

FBI WASH DC

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

DEC 21 1967

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson	✓
Mr. DeLoach	
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Miss Holmes	
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FBI SAN FRAN

125 PM URGENT 12-21-67 NJM

TO DIRECTOR (62-109060), NEW ORLEANS (89-69) & DALLAS (89-43)

FROM SAN FRANCISCO (175-17) 2P

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEXAS, NOVEMBER TWENTY TWO, SIXTY THREE DASH MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION CONCERNING. OO: DALLAS

RE NEW ORLEANS AIRTEL TO DIRECTOR DECEMBER FIFTEEN LAST.

PRESS RELEASES ON LOCAL RADIO STATIONS THIS A.M. MADE IN THIS AREA RELATE THAT INFORMATION RELEASED FROM JIM GARRISON'S OFFICE AT NEW ORLEANS., LA., INDICATES THAT A MAFIA MEETING WAS HELD IN SF (SAN FRANCISCO) A WEEK AGO AND CONTRACT WAS MADE TO KILL GARRISON AND THAT THE HITMAN IS NOW IN NEW ORLEANS.

SEVERAL PRESS INQUIRIES HAVE BEEN RECEIVED AND ALL HAVE BEEN ANSWERED WITH A "NO COMMENT".

REC-31 62-109060-5939

DIRECTOR THOMAS FITZPATRICK, SFPD (SAN FRANCISCO POLICE DEPT.), INTELLIGENCE UNIT, AND BUREAU OF SPECIAL SERVICES, ADVISED THIS A.M. THAT HE RECEIVED A TELEPHONE CALL FROM LYNN LOISELL, INVESTIGATOR FROM JIM GARRISON'S OFFICE LAST NIGHT. LOISELL ADVISED FITZPATRICK THAT HE HAD RECEIVED INFORMATION THAT ON DECEMBER FOURTEEN SIXTY SEVEN FOUR OR FIVE MAFIA MEMBERS MET IN THE FIVE HUNDRED BLOCK OF WASHINGTON ST., SAN FRANCISCO SF AND LET A CONTRACT TO HAVE JIM GARRISON KILLED.

12 DEC 27 1967

END PAGE ONE

1 XEROX JAN 3 1968

MR. DELOACH FOR THE DIRECTOR

DEC 1967

LOISELL ADDED THAT THE KILLER WAS IN NEW ORLEANS AND HE DESCRIBED HIM AS A MAN WHO WAS MARRIED TO A WOMAN WHOSE LAST NAME WAS WELCH. HE IS EMPLOYED AS A MAINTENANCE MAN FOR ONE OF THE AIRLINES IN ~~SF~~ SAN FRANCISCO AND IS A FRIEND OF JACK DRAGNA. (JACK DRAGNA OF ~~LA~~ LOS ANGELES HAS BEEN DEAD FOR SEVERAL YEARS). HE DESCRIBED THIS INDIVIDUAL AS SIX FEET FIVE INCHES, TWO HUNDRED SIXTY POUNDS, HANDSOME, BROWN HAIR AND NO OTHER DESCRIPTIVE DATA AVAILABLE.

FITZPATRICK QUESTIONED LOISELL FURTHER AS TO HIS SOURCE. LOISELL TOLD HIM THAT HIS SOURCE WAS HARV (PHONETIC) MORGAN OF KCBS, SAN FRANCISCO, WHO GAVE HIM THE INFORMATION ON DECEMBER FOURTEEN, SIXTY SEVEN. KCBS IS A LOCAL RADIO STATION OF THE COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM, INC., IN SAN FRANCISCO. MORGAN UNKNOWN TO ~~SF~~ SAN FRANCISCO OFFICE.

LOISELL ALSO TOLD FITZPATRICK THAT GARRISON IS COMING TO ~~SF~~ SAN FRANCISCO ON DECEMBER TWENTY ONE, SIXTY SEVEN BUT HE WOULD CALL FITZPATRICK AT NINE THIRTY A.M. ON DECEMBER TWENTY ONE AND GIVE HIM THE DETAILS. NO CONTACT AS OF TWELVE NOON.

THE ABOVE IS FURNISHED FOR THE INFORMATION OF THE BUREAU AND INTERESTED OFFICES. NO INVESTIGATION IS BEING MADE BY THE SAN FRANCISCO OFFICE.

END

OTHER OFFICES ADVISED SEPARATELY

ACKN AND HOLD FOR ANOTHER MSG

MXS

FBI-WASH DC

C.C GALE

CC- MR. SULLIVAN

GENERAL INVESTIGATIVE DIVISION

We previously received information concerning this matter where an allegation was made that a member of the La Cosa Nostra (LCN) had let a contract to kill Jim Garrison. The plot to assassinate Garrison was allegedly hatched at a meeting on Washington Street in San Francisco, headquarters of the San Francisco Family of LCN. San Francisco informants had no information regarding an alleged meeting concerning this matter.

Information regarding the plot to kill Garrison was furnished to local authorities in New Orleans and in Albuquerque, New Mexico, where Garrison was at that time. There is no Federal violation involved, and no investigation is being conducted. Further, inquiries being received by the San Francisco Office are answered with no comment.

KMR:hw

FD-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

FBI

Date: 12/22/67

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL (Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, LOS ANGELES (89-75)

RE: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
Dallas, Texas
November 22, 1963;
MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION CONCERNING

Re Los Angeles teletype to Bureau 12/21/67.

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are copies of two newspaper articles concerning EDGAR EUGENE BRADLEY. These are submitted for the information of the Bureau.

Edgar E. Bradley/Gene Bradley/
Baptism 1918 Calif

DISTROP

REC 18 62-109060-5940
ENCLOSURE SI-115

22 DEC 26 1967

(3) - Bureau (Encls. 2) (RM)
1 - Los Angeles

ERS/sdb
(4)

5 - Los Angeles

5 9JAN 3 1968

Sent _____ M Per _____

Special Agent in Charge

(Mount Clipping In Space Below)

Valleyite Denies Complicity in Kennedy Death

NORTH HOLLYWOOD—Edgar Eugene Bradley, who was charged in New Orleans with conspiracy to assassinate President John F. Kennedy, denied any knowledge of the charges Wednesday night. Bradley, a 49-year-old representative of an international church council, expressed shock after being informed that the office of New Orleans Dist. Atty. Jim Garrison had filed charges of conspiracy to kill the late President.

"This man must be nuts," Bradley told newsmen after being contacted in his home at 12208 Emelita St., North Hollywood.

Garrison himself, when located in a bar at the L.A. airport International Hotel, where he has been staying under an assumed name, refused to talk to newsmen.

Arrest 'Hiatus'

However, a spokesman in his New Orleans office is quoted as saying Bradley's arrest was "imminent," and added that Garrison himself was out of the city and "pursuing" Bradley.

Los Angeles and North Hollywood detectives said no teletype had been received from New Orleans for the arrest of Bradley.

Capt. Ray Holt, head of the Los Angeles Sheriff's Intelligence Unit, said Garrison had not contacted his unit or the Los Angeles police intelligence unit.

The governor's office in Sacramento said no overtures had been received from New Orleans asking for extradition.

Bradley, when questioned in his home, admitted a photograph Garrison's office released of the man against whom the charges were filed, is a picture of him.



UPI Photo

EDGAR E. BRADLEY
... 'an obvious frame'

'Shocked'

However, he said he does not know Garrison or any of the principals in the investigation. He said he had been in New Orleans only once, and that was during a vacation last April.

"I'm as shocked as anybody," Bradley said. "No wonder they're saying his (Garrison's) investigation is ridiculous."

He first heard of the charges through a son who received a telephone call from the New York Times.

"I thought it was a big joke," Bradley said.

"Now I realize the seriousness of it . . . and I know the damage Garrison can do. I know I've never done anything in my life I'm ashamed of."

Bradley said he would like to help find those guilty if Harvey Lee Oswald didn't kill the president.

'Obvious Frame'

Bradley, the father of two grown children, said he had never been approached by investigators about the assassination, and considered Garrison's charges "an obvious frame."

Bradley told newsmen he had been questioned "recently" by an officer, who told him he was looking for a man with a similar name.

Bradley said the officer left, "convinced I was not the man."

He did not elaborate on the officer's visit.

The North Hollywood man is West Coast representative for Dr. Carl McIntire, president of the International Council of Christian Churches.

McIntire Council

McIntire, head of the New Jersey-based church council, is known as a conservative theologian, and has been accused by critics of being strongly right-wing in his political beliefs.

On the day of the assassination of Kennedy, Nov. 22, 1963, Bradley said he was in El Paso, returning home by bus from a business visit with Dr. McIntire.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

1 Valley Times

North Hollywood, Calif

Date: 12/21/67
Edition: Final
Author:
Editor: Managing
Mari K. Quinn
Title:

Character:
or
Classification: LA 89-75
Submitting Office: Los Angeles

☐ Being Investigated

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Valley's Edgar E. Bradley Says Wrong Man Accused

By PAUL WERTZ

"All I can say is that he has the wrong Gene Bradley."

Edgar Eugene Bradley tried to smile as he stood in the living room of his North Hollywood home — where he has lived for the past 27 years — and pondered claims by New Orleans Dist. Atty. Jim Garrison that Bradley was involved in the assassination of President John F. Kennedy.

The 49-year-old Valley resident received the first hint of Garrison's accusation Wednesday when his 19-year-old son, who is home from college for the holidays, received a telephone call from a New York newspaper inquiring about the charges.

Garrison, who arrived in Los Angeles reportedly "in pursuit" of Bradley, issued news of the charge through his Louisiana office in a statement which claimed that Bradley, who also has a 21-year-old daughter, conspired to kill Mr. Kennedy.

Trip Not Necessary

Bradley said he was "shocked" at the charge and claimed he had called Sheriff Peter Pitchess to assure him of surrender to the sheriff's Dept. if a warrant for arrest is issued.

But, he added, "I don't think I need to go to New Orleans to get this thing cleared up."

The accused man, who works with radio theologian Dr. Carl McIntire as a promotion man, is the second person to be charged in the President's death.

Onetime New Orleans businessman Clay L. Shaw 54, who entered a plea of innocent to the same charge last March, is scheduled to be tried in February.

Surprised at Charge

Bradley displayed a mild-mannered personality to newsmen as he commented yesterday on the accusations:

"I am surprised that a man whom I believe had a good reputation in the past would release such news without having his facts. Mr. Garrison should investigate his information first.

"I'm not guilty," he said. "Mr. Garrison may be trying to further himself politically by this action."

Bradley admitted that a photograph which Garrison released was in fact one of Bradley himself, but he said he did not know how or where Garrison obtained the picture.

The accused father, a one-time moving and storage business owner, who lives at 12208 Emelita St., also denied any knowledge of persons involved in Garrison's allegations or in the Warren Commission Report on the assassination.

"They're grasping at straws. They must be trying to save face or something," said Bradley, who stood near a decorated Christmas tree supported at the base by a miniature church.

"If there was a plan or plot, then the culprits have got to come up with 'patsies.' Naturally they're going to pick on those who believe in a Christian and Democratic America," commented Bradley.

"Hitting" at Employer

Bradley also speculated that the action might be an attempt to "harm Dr McIntire through me." Dr. McIntire, president of the International Council of Christian Churches, has been described as an astutely conservative theology practitioner.

Bradley yesterday afternoon went into consultation with his attorney amid reports that Garrison had not at that time contacted the Governor's office or local law officials concerning a possible arrest and extradition of Bradley.

The North Hollywood resident, who said he has never been arrested, claimed he had been through New Orleans only once, and that was when he and his wife were on a vacation and visiting their son in a Southern college.

Admits Questioning

On the day of the assassination of Mr. Kennedy, Nov. 22, 1963, Bradley said he was in El Paso, returning home by bus from a business visit with Dr. McIntire.

He said he had never been approached by investigators concerning the assassination, but admitted that he had been questioned "recently" by an officer who told him he was looking for a man with a similar name.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

6A

The Valley News and Valley Green Sheet

Van Nuys, California

Date: 12/22/67
Edition:
Author: Paul Wertz
Editor:
Title:

Character:
or
Classification: LA 89-75
Submitting Office: Los Angeles

☐ Being Investigated

Bradley said the officer left, apparently convinced he had not found his man.

A Navy veteran who later served in civilian capacity as a government aircraft technician, Bradley expressed his own doubts about the validity of the Warren account.

"I still would like to see the real culprits captured and legally tried," he sai

"Due to the fact the public did not seem to accept the Warren Commission Report, in the beginning I had hopes that Mr. Garrison was on the right track and would thoroughly expose the culprits involved in the plot — if there was a plot."

Will See Attorney

"I haven't seen the (Warren) report, but I have questions in my mind about whether Oswald was involved in this," he added.

Bradley said he was going to consult with his attorney to consider what action he would take if and when he were exonerated of the charge.

The dreary-eyed Bradley, who said he had missed dinner Wednesday night and then was able to sleep "only about 20 minutes," left his home to get a haircut and "something to eat" before visiting his attorney.

His wife and children were not present at his home, but two long-time friends stayed at his side. The telephone rang almost constantly.

"I've been receiving calls from people from all over the country who have offered to help," he said.



EDGAR E. BRADLEY
Witness Charges

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

TO : Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation DATE: December 22, 1967

FROM : Fred M. Vinson, Jr.
Assistant Attorney General
Criminal Division

FMV:WSB:km
129-11

SUBJECT: Assassination of President John Fitzgerald Kennedy, Dallas, Texas--November 22, 1963

Attached for your information is a copy of a telegram sent to the Department of Justice by [redacted] Seattle, Washington.

Attachment

1 ENCLOSURE

EX-PROC

REC-25 62-109060-5941

4 DEC 26 1967

KMR:pb
12/26/67

10

RECEIVED
CRIMINAL DIVISION
DEC 19 9:26 AM '67
DEPT. OF JUSTICE

WUBO25 (35)CIA071

SEC503 NL PDC SEATTLE WASH 18

TICE DEPT

SHINGTONDC

E IMPORTANT INFORMATION CONCERNING DEATH OF J.F.K. FAST.

[redacted] SEATTLE, WASH

OSA EST DEC 19 67

6 DEC 1967

CRIMINAL-GEN. CRIME SEC.

62-109060-5941

ENCLOSURE

December 28, 1967

AIRTEL

REC 25 62-109060-5941

1 - Mr. Raupach

To: SAC, Seattle

From: Director, FBI

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963, DALLAS, TEXAS
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING

Enclosed for Seattle and Dallas is a Xerox copy of a letter received from the Department and a Xerox copy of a telegram which accompanied this communication, both of which are self-explanatory.

Based on information furnished, [redacted] Seattle, Washington, was not identifiable in Bureau files. Bureau files reveal a reference in the Jack L. Ruby case to Mr. and Mrs. [redacted] Texas. This name was furnished on November 29, 1963, when Mrs. Howard Summers, 1407 Wilshire Drive, Odessa, Texas furnished information to the effect that on September 4, 1963, she along with the Lees and others was at a table in the dining room of the Cabana Motel, located near the Trade Mart, Dallas, Texas, in September, 1963, and at that time observed a person who resembled Jack L. Ruby at an adjoining table. According to Mrs. Summers, the person who she believed resembled Jack L. Ruby was in the company of two men and a woman, one of whom was described as a gray-haired man with a flat-top haircut, wearing heavy glasses, age, approximately fifty years and dark complexion.

Seattle is instructed to locate [redacted], acknowledge his communication to the Department and ascertain from him the information he has relating to the assassination. The results of your interview are to be incorporated into a letterhead memorandum suitable for dissemination by the Bureau. Appropriate

MAILED 24
DEC 23 1967
COMM-FBI

Enclosures (2)

1 - Dallas Enclosures (2) 89-43

KMR:pb
(5)

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO.....

57 JAN 3 1968

MAIL ROOM ☑ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

copies are to be furnished to the Dallas Office for completion of Dallas files.

The above information contained in Bureau files concerning an [redacted] submitted for your information in connection with the forthcoming interview. This matter is to be handled promptly.

NOTE:

Department sent a copy of a telegram received from R. E. Lee, Seattle, Washington, which said, "Have important information concerning death of J. F. K. Fast." Since this matter was a referral from the Department and it is not known what information [redacted] has in his possession, Seattle is being instructed to interview him.

(Rev. 9-22-64)

FBI

Date: 12/21/67

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL (Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, LOS ANGELES (89-75)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEXAS, 11/22/63
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING

Re telephone calls with Inspector DONALD E. MOORE, SOG, and Los Angeles Office 12/21/67, and Los Angeles tel to Bureau same date.

Enclosed herewith is copy of article relating to EDGAR EUGENE BRADLEY which appeared in the 12/21/67 issue of the Los Angeles Times, Los Angeles, California.

REC-10

EX 101 62-109060-5942

DEC 23 1967

3 - Bureau (Enc. 1)
1 - Los Angeles
ENCLOSURE

RDR:cea
(4)

C. D. Bishop

66 JAN 9 1968

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

58 JAN

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

GARRISON HERE ON CASE

N. Hollywood Man Accused in Assassination of Kennedy

BY JERRY COHEN
Times Staff Writer

New Orleans Dist. Atty. Jim Garrison's investigation into the assassination of President John F. Kennedy took one of its most curious turns Wednesday while focusing on a North Hollywood man.

The development had three facets:

1—In New Orleans, his office announced that Garrison had filed charges of conspiracy to kill Mr. Kennedy against Edgar Eugene Bradley.

Bradley's arrest is "imminent," a Garrison spokesman said, and he added that the towering district attorney himself was out of the city pursuing Bradley.

2—An hour later, The Times found Garrison in a bar at the International Hotel here, where Garrison has been registered under an assumed name. The controversial prosecutor declined comment on any aspect of the matter.

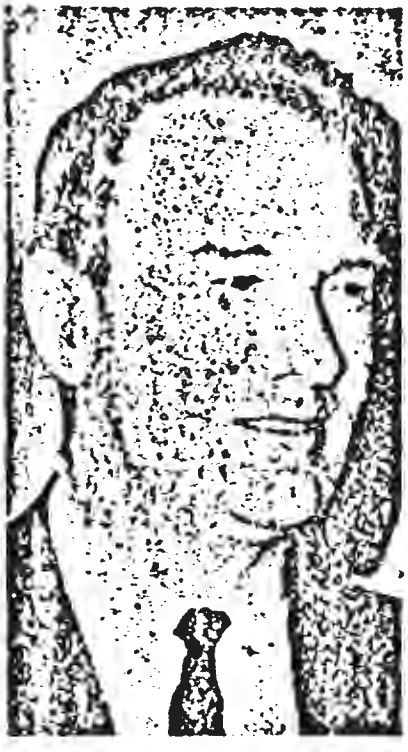
'Not Going to Tell a Thing'

"I'm not going to tell The Times a ... thing," he told a reporter.

3—Fifteen miles away in his North Hollywood home, Edgar Eugene Bradley, 49, West Coast representative for the head of an international church council, said: "This man must be nuts."

Bradley said he did not know Garrison or any of the principals in the investigation, had never been approached by investigators about the assassination and considered Garrison's charges "an obvious frame."

Bradley, the father of two grown children, said that the photograph Garrison's office released of the man against whom charges were filed was, indeed, a picture of him.



Edgar Eugene Bradley
as Wrested

Sums Up His Reaction

Bradley, a West Coast representative for Dr. Carl McIntire, president of the International Council of Christian Churches, summed up his reaction to the charges by saying:

"I'm as shocked as anybody—no wonder they've been saying his investigation is ridiculous."

He said he does not have the

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

I-3 Los Angeles Times
Los Angeles, Calif.

Date: 12/21/67
Edition: Home
Author: Jerry Cohen
Editor: Nick B. Williams
Title:

Character:
or
Classification:
Submitting Office: Los Angeles

☐ Being Investigated

5742

ENCLOSURE

slightest idea where Garrison had obtained his photograph.

Bradley added that he had visited New Orleans, the city upon which Garrison's investigation has centered, only once: "My wife and I went through there on vacation the first part of April this year."

The day of the assassination, Nov. 22, 1963, Bradley said he was in El Paso, returning home by bus from a business visit with Dr. McIntire.

Second Charged in Probe

Bradley, 12203 Emelita St., is the second person to be charged by Garrison with conspiracy to assassinate Mr. Kennedy.

Clay L. Shaw, 54, former managing director of New Orleans' Trade Mart, was named in a similar charge last March. He pleaded innocent and tentatively is scheduled to be tried in February.

Garrison said at the time of Shaw's arrest that other arrests would be forthcoming.

Garrison's investigation has re-



RELAXING — New Orleans Dist. Atty. Jim Garrison takes his ease at International Hotel. It was learned he is here seeking a North Hollywood man accused of role in the assassination of John F. Kennedy.
Times photo

volved around his theory that a shadowy group including homosexuals, anti-Castro Cubans and CIA-oriented conspirators conspired in New Orleans in 1963 to kill Mr. Kennedy.

Bradley has a wife, a son, 19, and a daughter, 21. He scoffed at a report he was with the OSS in World War II and had CIA connections.

Bradley, who was informed of the charge against him just before a prayer meeting was to begin in his home, said an FBI agent had questioned him "recently."

He said the agent told him he was looking for a man with a similar name and thought the agent had indicated the man he sought was "on the 10 most wanted list."

The agent left, said Bradley, "convinced I was not the man."

Garrison, during the last two months, has been in and out of Los Angeles, registering under assumed names at hotels.

Uses Other Name

Upon his arrival here to make a speech in November, he signed the Century Plaza register as "Claude Culpepper." He was registered at the International Hotel near the airport as "Clyde Ballou."

William Boxley, an investigator, accompanied the New Orleans prosecutor here.

Capt. Ray Holt, head of the Los Angeles County sheriff's intelligence unit, said Garrison had made no attempt to consult his unit or LAPD intelligence about Bradely, the normal procedure for out-of-state officers seeking to make an arrest in this jurisdiction.

The governor's office in Sacramento reported that Garrison had made no extradition overtures to it.

Bradley, dark-haired and of medium height and build, said "certain individuals who have been trying to frame me for five years because I work with Dr. McIntire" might have "planted" information about him with Garrison.

The New Jersey-based church council head is widely known for his radio broadcast, carried, said Bradley, over more than 600 stations nationally.

McIntire is an ardently conservative theologian, often accused by critics of being a fierce right-winger. He frequently has attacked the National Council of Churches, claiming it is "used" by Communists. He has described the United Nations as "a center for Communist espionage."

The charge against Bradley was contained in a bill of information, as was the original accusation against Shaw 10 months ago. Shaw later was indicted, as well.

Name Not in Probe

"Like Clay Shaw," said Garrison's statement released in New Orleans Wednesday, "Mr. Bradley's name did not come up in the federal 'investigation' of the assassination nor is his name mentioned anywhere in the 26 volumes of the Warren Report 'inquiry' into the case."

The Warren Commission found that Lee Harvey Oswald alone was responsible for the assassination in Dallas four years ago.

Garrison's office in New Orleans also declined to comment on the charge against Bradley. The bill of information bore neither his age nor address, only his name.

"The reason for the secrecy," said Louis Ivon, Garrison's chief investigator, "is that Mr. Garrison is still trying to locate Bradley."

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Garrison Back Home; Bradley Remains Free

Jim Garrison was back home in New Orleans Friday, and the man the controversial district attorney pursued here and charged with plotting the assassination of President John F. Kennedy remained free.

Edgar Eugene Bradley, 49, apparently will not be arrested—as requested by Garrison's office—until after the Christmas holiday.

Garrison returned Thursday night to New Orleans after spending several days under an assumed name at the International Hotel, about 15 miles from Bradley's North Hollywood home.

He did not venture near the Bradley home, nor did he personally ask help from local law enforcement officials or inform them of his presence here.

The sheriff's office here set in motion paperwork to comply with the "immediate arrest" request received Thursday from New Orleans.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

I-3 Los Angeles Times
Los Angeles, Calif.

Date: 12/23/67
Edition:
Author:
Editor: Nick B. Williams
Title:

Character:
or
Classification: 89-75
Submitting Office: Los Angeles

☐ Being Investigated

6 [illegible] - 5943

ENCLOSURE

FD-36 (Rev. 8-22-64)

FBI

Date: 12/23/67

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL - REGISTERED (Priority)

Mr. Tolson
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Bishop
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, LOS ANGELES (89-75)

RE: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
Dallas, Texas
November 22, 1963;
MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION CONCERNING

Re Los Angeles airtel to the Bureau dated 12/22/67.

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau ~~is a~~ copy of a newspaper article concerning EDGAR EUGENE BRADLEY. This is submitted for the information of the Bureau.

REC-10 62-109060-5943

EX 101

DEC 26 1967

(3) - Bureau (Encl. 2) (RM)
1 - Los Angeles

VJH/kaf
(4)

ENCLOSURE

62 JAN 3 1968

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____

Special Agent in Charge

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

New Kennedy Probe Stirs Controversy

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

R-1 Herald-Examiner
Los Angeles, Calif.

Date: 12/22/67
Edition: Night Edition
Author:
Editor: Donald Goodenow
Title:

Character:
or
Classification: 87-75
Submitting Office: Los Angeles

☐ Being Investigated

62-5143-(1)

ENCLOSURE

Bradley Denies Garrison Charge

Edgar Eugene Bradley, 49, of North Hollywood, linked by Dist. Atty. Jim Garrison of New Orleans with a "plot" to assassinate the late President John F. Kennedy, said today he doesn't know what it is all about and will readily make himself available to proper authorities.

Garrison's office yesterday telephoned Sheriff Peter J. Pitchess here and said a warrant for Bradley's arrest would arrive today. Pitchess said he would consult with the District Attorney's office here before taking any action.

Bradley is West Coast representative of the Rev. Carl McIntire, president of the American Council of Churches.

Why anyone would want to link him with the Nov. 22, 1963, assassination of President Kennedy is a mystery to him, Bradley said.

"All I can say is that Garrison is trying to frame somebody—maybe the man I'm employed by," he added. "Maybe he has been fed information from others who would like to ruin [illegible] reputation."

Bradley is the father of two grown children, a son and a daughter.

He is the second person accused by Garrison of conspiracy to assassinate the late President.

Clay L. Shaw, 54, former managing director of the New Orleans Trade Mart was named in a similar charge last March. Shaw pleaded innocent and is scheduled for trial in February.

Bradley's employer, Dr. McIntire, responded to the [illegible] development by terming Garrison's charge "wild and irresponsible."

Speaking from his church in Collingswood, N.J., he said, "We know of no basis for any such accusation against Mr. Bradley, whom we know to be a very fine Christian gentleman. Garrison, for some weeks, has been talking about a 'right-wing' conspiracy."

He called for an investigation of the prosecutor and said Garrison may have the wrong Bradley.

McIntire is regarded as a conservative theologian. He has criticized the National Council of Churches and describes the United Nations as "a center for Communist espionage."

Garrison yesterday was at a Los Angeles hotel, registered under the name "Clyde Ballou."

In checking out of the hotel to leave for New Orleans, he made his first public comment about Bradley. He asserted to newsmen that Bradley's claim that he was in El Paso, Tex., when Kennedy was killed can be refuted.

Federal agents "know he was in Dallas and know what he was doing," Garrison said of Bradley.

FD-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

FBI

Date: 12/27/67

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____ (Priority)

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM : SAC, BALTIMORE (89-30)

SUBJECT : ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963
DALLAS, TEXAS

At 1:10 PM on 12/26/67, [redacted] Baltimore, Maryland, telephoned this office and identified himself as an electronics engineer who does technical writing for [redacted] on [redacted] Street in Baltimore, Maryland. He said he was compiling facts concerning the assassination of President JOHN F. KENNEDY. He stated that the source of his information was mainly photographs which appeared in various news media, as well as the reports and exhibits compiled and published in the Warren Commission Report.

[redacted] said that there were four assassins. He said the FBI must know the true identity of the assassins as it is very obvious. He refused to elaborate further, stating he would only divulge his information to three people, namely, J. EDGAR HOOVER, Senator RICHARD RUSSELL of Georgia, and President LYNDON B. JOHNSON. He requested that an appointment be made with President JOHNSON or Mr. HOOVER, and he mentioned that he had attempted to telephonically contact these individuals unsuccessfully. [redacted] would furnish no further background information concerning himself, other than to state that he had two sons, was recently divorced, and lived alone at the [redacted] address. He said he was telephoning from a telephone booth in front of Leeds Pharmacy in Baltimore.

At approximately 4:00 PM on 12/26/67, [redacted] was located in the vicinity of Leeds Pharmacy, 910 Leeds Avenue, Baltimore, Maryland, by two agents of the Baltimore Office. He admitted

REC 3 62-109060-5944

DEC 28 1967

(3) - Bureau
1 - Baltimore

ERT:cm
(4)

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

that he was the [redacted] who called the Baltimore Office at approximately 1:10 PM. The Agents asked [redacted] to furnish pertinent information he had concerning the assassination of President KENNEDY. He said he only wished to talk to the President of the United States or to the Director of the FBI, as he felt the knowledge he had was to be furnished at a high level. He was informed by interviewing agents that they would immediately report his information to the proper authorities in Washington. [redacted] then asked one of the agents his religious background. He was advised that that was a personal question, and was in no way related to the interview. [redacted] then asked the second agent his religious affiliation, and he was advised that the question was irrelevant. [redacted] then took the attitude that the religious belief of the interviewing agents was pertinent, and if he was satisfied with their answers, he would consider furnishing the information he possessed. [redacted] was asked if he was implying that agents of certain religious affiliations would not properly perform their duties in reporting facts concerning the assassination. [redacted] denied that he was implying that, but went on to relate that he concluded there were four assassins involved in the murder, and his conclusion was based on scientific analysis of the Warren Commission Report, as well as other books and magazine periodicals written on the subject.

[redacted] then related that he was a Baptist, and that in his opinion, Catholic FBI Agents, as well as Catholic Secret Service Agents, and other Catholics in the White House, were engaged in a conspiracy to suppress information concerning the assassination. He was asked what proof or evidence he had to support such allegations, and he had none.

[redacted] said that he is presently unemployed, but has an education equivalent to that of a Bachelors Degree in Electronic Engineering. He said his principal source of income is from preparation of technical data in the electronics field. He said he had repeatedly tried to make appointments with the President unsuccessfully, and had also met with no success in attempts to make appointments with Senator RUSSELL of Georgia. He pointed out that he was born and raised in Georgia, although he spent the last 25 years of his life in Baltimore. He requested the interviewing agents to make an appointment for him with Director HOOVER or with President JOHNSON, and he was advised that such arrangements could not be made by interviewing agents. He said he would probably then come to see the Special Agent in Charge of the Baltimore Office.

BA 89-30

It is noted that Mr. BURKE is a white male, 53 years of age, who was coherent during the interview, and denied that he had ever received any psychiatric treatment or had ever been a patient in a mental hospital.

Baltimore Office files reflect a judgment filed by the United States of America vs. [redacted] on [redacted] in the Circuit Court of Baltimore County, in the amount of $678.76. The file does not show the nature of this judgment, and has no additional identifying information.

On 2/2/54, [redacted] made a complaint to the Baltimore Office that one [redacted], a Baptist Minister, aided [redacted] wife in breaking into his home following a divorce and removed articles of furniture belonging to her. At that time, [redacted] alleged that [redacted] made a remark that he "belonged to the FBI." Investigation determined this to be either a misinterpreted or facetious comment.

In articles appearing in the Baltimore Sun, 8/14/59, and the Afro-American, 8/15/59, information was reported that the NAACP had asked the State Board Public Welfare to disregard a ruling of the Attorney General of Maryland and begin integration of Maryland's four training schools for delinquents. Opposing integration of the schools was one [redacted] Avenue, who said he was "appearing here in my own interest as a tax payer to protest the Board holding a hearing on this question when the Attorney General has already ruled on it."

The above information is furnished in the event [redacted] comes to the attention of the Bureau, and no further investigation is being conducted by this office.

December 29, 1967

1 - Mr. Raupahh

Airtel

To: SAC, Baltimore (89-30)

REC 3 From: Director, FBI (62-109060) — 5944

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963
DALLAS, TEXAS

Re Baltimore airtel dated 12/27/67.

Baltimore is instructed to promptly incorporate the information contained in referenced airtel into an appropriate letterhead memorandum suitable for dissemination by the Bureau.

Insure that a copy of the letterhead memorandum is disseminated to U. S. Secret Service locally at Baltimore and a copy should be furnished to Dallas for completion of Dallas files.

1 - Dallas (Info)(Encl.)

KMR:ctj
(5)

NOTE: Baltimore furnished information concerning [redacted] who was interviewed following his telephonic contact with the Baltimore Office. [redacted] believed there were four assassins involved in the assassination and he arrived at this conclusion based on analysis of the Warren Commission Report as well as other books, magazines and periodicals written on the subject. He wanted to have an appointment made for him with the Director or the President so he could furnish this information. Due to the possible mental condition of [redacted] this information should be incorporated into a LHM for dissemination to U.S. Secret Service and the Department.

MAILED 4
DEC 29 1967
COMM-FBI

53JAN5 1968

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

DEC 22 1967

TELETYPE

REC 31

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. DeLoach	✓
Mr. Mohr	
Mr. Bishop	
Mr. Casper	
Mr. Callahan	
Mr. Conrad	
Mr. Felt	
Mr. Gale	
Mr. Rosen	✓
Mr. Sullivan	
Mr. Tavel	
Mr. Trotter	
Tele. Room	
Miss Holmes	
Miss Gandy	

FBI WASH DC

FBI NEW ORLS

1245PM URGENT 12-22-67 KAR

TO DIRECTOR 62-109060 AND DALLAS 89-43

FROM NEW ORLEANS 89-69

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEXAS, NOV. TWENTYTWO, SIXTYTHREE, MISCELLANEOUS - INFO CONCERNING, OO: DALLAS.

NEW ORLEANS TIMES-PICAYUNE, DEC. TWENTYTWO INSTANT, REPORTED THAT DA JIM GARRISON CLAIMED THAT EDGAR EUGENE BRADLEY WAS IN DALLAS, TEXAS, THE DAY OF THE ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY AND NOT IN EL PASO, TEXAS, AS BRADLEY HAD EARLIER STATED. GARRISON WAS QUOTED AS SAYING, "OUR EVIDENCE INDICATES THAT HE WAS IN DALLAS. FURTHERMORE, I THINK THAT I CAN SAY WITH ASSURANCE THAT THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT AND FEDERAL INVESTIGATIVE AGENCIES AND THE DALLAS INVESTIGATIVE AGENCIES KNEW HE WAS IN DALLAS AND KNEW PRECISELY WHAT HE WAS DOING".

END PAGE ONE

REC 31 62-109060-5945

12 DEC 29 1967

Director was advised 12-22-67

XEROX 59 JAN 5 1968

DEC 1967

MR. DELOACH FOR THE DIRECTOR

THE ARTICLE REPORTED THAT THE TIMES-PICAYUNE LEARNED THAT A MAN NAMED EDGAR EUGENE BRADLEY WORKED AT THE NEW ORLEANS LAKEFRONT AIRPORT AS A PILOT IN NINETEEN SIXTYTHREE. ACCORDING TO THE ARTICLE, MICHAEL A. O'CONNER, SUPERVISOR AT THE AIRPORT, SAID THAT IN THE FALL OF SIXTYTHREE, HE FOUND A MAN SLEEPING IN THE AIRPORT LOBBY. THE MAN WAS IN NEED OF A SHAVE AND ACCORDING TO O'CONNER WAS "MUCH THINNER" IN APPEARANCE THAN THE PICTURE HE HAD SEEN OF BRADLEY. O'CONNER CLAIMED HE WOKE THE MAN UP AND THE MAN IDENTIFIED HIMSELF AS "LES" OR "LESLIE" BRADLEY. O'CONNER CLAIMED HE TOLD THIS MAN HE DID NOT WANT TO SEE HIM SLEEPING IN THE LOBBY AND TOLD HIM TO GO HOME. THE MAN LEFT AND O'CONNER NEVER SAW HIM AGAIN. O'CONNER CLAIMED THAT OTHER AIRPORT EMPLOYEES WHO WITNESSED THE SCENE TOLD HIM THIS MAN'S NAME WAS EDGAR EUGENE BRADLEY AND THAT HE HAD FLOWN FOR SCOTT FLYING SERVICE, A COMPANY NO LONGER IN EXISTENCE.

END PAGE TWO

THE ARTICLE REPORTED THAT ORLEANS PARISH CRIMINAL SHERIFF LOUIS HEYD, JR. STATED HE HAD CONTACTED SHERIFF P. J. PRITCHESS OF LOS ANGELES COUNTY AND ADVISED HIM THAT A COPY OF THE ARREST WARRANT FOR BRADLEY HAD BEEN SENT BY MAIL. THE ARTICLE REPORTED THAT SHERIFF PRITCHESS STATED HIS OFFICE WOULD TAKE NO ACTION UNTIL THE ARREST WARRANT ARRIVES.

ACCORDING TO THE ARTICLE, BRADLEY IS A NATIVE OF ARKANSAS AND STATED THAT HE WENT TO LOS ANGELES IN NINETEEN THIRTYSIX AFTER SERVING WITH THE U. S. NAVY AND WORKED WITH A MOVING FIRM UNTIL SOME SIX YEARS AGO WHEN HE BEGAN WORK WITH HIS PRESENT EMPLOYER. THE ARTICLE REPORTED THAT BRADLEY AND HIS WIFE, CONNIE, A RECEPTIONIST IN LOS ANGELES, HAVE TWO CHILDREN, A SON, NINETEEN, AND A DAUGHTER, TWENTYONE.

NO LHM BEING SUBMITTED.

END

BM

FBI WASH DC

P

CC- MR. SULLIVAN

FD-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

FBI

Date: 12/22/67 REC-32

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, NEW ORLEANS (89-69)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
DALLAS, TEXAS, 11/22/63
MISCELLANEOUS - INFO CONCERNING
OO: DALLAS

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are newspaper articles appearing in New Orleans newspapers concerning above captioned matter.

Enclosed for Dallas and Miami are one copy each of these newspapers.

(3) - Bureau (Encl. 2) ENCLOSURE
1 - Dallas (89-43) (Encl. 2)
1 - Miami (Encl. 2)
1 - New Orleans

ECW:jab
(6)

REC-32 62-109060-5946

22 DEC 20 1967

5

62 JAN 3 1968

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

BRADLEY FACES CHARGE IN N.O. JFK PLOT CASE

Conspiracy to Murder Is Alleged in Bill

Nearly 10 months after the arrest of Clay L. Shaw on a charge of conspiring to murder President John F. Kennedy the district attorney's office charged a man identified only as "Edgar Eugene Bradley" with the same crime.

The charge, carrying a recommended bond of $10,000, was filed shortly before 4 p. m. Wednesday in Criminal District Court by Assistant District Attorney James L. Alcock, who was accompanied by Assistant DA Richard V. Burnes.

Asked if he would say whether Bradley is in New Orleans, Alcock replied: "We know where he is. He is not in New Orleans and he is not from New Orleans." Alcock also refused to discuss Bradley's background or to give any further details on the suspect.

When asked if the DA's office expects to arrest Bradley in the near future, Alcock answered, "I guess you can say that."

The charge simply alleges that Bradley "did willfully and unlawfully conspire with others to murder John F. Kennedy" between Aug. 1 and Nov. 22, the day of the assassination.

The charging of Bradley differed from that of Shaw, who was charged by indictment of the Orleans Parish grand jury after he had already been ordered held over for trial by a three-judge panel.

Bradley was charged by a direct bill of information, and may not have been in the state at the time.

Bradley's charge does not name the persons with whom he is alleged to have conspired, merely stating "with others." Shaw's indictment accused him of conspiring with David W. Ferrie and Lee Harvey Oswald and others.

Presumably, Bradley is being charged in connection with the same conspiracy in which District Attorney Jim Garrison accuses Clay Shaw of having participated, but the district attorney's office would not confirm this.

Shaw's case has been continued until early 1968.

Garrison reportedly was out of town Wednesday.

The New York Times Wednesday night identified Bradley as living in North Hollywood, Calif., and as being the West Coast representative for a Dr. Carl McIntire, a right-wing evangelist who lives in New Jersey.

Bradley, reached by telephone at his home in North Hollywood, Calif., by The Associated Press, denied any knowledge of the assassination or of Garrison's investigation.

"This man is either being highly paid to do this or he's off his rocker," Bradley said of Garrison.

The 49-year-old Bradley said he has worked out of his home for five years as West Coast representative of Dr. Carl McIntire, a New Jersey radio broadcaster.

He acknowledged that McIntire "has been described as a right-wing broadcaster." Bradley said, "It seems ridiculous that any one person could do it," referring to the murder of Kennedy, adding: "I'm inclined to think others were involved."

But he said, "I'm neither a right-wing extremist or a left-wing extremist. I don't belong to a thing and I don't know anything about Garrison or the Kennedy affair."

"I have never been in New Orleans in my life except when my wife, daughter and I recently visited our son in school last March or April," Bradley said. "We just drove through."

Bradley said he moved to California in 1936 after getting out of the Navy and during World War II had "a special assignment" for the Navy. He declined to elaborate on the assignment.

In a written statement distributed to news media, Garrison said: "Like Clay Shaw, Bradley's name did not come up in the federal investigation of the assassination nor is his name mentioned anywhere in the 26 volumes of the Warren Report inquiry into the case."

William Gurvich, a private investigator who was formerly Garrison's chief aide in the Kennedy death probe, said Wednesday night that he did not remember ever hearing Bradley's name.

"The name doesn't mean a thing; no bells ring. And I made all the photos of everyone he (Garrison) was interested in . . . I never heard of the guy," said Gurvich.

Gurvich broke with Garrison several months ago, charging that he did so because the DA "has no case."

Garrison said in his written statement that no further information regarding the charge would be made public at this time.



EDGAR EUGENE BRADLEY

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE 1

SECTION 1

TIMES PICAYUNE

NEW ORLEANS, LA

Date: 12-21-67

Edition:

Author:

Editor: George A. Gallagher

Title: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEX. 11-22-63

Character: AFO

or

Classification: 89-

Submitting Office: N.O., LA.

☐ Being Investigated

62-109060

-5946

ENCLOSURE

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Mark Lane Disputes Findings In Warren Group Report

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

If Lee Harvey Oswald was in the place the Warren Commission concluded he was at the time of the assassination of President Kennedy, he could not have fired the fatal shot, author Mark Lane told a packed audience at the LSU Union last night.

The author of "Rush to Judgment" opined the assassin's bullet which killed the president "had to come from the front." The Warren Commissionas report located Oswald in the Texas Book Depository, and Lane picked out the grassy knoll, fence and clump of trees as the spots where five shots were fired at President Kennedy.

Lane quoted witnesse after witness to support this contention, and castigated with facts and figures the Warren Commission report.

The New York attorney said most of the witnesses available who were at the scene of the assassination in Dallas were never questioned by the Warren Commission. Most of those who were questioned testified the shots came from in front of the presidential motorcade, he said.

Lane did not deny that Oswald could have been a part of the assassination plot, but he maintained that Oswald could not possibly have been a lone assassin and that the fatal shot could not have been fired from high up in the book depository.

He castigated the news media — press, radio and television — for its handling of the Warren report. In effect, he said the entire media, both in its stories and editorials, accepted the commission's first summary and subsequent report as complete and adequate proof that Oswald was the assassin — the only assassin.

Cites Difficulties

Lane told about his troubles in getting his book published after he decided the only thing he could do to get the story told was to tell it himself. He cited extreme pressures which he said were exerted to prevent both his investigations of the as- [redacted] of the Warren Commission report, and his publication of the book on its findings, and left little doubt that he felt it emanated from the White House.

Lane said the FBI and other federal agents put pressure on 15 American publishing firms, causing them to reject his book. He named other authors who faced similar obstacles.

He concluded, "The (Warren) commission had a pre-concept that one man shot the President. He is dead. So the case is closed. Let's forget about it and march ahead with Lyndon Baines Johnson into the Great Society."

Lane said he began his own investigation even before the Warren Commission was chosen. At first he operated almost as a loner, he said, but he soon formed the Citizens Committee of Inquiry and began to get some support for the investigation.

The attorney said he had accumulated a monumental amount of interviews, pictures and statistics by the time the Warren Commission issued its report — and then he took aim at the report.

Lane now spends all his time working with New Orleans Dist. Atty. Jim Garrison as an unpaid assistant, except when he lectures. HE NOW LIVES in New Orleans.



DISPUTES WARREN REPORT—The author of "Rush to Judgment," attorney Mark Lane, explained his disagreement with major points in the Warren report in a speech at the LSU Union Theater last night. Lane now works as an unpaid assistant to New Orleans Dist. Atty. Jim Garrison in his probe of the Kennedy assassination.

—Photo by Danny Brown

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE 12-A

STATE TIMES

BATON ROUGE, LA.

Date: 12-15-67

Edition:

Author:

Editor:

Title: ASSASSINATION O PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, DALLAS, TE 11-22-63

Character: AFO or

Classification: 89-

Submitting Office: N.O., LA.

☐ Being Investigated

62 1047

1 - 571

FBI WASH DC

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATION SECTION
DEC 20 1967

TELETYPE

FBI NEW ORLS

447PM URGENT 12-20-67 CDC

TO DIRECTOR 62-109060 AND DALLAS 89-43

FROM NEW ORLEANS 89-69

ASSASSINATION OF PRES. JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEXAS, NOV. TWENTYTWO, NINETEEN SIXTYTHREE, MISC - INFO CONCERNING.

ALEC GIFFORD, NEWSCASTER, WVUE-TV, ON FOUR TWENTYFIVE PM NEWSCAST, REPORTED THAT DA JIM GARRISON'S OFFICE HAD ANNOUNCED THAT AN ARREST WARRANT HAS BEEN ISSUED FOR EDGAR EUGENE BRADLEY IN CONNECTION WITH THE CONSPIRACY TO ASSASSINATE PRES. KENNEDY. NEWSCAST STATED BRADLEY'S ADDRESS WAS UNKNOWN; HOWEVER, BRADLEY IS NOT LOCATED IN NEW ORLEANS. ACCORDING TO NEWSCAST, GARRISON'S OFFICE STATED BRADLEY HAS NOT BEEN APPREHENDED AS YET BUT HIS APPREHENSION WILL BE SOON.

NO INFO CONCERNING BRADLEY CONTAINED FILES OF NEW ORLEANS OFFICE.

END

GJM

FBI WASH DC

Mr. T
Mr. I
Mr. J
Mr. Bu
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

REC-1 62-109060-5947

12 DEC 28 1967

XEROX JAN 4 1968

DEC 1967

SENT DIRECTOR 12-21-67

MR. DELOACH FOR THE DIRECTOR

CC- MR. SULLIVAN

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATION SECTION
DEC 21 1967

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. DeLoach	
Mr. Mohr	
Mr. Bishop	
Mr. Casper	
Mr. Callahan	
Mr. Conrad	
Mr. Felt	
Mr. Gale	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Sullivan	
Mr. Tavel	
Mr. Trotter	
Tele. Room	
Miss Holmes	
Miss Gandy	

FBI WASH DC

FBI LOS ANG.

5:48PM URGENT 12-21-67 BAK

TO DIRECTOR (62-109060), DALLAS (89-43), NEW ORLEANS (89-69)

FROM LOS ANGELES (89-75) /5P/

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEXAS, NOVEMBER TWENTY TWO, NINETEEN SIXTY THREE; MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION CONCERNING.

RE TELEPHONE CALLS WITH INSPECTOR DONALD E. MOORE AND LOS ANGELES OFFICE DECEMBER TWENTY ONE, SIXTY SEVEN, AND RE NEW ORLEANS TELETYPE TO BUREAU, DALLAS AND LOS ANGELES DECEMBER TWENTY ONE, SIXTY SEVEN.

REC 27 REC 4 FX-105 1-5948

INFORMATION AVAILABLE LOS ANGELES FILES REGARDING EDGAR EUGENE BRADLEY IS AS FOLLOWS:

12 DEC 28 1967

DURING PERIOD MAY NINETEEN FIFTY EIGHT TO APRIL SIXTY FOUR BRADLEY CONTACTED LOS ANGELES OFFICE ON SEVEN OCCASIONS FURNISHING INFORMATION ON INDIVIDUALS HE SUSPECTED OF HAVING COMMUNIST LEANINGS, RACIAL MATTERS AND INFORMATION ON INDIVIDUALS CONNECTED WITH JOHN BIRCH SOCIETY.

BUREAU COGNIZANT OF INFORMATION CONTAINED IN MATTER

END PAGE ONE

Class. & Ext. by 1116

SENT DIRECTOR
12-22-67

MR. DELOACH FOR THE DIRECTOR

1 XEROX
DEC 1967
JAN 9 1968

CAPTIONED QUOTE [redacted] PROTECT AMERICAN RIGHTS COMMITTEE, [redacted], VAN NUYS, CALIFORNIA" UNQUOTE PAREN (LOS ANGELES FILE SIXTY TWO DASH FIVE SIX SIX SEVEN) PAREN. NO SUBSEQUENT INFORMATION DEVELOPED RE BRADLEY IN THIS MATTER.

BUREAU COGNIZANT OF CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN MR. TOLSON AND FORMER SAC W. G. SIMON ON AUGUST SEVEN AND EIGHT, SIXTY THREE, RELATING TO BRADLEY.

ON OCTOBER ONE, SIXTY FOUR, BRADLEY INTERVIEWED BY BUREAU AGENTS RE CASE CAPTIONED QUOTE [redacted] - FUGITIVE; BOND DEFAULT" UNQUOTE PAREN (BUFILE ONE ONE FIVE DASH EIGHT SEVEN FOUR) PAREN IN WHICH BRADLEY RELATED [redacted] WAS FRIENDLY WITH INDIVIDUALS WHO PASSED AS QUOTE "EXTREME RIGHT" UNQUOTE BUT BRADLEY FELT TO BE QUOTE "EXTREME LEFT" UNQUOTE, AS THEY WERE TRYING TO DISCREDIT THE QUOTE "EXTREME RIGHT" UNQUOTE.

BY AIRTEL AND LETTERHEAD MEMORANDUM (LHM) DATED OCTOBER TWENTY, SIXTY FOUR, CAPTIONED QUOTE "UNSUB, EXPLOSION OF HOMEMADE BOMB NEAR RESIDENCE OF EUGENE E. BRADLEY, ONE TWO TWO ZERO EIGHT EMELITA STREET, NORTH HOLLYWOOD, CALIFORNIA, OCTOBER EIGHTEEN, SIXTY FOUR; BOMBING MATTERS" UNQUOTE, BUREAU WAS

END PAGE TWO

FURNISHED INFORMATION RE EXPLOSION NEAR BRADLEY RESIDENCE.

BY LETTER DATED JANUARY SIXTEEN, SIXTY FIVE, TO THE BUREAU FROM BRADLEY, HE REQUESTED TO BE PLACED ON BUREAU MAILING LIST, WHICH WAS DENIED BY BUREAU LETTER TO BRADLEY JANUARY TWENTY FIVE, SIXTY FIVE.

[redacted]

~~QUOTE~~"LOS ANGELES TIMES"~~UNQUOTE~~ DECEMBER TWENTY ONE, SIXTY SEVEN, ISSUE, PART ONE, PAGE THREE, CARRIED ARTICLE RE ~~QUOTE~~"TIMES"~~UNQUOTE~~ INTERVIEW WITH BRADLEY RELATIVE TO ACCUSATION OF JAMES GARRISON, NEW ORLEANS DISTRICT ATTORNEY, THAT BRADLEY WAS INVOLVED IN CONSPIRACY TO KILL PRESIDENT KENNEDY. DURING THIS REPORTED INTERVIEW BRADLEY STATED FBI AGENT HAD QUESTIONED HIM ~~QUOTE~~"RECENTLY"~~UNQUOTE~~ REGARDING INDIVIDUAL HE THOUGHT WAS INCLUDED ON TEN MOST WANTED LIST. BRADLEY STATED HE CONVINCED THE AGENT HE WAS NOT THE MAN. COPY OF ARTICLE BEING FURNISHED BY AIRTEL TO BUREAU TODAY.

CANVASS OF AVAILABLE PERSONNEL HANDLING TOP TEN AND FUGITIVE

END PAGE THREE

MATTERS, AS WELL AS RESIDENT AGENTS COVERING AREA OF BRADLEY'S RESIDENCE, DEVELOPED NO INFORMATION REVEALING ANY CONTACT WITH BRADLEY REGARDING FUGITIVE MATTER SINCE JANUARY SIXTY SEVEN.

BRADLEY TELEPHONICALLY CONTACTED SPECIAL AGENT OF VAN NUYS RESIDENT AGENCY TODAY DECEMBER TWENTY ONE, SIXTY SEVEN, WHO HAD PREVIOUSLY INTERVIEWED HIM IN JANUARY SIXTY SEVEN IN EXTORTION MATTER, BUFILE NINE DASH FOUR TWO SEVEN ONE EIGHT MENTIONED ABOVE. BRADLEY STATED HE WAS DISMAYED OVER PUBLICITY INVOLVING HIS BEING NAMED CONSPIRATOR IN ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY. BRADLEY STATED HE KNOWS NOTHING WHATSOEVER OF THE ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY AND WAS AT "ABSOLUTE LOSS TO KNOW WHY HE WAS SELECTED AS A TARGET." HE WAS OF OPINION INSTIGATORS COULD BE A WOMAN AND MINISTER HE DISCUSSED DURING JANUARY TWENTY SEVEN, SIXTY SEVEN, INTERVIEW BECAUSE OF THEIR ANIMOSITY TOWARD HIM. HE DID NOT MENTION THEIR NAMES DURING THIS CONTACT BECAUSE HE WAS FEARFUL OF THE SECURITY OF HIS TELEPHONE.

PAGE FOUR OF REPORT OF SA EUGENE I. TUGGEY, JR., DATED MARCH THREE, SIXTY SEVEN, CAPTIONED ~~"QUOTE~~ "UNSUB; [redacted] - VICTIM ~~"UNQUOTE~~, BUFILE NINE DASH FOUR TWO SEVEN ONE EIGHT, IDENTIFIES THESE INDIVIDUALS AS [redacted] AND [redacted]

END PAGE FOUR

PAGE FIVE

LA 89-75

INTERVIEW WITH [redacted]S RECORDED ON PAGE THREE OF REPORT OF SA TUGGEY DATED DECEMBER FOURTEEN, SIXTY SIX, IN THE SAME MATTER.

LOS ANGELES INDICIES NEGATIVE RE EDGAR EUGENE BRANTLEY REFERRED TO IN RENOTEL.

BUREAU, DALLAS AND NEW ORLEANS WILL BE FURNISHED ANY FURTHER PERTINENT DEVELOPMENTS THIS MATTER.

END

MXS

FBI WASH DC

CC. MR. SULLIVAN

5-113a ((6-29-65)

Domestic Intelligence Division

INFORMATIVE NOTE

Date 12/21/67

Attached teletype reports New Orleans District Attorney Garrison has issued an arrest warrant for Edgar Eugene Bradley in connection with the conspiracy to assassinate President Kennedy.

"Washington Post" for December 21, 1967, carries additional details regarding this matter. Post article identified Bradley as residing in North Hollywood, California and as working for Dr. Carl McIntire, a "right-wing broadcaster."

Bufiles reveal Bradley has corresponded with Bureau in the past. Bradley informed Bureau he was associated with a group who desired to draft J. Edgar Hoover as a presidential candidate. Bradley indicated he planned to have "giant mail" campaign and would hold a mass public rally. At Director's instructions, Los Angeles Office contacted Bradley and informed Bradley Director has absolutely no political aspirations and would appreciate Bradley's group discontinuing dissemination of their material and associating Director's name with political movement.

Our files are being thoroughly reviewed concerning Bradley and dissemination will be made to the White House and Attorney General by separate communication.

REL:js

5-113a (10-29-65)

Domestic Intelligence Division

INFORMATIVE NOTE

Date 12/21/67

The attached contains information in the files of the Los Angeles Office relative to Edgar Eugene Bradley for whom an arrest warrant has been issued by the New Orleans District Attorney in connection with the assassination of President Kennedy.

Bradley was interviewed in early 1967 by the Los Angeles Office in connection with an extortion matter. On 12/21/67 Bradley called the Van Nuys Resident Agency of our Los Angeles Office. He volunteered he knows nothing whatsoever of the assassination and was at "absolute loss as to why he was selected as a target."

The pertinent parts of the information set forth in the attached regarding Bradley's background have been disseminated by memorandum to the White House and the Attorney General. This matter is being followed closely and significant data developed will be disseminated to the recipients mentioned above.

JFH:rwl

COMMUNICATION SECTION

DEC 21 1967

TELETYPE

RED 27

Mr. Tolson ✓
Mr. DeLoach ✓
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Bishop ✓
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt ✓
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen ✓
Mr. Sullivan ✓
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

FBI WASH DC

FBI NEW ORLS

651 PM URGENT 12-21-67 CDC

TO DIRECTOR 62-109060 AND DALLAS 89-43

FROM NEW ORLEANS 89-69

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEXAS, NOV. TWENTYTWO, SIXTYTHREE, MISCELLANEOUS - INFO CONCERNING, OO: DALLAS.

THE RED FLASH EDITION, NEW ORLEANS STATES-ITEM, DEC. TWENTYONE INSTANT, REPORTED THAT DA GARRISON'S OFFICE, TODAY, TOOK THE FIRST LEGAL STEP TOWARD BRINGING BACK TO LOUISIANA A CALIFORNIA MAN ACCUSED OF CONSPIRING TO MURDER PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY. THE ARTICLE REPORTED THAT AN "AT LARGE" ARREST WARRANT WAS ISSUED FOR EDGAR EUGENE BRADLEY, CHARGED IN A BILL OF INFORMATION WITH CONSPIRACY IN THE ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY. THE ARTICLE STATED THAT THE NEXT STEP NORMALLY WOULD BE TO SEND THE WARRANT TO CALIFORNIA AUTHORITIES WHO WOULD ARREST BRADLEY AND THAT HE COULD THEN EITHER WAIVE OR FIGHT EXTRADITION.

REC 27 5949

22 DEC 26 1967

END PAGE ONE

1 Xerox for FOIA
2-22-77 J. Margulies

57 JAN 4 1968

XEROX
DEC 1961

MR. DELOACH FOR THE DIRECTOR

5 Rec'd

THE ARTICLE REPORTED THAT BRADLEY, FORTYNINE, OF NORTH HOLLYWOOD, CALIF. HAS DENIED ANY CONNECTION WITH THE ASSASSINATION. BRADLEY ALSO SAID HE WAS IN TEXAS THE DAY PRESIDENT KENNEDY WAS SHOT TO DEATH ON NOV. TWENTYTWO, SIXTYTHREE, BUT WAS IN EL PASO, SIX HUNDRED TWENTY MILES AWAY.

THE ARTICLE REPORTED THAT THE WARRANT OF ARREST ON BRADLEY WAS SENT TO THE OFFICE OF CRIMINAL SHERIFF LOUIS A. HEYD, JR. AND QUOTED ASSISTANT CHIEF DEPUTY BARNEY KILBRIDE AS SAYING HE COULD NOT ACT ON THE WARRANT UNTIL HE KNEW OFFICIALLY WHERE BRADLEY LIVES.

ACCORDING TO THE ARTICLE, BRADLEY SAID ON NOV. TWENTYTWO SIXTYTHREE, HE WAS IN EL PASO, TEXAS, RETURNING HOME BY BUS FROM A VISIT WITH HIS EMPLOYER, DR. CARL MCINTIRE, A SYNDICATED RADIO BROADCASTER AND PRESIDENT OF THE AMERICAN COUNCIL OF CHURCHES, A SMALL ULTRA-CONSERVATIVE ORGANIZATION OPPOSED TO THE NATIONAL COUNCIL OF CHURCHES. BRADLEY WAS ALSO QUOTED AS SAYING THAT CERTAIN INDIVIDUALS, WHO HAVE BEEN TRYING TO FRAME HIM FOR FIVE.

END PAGE TWO

YEARS BECAUSE HE WORKS WITH DR. MC INTIRE, MIGHT HAVE PLANTED INFORMATION ABOUT HIM WITH GARRISON. BRADLEY ALSO SAID HE WAS RECENTLY QUESTIONED BY AN FBI AGENT.

BRADLEY ALSO SAID HE HAD NEVER MET CLAY SHAW., LEE HARVEY OSWALD OR JACK RUBY.

ACCORDING TO THE ARTICLE, CAPTAIN RAY HALL, LOS ANGELES COUNTY SHERIFF'S OFFICE INTELLIGENCE UNIT SAID GARRISON HAD NOT CONSULTED HIS UNIT OR THE LOS ANGELES POLICE DEPARTMENT, THE PROCEDURE OUT-OF STATE OFFICERS USUSALLY FOLLOW IN SEEKING TO MAKE AN ARREST IN THAT JURISDICTION.

ACCORDING TO THE ARTICLE THE GOVERNOR'S OFFICE IN SACREMENTO REPORTED THAT GARRISON HAD MADE NO EXTRADITION OVERTIRES TO THAT OFFICE.

THE FINAL EDITION, NEW ORLEANS STATES-ITEM, DEC. TWENTYONE, INSTANT, REPORTED THAT BRADLEY SAID TODAY HE BELEIVES THE CHARGE IS A CASE OF MISTAKEN IDENTITY BECAUSE HE WAS QUESTIONED BY FBI AGENTS ABOUT THREE YEARS AGO AND WAS TOLD THEY WERE SEEKING ANOTHER "GENE BRADLEY" WHOSE DESCRIPTION DID NOT FIT HIS.

NO LHM BEING SUBMITTED.

END

RAP

FBI WASH DC

P

CC- MR. SULLIVAN

Mr. Tolson
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Bishop
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

December 20, 1967

REC-14

Mr. Mark Lane
c/o District Attorney's Office
New Orleans, Louisiana

Dear Mr. Lane:

I was present when you spoke in the Union Building at LSU on December 14, 1 at which time you left the audience with the question, "Who killed President Kennedy?". It seems to me that far more important is the question, "Who was behind the assissination of the President of the United States?" rather than who pulled the trigger.

Any thinking person knows that a group who can control the Warren Commiss the news media, the publishers, the Secret Service, CIA, FBI and eliminate many citizens who knew too much, must be an extraordinarily powerful organization. This is the only logical conclusion and therefore leads to the question, "Who has such power?"

To return to your speech mentioned above, the climax seemed to me to be a smear of J. Edgar Hoover. In my humble opinion he is one of the very few persons in the Federal Government whose integrity I would never question, a who, if allowed, would expose many things detrimental to the above mention powerful force. Conclusion: Mr. Hoover must be discredited.

The next question is, "Who is Mr. Hoover's superior," the answer being the President of the United States, which leads onward to yet another query, thi being,"Who controls the President?" Obvious answer: The Establishment headed by John J. McCloy and Robert Lovett.

I think Mr. Jim Garrison might be wise to keep all this in mind while pursu his investigation rather than being very subtly side-tracked or re-routed so that at the finish he will not find himself at a "dead-end" street.

Sincerely,

Carolyn Groves

(Mrs.) Carolyn Groves

9819 Wynnewood St.
Baton Rouge, La.

H. FBI

62-109060-5950

REC-11

29

DEC 26 1967

5-113a ((9-29-65)

Domestic Intelligence Division

INFORMATIVE NOTE

Date 12/21/67

On 12/20/67 the office of Jim Garrison, District Attorney, New Orleans, Louisiana, announced a warrant for the arrest of Edgar Eugene Bradley had been issued in connection with the assassination of President Kennedy.

The attached contains news media data alleging that Bradley, North Hollywood, California, has denied any connection with the assassination.

Information from our files regarding Bradley has been disseminated by memorandum to the White House and the Attorney General. This matter is being followed closely and pertinent information received will be disseminated as noted above.

JFH:rwf

5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

62-

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (~~100~~-109060) DATE: 12/22/67

FROM : SAC, SACRAMENTO (62-) (C)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
11/22/63, DALLAS, TEXAS
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are seven copies of an LHM dated and captioned as above and for Los Angeles one copy of this LHM.

UACB, no investigation being conducted.

5951

13 DEC 28 1967

ENCLOSURE

(2)- Bureau (Encs. 7)
1 - Los Angeles (Enc. 1)(Info)
1 - Sacramento

DHM:kba
(4)

cc LHM & USSS
1 Dept. FAO (Comm.)
2/1/68 ltr

cc LHM from 5732

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
Sacramento, California 95814
December 22, 1967

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963
DALLAS, TEXAS

On the evening of December 21, 1967, an individual identifying himself as Mr. Rome Bisio, Salesman, Rice Furniture Company, Modesto, California, home address 8200 Jantzen Road, (trailer park), Space 8, Modesto, California, telephonically furnished information as follows:

Until about two months ago he was employed by Norris Industries, Inc., Riverbank Army Ammunitions Plant, Riverbank, California. While employed at the plant, he worked in an office where a girl named Nancy (Last Name Unknown) was secretary to a Mr. Van Hickman. At least two months ago, in conversation with another employee at the plant; possibly with James Howell or Paul Bowman, who are still employed there, the following statement was made:

This employee had been told by Nancy or had overheard Nancy telling yet another person that she formerly worked for the head of the California Institute of Technology Library Department. Nancy purportedly had overheard this employer in conversation on the telephone make statements to the effect that he was "sick of the situation: and that he was going to Dallas to "take care of it." This conversation purportedly took place two or three days before the assassination of the late President Kennedy. Thereafter, this individual purportedly did go to Dallas, returning sometime after the assassination.

Mr. Bisio stated that he has worried about the above matter for two months and finally called after publicity recently given to New Orleans Attorney James Garrison in recent news releases.

COPIES DESTROYED

21 JAN 16 1973

ENCLOSURE

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963, DALLAS, TEXAS

Howard David, Security Supervisor, Norris Industries, Inc., Riverbank Army Ammunitions Plant, Riverbank, California, furnished information as follows on December 22, 1967:

[redacted] also known as [redacted], Oakdale, California, born February [redacted] has been employed by Norris Industries since October 3, 1966. She is a clerk for Mr. Van Hickman, Property Control Supervisor. Her work application indicates she was employed by the California Institute of Technology, Jet Propulsion Laboratory, Pasadena, as follows:

July, 1961 to October, 1962 - General Library;
Duties - "U. S. SUPP. DOC. Records"

December, 1962 to August, 1963 - Library Clerk;
Duties - Filings of issue records and assistant to cataloger

Mr. David advised that Mr. Rome Bisio was employed at the plant from August, 1967, until October 20, 1967, in the office of Mr. Van Hickman, and that he terminated voluntarily. He gave as his reason that he had located a better job offer.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

12/29/67

AIRTEL

1 - Mr. Raupach

To: SAC, Sacramento (62- REC-69

From: Director, FBI (62-109060) — 5951

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
11/22/63, DALLAS, TEXAS
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING

ReSCletter dated 12/22/67.

Referenced letter enclosing a LHM setting forth information received from Mr. Rome Bisio should be resolved.

Sacramento is instructed to interview [redacted] regarding this matter and James Howell or Paul Bowman if necessary.

This matter to be handled promptly and results of your interviews are to be incorporated into a Letterhead Memorandum suitable for dissemination by the Bureau. The Letterhead Memorandum submitted with referenced communication is not being disseminated by the Bureau until the results of subsequent investigation are received.

1 - Los Angeles (Information)

KMR:vll
(5)

SEE NOTE PAGE 2

MAILED 4
DEC 29 1967
COMM-FBI

65 FEB 2 1968

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

NOTE:

Sacramento furnished a LHM setting forth information received from Mr. Rome Bisio who alleged that approximately two months ago while employed by Norris Industries, he overheard [redacted] comment to an individual that she formerly worked for the head of the California Institute of Technology Library Department. While employed with this firm, she allegedly overheard her employer in a telephone conversation, make statements to the effect that he was "Sick of the situation:" and that he was going to Dallas "to take care it it." This conversation was alleged to have taken place two or three days prior to the assassination. Mr. Bisio reported this information due to the recent publicity recently given to Jim Garrison. This matter should be resolved. James Howell or Paul Bowman are the named individuals to whom [redacted] made the alleged comments.

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Bishop
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Branigan
1 - Mr. Raupach
1 - Mr. Lenihan
1 - Mr. Goble

The Attorney General

January 3, 1968

Director, FBI

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963,
DALLAS, TEXAS

Reference is made to my communication dated December 28, 1967, and to the memorandum also dated December 28, 1967, which was enclosed with that communication. The memorandum analyzed allegations made by New Orleans District Attorney James C. Garrison in a press conference held by him in New Orleans, on December 26, 1967.

Garrison, at the December 26, 1967, press conference, alleged that Loran Hall of California had inside knowledge of the assassination the day it happened. The analysis of this allegation is set forth on pages 3 and 4 of the above-mentioned memorandum. This analysis included pertinent information developed by this Bureau concerning Loran Eugene Hall and Lawrence Howard.

News media on December 29, 1967, reported that Garrison had subpoenaed three men as material witnesses in his investigation. They were reported as Loran A. Hall, of Kerrville, California; Lawrence J. Howard, Jr., of Los Angeles; and Thomas Beckham, of Omaha, Nebraska. I thought that you would want to know the pertinent information from the files of this Bureau concerning Thomas Beckham, in addition to that already furnished concerning Hall and Howard.

The name of Thomas Beckham never appeared during our investigation of the assassination of President Kennedy. However, on January 13, 1967, we received information that Garrison had located a witness, Thomas Beckham, who was allegedly associated with Oswald and assisted him in passing out leaflets. Our files contain a reference to a Thomas Edward Beckham of New Orleans who in 1962 was seeking funds for a religious group aiding Cubans. This man allegedly had a record with the New Orleans Police Department for being involved in such activities.

[redacted]

REC-44 62-109060-5952

62-109060

TNG:kmj (15)

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO

20 JAN 3 1968

67 JAN 4 1968

The Attorney General

The information that Thomas Beckham was one of Garrison's witnesses was furnished this Bureau by Jack S. Martin, the New Orleans private investigator who was one of the original instigators of Garrison's current probe.

[redacted]

This information is also being furnished to Mrs. Mildred Stegall at the White House.

1 - The Deputy Attorney General

1 - Mr. Edwin L. Weisl, Jr.
Assistant Attorney General

1 - Mr. Fred M. Vinson, Jr.
Assistant Attorney General

1 - Mr. J. Walter Yeagley
Assistant Attorney General

NOTE:

Data set forth above was contained in memorandum W. A. Branigan to W. C. Sullivan dated 12/29/67, captioned "Assassination of President John Fitzgerald Kennedy November 22, 1963, Dallas, Texas," prepared by TNG:as.

THIS SERIAL HAS BEEN REFERRED TO ANOTHER AGENCY AND IS IN A PENDING STATUS:

FILE NO. 62-109060

SERIAL NO. 5953

PAGE NO. 1+2

NO. OF PAGES. 2

SECTION NO.

147

DEPT. OF ARMY

REFERRAL

FBI

Date: 12/19/67

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL (Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, NEW ORLEANS (89-69)

REC-71

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
DALLAS, TEXAS, 11/22/63
MISC - INFO CONCERNING

Enclosed for the Bureau are six copies and for Dallas two copies of an LHM containing information furnished by [redacted] concerning the association between District Attorney JIM GARRISON and FRANK OCCHIPINTI, a long time business partner of CARLOS MARCELLO.

ENCLOSURE

3 - Bureau (Encs. 6)
2 - Dallas (89-43) (Encs. 2)
1 - New Orleans
ECW:emh
(6)

REC-71

15 DEC 21 1967

6 JAN 8 1968

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____

Special Agent in Charge

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

New Orleans, Louisiana
December 19, 1967

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
DALLAS, TEXAS
NOVEMBER 22, 1963

A confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on December 6, 1967, that the home owned by District Attorney Jim Garrison at 4600 Owens Boulevard, New Orleans, Louisiana, was built for Garrison by Frank Occhipinti. The confidential source advised that Frank Occhipinti resides next door to District Attorney Garrison. According to the confidential source, Garrison has some type of armed guard at his residence.

This same confidential source pointed out that Frank Occhipinti is a long time business partner of Carlos Marcello and that Marcello and Occhipinti were associated in numerous business ventures and are still in business in a company known as Southern Tours, Inc., 1125 Airline Highway, New Orleans, Louisiana.

This same confidential source also advised that District Attorney Garrison arranged for an apartment for one Mark Lane and that Lane currently resides in this apartment at 833 Dauphine Street, New Orleans, Louisiana.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

62-109060-5954

ENCLOSURE

SPECIAL INVESTIGATIVE DIVISION

New Orleans has received information from a potential top echelon informant that District Attorney Garrison resides next door to Frank Occhipinti. Allegedly Garrison's residence was built by Occhipinti who has been identified as a close associate of Carlos Marcello, leading racketeer in Louisiana. Informant also advises that an armed guard is maintained at Garrison's residence and further, that Garrison has arranged for an apartment in New Orleans, currently being used by one Mark Lane. This may be identical with Mark Lane, author of "Rush to Judgment." This information is being furnished the Department.

REK:skh:kem

Mr. C. D. DeLoach
1 - Mr. T. E. Bishop
1 - Mr. A. Rosen
1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan

December 28, 1967

BY LIAISON

1 - Mr. W. A. Branigan
1 - Mr. R. E. Lenihan

Mrs. Mildred Stegall
The White House
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mrs. Stegall:

Current news media are featuring an account of a press conference conducted with New Orleans District Attorney James Garrison on December 26, 1967.

Garrison is reported to have stated that the Federal Bureau of Investigation put out a message on November 17, 1963, to several of its offices advising that on November 22, 1963, an attempt would be made to assassinate President Kennedy at Dallas, Texas. I thought that the President would want to know that this latest charge by District Attorney Garrison is a lie. The Federal Bureau of Investigation received no information from any source that an assassination attempt would be made in Dallas, Texas, on November 22, 1963.

Garrison is also alleged to have told the press conference that "the indications are very strong that Oswald was informing the Federal Bureau of Investigation that an assassination was contemplated." On May 14, 1964, I testified before the Warren Commission and at that time I emphatically denied that Oswald had ever been engaged by the Bureau or acted as an informant in any capacity. In addition, our entire file relating to Lee Harvey Oswald which was maintained at Federal Bureau of Investigation headquarters covering Oswald's activities as reported to us prior to the assassination was furnished to the Warren Commission for its review in connection with its investigation of the assassination of President Kennedy.

REL:as
(8)

5955

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO

JAN 3 1968

JAN 3

65 JAN 5 ROOM 1068 TELETYPE UNIT

COPY FILED IN

Mrs. Mildred Stegall

In addition to the above, Garrison made a number of other allegations during his press conference which are untrue. A concise summary and analysis of such allegations is set forth in the enclosed memorandum.

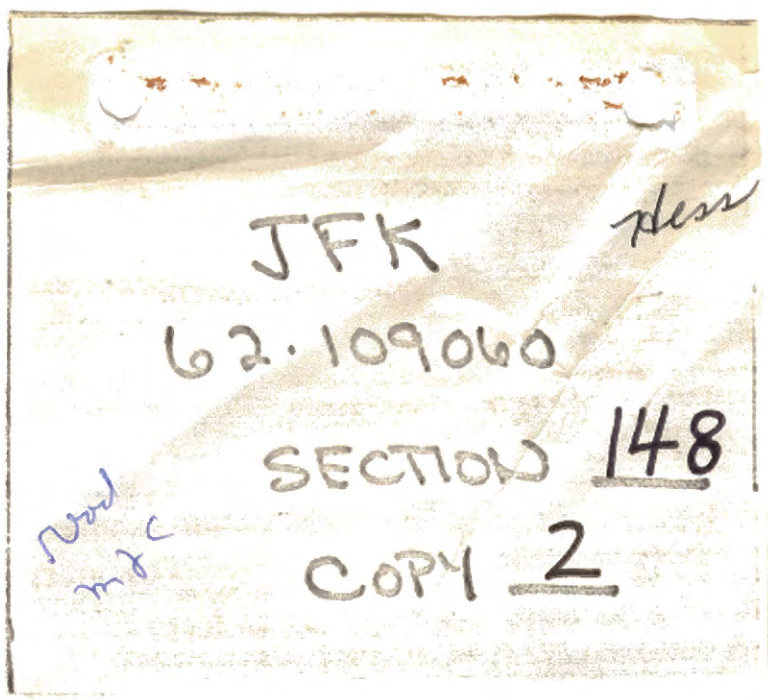
This information is also being furnished to the Attorney General.

Sincerely yours,

Enclosure

NOTE:

Data as set forth above was summarized in memorandum Mr. W. A. Branigan to Mr. W. C. Sullivan, dated 12/27/67, captioned "Assassination of President John Fitzgerald Kennedy, November 22, 1963, Dallas, Texas," prepared by REL:slc.


JFK
62-109060
SECTION 148
COPY 2

1 - Mr. D. DeLoach
1 - Mr. E. Bishop
1 - Mr. A. Rosen
1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan
1 - Mr. W. A. Branigan

The Attorney General

January 3, 1968

Director, FBI

1 - Mr. R. E. Lenihan

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963,
DALLAS, TEXAS

In my letter to you of December 28, 1967, I reported that news media for December 27, 1967, were featuring an account of a press conference conducted by New Orleans District Attorney James C. Garrison on December 26, 1967. During his press conference, Garrison allegedly stated that the indications are very strong that Lee Harvey Oswald was informing the Federal Bureau of Investigation that an assassination was contemplated. I informed you that Garrison's allegation was completely false and that I had testified before the Warren Commission on May 14, 1964, at which time I emphatically denied that Oswald had ever been engaged by this Bureau or acted as an informant in any capacity.

For your information, Station WVUE-TV, New Orleans, reported later in the day on December 27, 1967, that it had learned Garrison was basing his claim that Oswald had informed the Federal Bureau of Investigation of an assassination plot on President Kennedy on a telegram that Lee Harvey Oswald allegedly had sent to the Federal Bureau of Investigation from Dallas, Texas, before the slaying. Garrison was quoted as saying he had contacted Western Union officials in Dallas who took the telegram from Oswald and kept a copy of it. Garrison was also quoted as saying that if he could get a copy of the telegram "it would break the case wide open" because it would prove Oswald worked for the Federal Bureau of Investigation. Garrison was also quoted as saying that the Western Union agent would not reveal the file copy because he feared for his life.

62-109060-5956

62-109060
REL:as
(13)

REC-20
EX-108

20 JAN 3 1968

XEROX
JAN 4 1968

SEE NOTE PAGE THREE

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

JAN 3 - 1968

The Attorney General

During our investigation of the assassination, we received information that C. A. Hamblen, night manager for Western Union, Dallas, Texas, had claimed that an individual he believed to be Lee Harvey Oswald had visited the Western Union office in Dallas. Hamblen claimed this individual had visited Western Union on at least two occasions and once received a Western Union money order and on the other occasion sent a telegram to Washington, D. C. Hamblen claimed a fellow employee, Mrs. McClure, could verify his information. Hamblen was subsequently interviewed by a member of the legal staff of the Warren Commission under oath. Hamblen informed the Warren Commission representative he could not state for certain whether the individual in question was Lee Harvey Oswald or not. He furnished conflicting information to the Warren Commission representative and was unable to produce any evidence that Oswald had ever received or sent a telegram or money order through the Western Union office in Dallas. Mrs. McClure denied ever seeing Lee Harvey Oswald in the Western Union office.

A thorough check was made of Western Union records in Dallas for the period June through November, 1963, for money orders payable to Lee Harvey Oswald or his known aliases, O. H. Lee and Alek James Hidell, and for telegrams sent by Oswald or his known aliases. No indication of any such money order or telegram was found in any of these records. This fact was established by the Warren Commission through interviews under oath of: (1) Mr. W. W. Semingsen, an official of the Western Union office who had under his jurisdiction the operations of Western Union offices in eight states, including Texas, New Mexico, Colorado, Kansas, Missouri, Arkansas, Oklahoma and Louisiana; and (2) Mr. Laurance R. Wilcox, District Manager for Western Union in the city of Dallas, including the immediate surrounding towns. Both of these Western Union officials were positive and conclusive in their statements that Oswald never sent a telegram from Dallas, Texas, to anyone.

Complete details surrounding the allegation that Lee Harvey Oswald had been in contact with the Western Union office in Dallas, Texas, are set out on page 332 of the Warren Commission Report. In addition,

The Attorney General

the complete testimony of Western Union personnel who were interviewed by Warren Commission representatives under oath concerning such allegation as set out in the Warren Commission Hearings. The Warren Commission Report and the Warren Commission Hearings are available to the public.

Western Union officials testified that they placed no credence in Mr. Hamblen's allegation that Lee Harvey Oswald had visited the Western Union office in Dallas, Texas. Hamblen's immediate supervisor concluded that the whole thing was a "figment of Mr. Hamblen's imagination." In its Report the Warren Commission noted that it accepted this assessment.

I thought this information would be of interest to you. It is also being furnished to Mrs. Mildred Stegall at the White House.

1 - The Deputy Attorney General

1 - Mr. Edwin L. Weisl, Jr.
Assistant Attorney General

1 - Mr. Fred M. Vinson, Jr.
Assistant Attorney General

1 - Mr. J. Walter Yeagley
Assistant Attorney General

NOTE:

Information contained herein was previously summarized in memorandum Mr. W. A. Branigan to Mr. W. C. Sullivan dated 12/29/67, captioned "Assassination of President John Fitzgerald Kennedy, November 22, 1963, Dallas, Texas," prepared by REL:as.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

DATE: 12/22/67

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI [redacted]

FROM : SAC, NEW ORLEANS [redacted]

SUBJECT: [redacted]

Re New Orleans letter to Bureau 9/14/67

[redacted]

EX-115

Bureau
New Orleans

REC 36

DEC 28 1967

PEC/ac

105 Rec'd

NOT RECORDED
199 JAN 3 1968

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

FBI

Date: 12/28/67

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL (Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, NEW ORLEANS (89-69)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
DALLAS, TEXAS, 11/22/63
MISCELLANEOUS - INFO CONCERNING
OO: DALLAS

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are newspaper articles appearing in New Orleans newspapers concerning the assassination of President KENNEDY.

One copy of these newspaper articles are enclosed for Dallas and Miami.

(3) - Bureau (Encl. 2)
1 - Dallas (89-43) (Encl. 2)
1 - Miami (Encl. 2)
1 - New Orleans

ECW:jab
(6)

ENCLOSURE

C.C. - Bishop

REC-9 62-109060-5958

DEC 30 1967

5 JAN 10 1968

Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Expect Bradley Surrender on Charges in L.A.

Edgar Eugene Bradley was scheduled to surrender this morning in Los Angeles to face charges by District Attorney Jim Garrison that Bradley conspired to kill President John F. Kennedy.

George Jensen, Bradley's attorney, vowed to "fight extradition tooth and nail."

After his surrender, Bradley was to be brought before a magistrate who would set his bond pending an extradition hearing. A $10,000 bond was recommended by New Orleans authorities, but this was not binding on the L.A. Municipal Court.

THE EXTRADITION hearing will not be set until Gov. John J. McKeithen files a formal request with California Gov. Ronald Reagan.

Jensen said yesterday he "will not let Bradley go to Louisiana."

THE LOS ANGELES district attorney's office issued a fugitive complaint yesterday against Bradley, 49, of North Hollywood.

The complaint was based on a Louisiana warrant obtained by Garrison charging Bradley with conspiracy to commit murder.

In a news conference yesterday in New Orleans, Garrison said Bradley worked in 1961 to drum up presidential support in California for FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover.

HE ALSO declared that Lee Harvey Oswald, identified by the Warren Commission as Kennedy's assassin, was an agent of the Central Intelligence Agency and that Oswald had tipped the FBI about the assassination plot five days before it happened. He said Oswald was a "patsy."

The Louisiana warrant doesn't mention President Kennedy or any other alleged victim," Dist. Atty. Evelle J. Younger told a news conference yesterday.

Younger added that the complaint "does not indicate opinion on our part as to the validity of the charge or the guilt or innocence of Mr. Bradley."

YOUNGER SAID the complaint was just "a simple procedural act to get this person into court." The case can be continued for up to 30 days for Louisiana Gov. John J. McKeithen to undertake extradition proceedings. The final decision rests with California Gov. Ronald Reagan.

Bradley has denied Garrison's accusations, contending he knows nothing of the Kennedy killing other than what has been made public.

He is the second man Garrison has charged with conspiracy in the 1963 assassination of Kennedy in Dallas. Under indictment is a New Orleans businessman, Clay L. Shaw.

BRADLEY IS West Coast representative of Dr. Carl McIntire, a New Jersey radio broadcaster.

At his news conference, Garrison declined to discuss the charges against Bradley, saying it would prejudice his case.

Garrison said he had evidence the conspirators' final meeting took place Nov. 17, 1963 and that on "that day, the FBI sent out an interbureau telegram announcing the Nov. 22 assassination attempt."

Garrison said the telegram was sent to Hoover and that "what came down to President Kennedy you can judge for yourself in that he was allowed to ride without a bubbletop (on his car) in that parade in Dallas."

Garrison repeated his charge that President Lyndon B. Johnson has "actively concealed evidence of the murder of his predecessor," adding that "he can't be allowed to get away with it."

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE 1

SECTION 1

STATES-ITEM

NEW ORLEANS, LA

Date: 12-27-67
Edition: RED FLASH
Author:
Editor: GEORGE W. HEALY
Title: ASSASSINATION PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, DALLAS, T 11-22-63
Character: AFO
or
Classification: 89-
Submitting Office: N.O., LA

☐ Being Investigated

62-109060-5958

ENCLOSURE

(Mount Clipping In Space Below)

OSWALD INFORMED FBI OF PLOT, CLAIM

Alerted Bureau Nov. 17, Garrison Says

By CLARENCE DOUCET

District Attorney Jim Garrison claimed Tuesday that on Nov. 17, 1963, Lee Harvey Oswald alerted the Federal Bureau of Investigation that an assassination attempt would be made on President Kennedy in Dallas on Nov. 22.

Garrison, addressing a press conference at the Monteleone Hotel, claims that it was on Sunday, Nov. 17, that the principals involved in the assassination had a "final definitive meeting."

He said Nov. 17 was also a day when the whereabouts of Lee Harvey Oswald could not be accounted for. Garrison said Oswald was neither at his apartment at 1026 N. Beckley in Dallas, or at the Paine residence, in nearby Irving, where his wife and family lived.

The district attorney said he is convinced that Oswald was feeding to the FBI all the information he was obtaining about the assassination plot.

Meanwhile, the DA's office of Los Angeles County, Calif., issued a fugitive complaint charging Edgar Eugene Bradley, 49, with "criminal conspiracy to commit murder."

The complaint was issued in compliance with a Louisiana warrant obtained by Garrison which requires Bradley's arrest. Bradley is expected to surrender to Los Angeles authorities Wednesday morning.

Bradley's lawyer, George Jensen, said that Bradley will surrender to municipal court in Los Angeles, but will refuse to go to New Orleans.

"I will fight extradition tooth and nail," Jensen said. "I will not let him go to Louisiana."

Younger said the complaint against Bradley was a "simple procedural act to get this person into court."

The Los Angeles DA said, "This does not indicate on our part as to the validity of the charge or the guilt or innocence of Mr. Bradley."

Although Louisiana authorities urged a $10,000 bond be set for Bradley, Younger said his office won't recommend any bond until the accused man appears in court.

The warrant "doesn't mention President Kennedy or any other alleged victim," the district attorney said.

He said the warrant received by mail earlier Tuesday requiring the arrest of Bradley had been found valid on its face. Issuing fugitive complaints in such circumstances is routine, Younger said.

Bradley, a North Hollywood man whom Garrison charged last week with conspiring to commit murder has said he doesn't know anything about Garrison's investigation.

Garrison claims that a TWX (inter-bureau message) message, which he claims was sent to a number of FBI offices on Nov. 17, went to FBI director J. Edgar Hoover, but said newsmen would have to judge for themselves "what came down to President John Kennedy," who Garrison said was allowed to ride in Dallas without the protection of the bubble top on the presidential limousine.

Asked at the press conference if he could prove that such a message was ever moved through FBI channels, Garrison answered that while he was not free to answer, he, nevertheless, was not speculating.

"I have reason to know it is true," he said, "that the message was sent to various offices." He asserted that privately he could prove the message was sent, "but not in open court."

In Washington, the FBI declined comment on Garrison's statements.

His press conference was in connection with a lengthy article on his probe and the assassination appearing in the January issue of Ramparts magazine.

AUTHOR SPEAKS

William W. Turner, author of the Ramparts article, also spoke at the session, and urged that certain Warren Commission documents be released for Garrison's perusal.

Turner, who said Ramparts has been investigating the death of Kennedy for two years, said some material that has been put away for 75 years has been suppressed for reasons of national security, embarrassment of private individuals, and other reasons.

He emphasized that he was not suggesting that the material be made public, but that it should be made available to "a duly-constituted law enforcement agency," in this case, the Orleans Parish DA's office.

Turner said that more than 200 documents have been classified by the commission, and many are pertinent to Garrison's probe.

In addition to his allegation about a message forewarning of the assassination attempt, Garrison also said:

—There are serious possibilities that some of the classified files concerning the assassination are being changed so that they will contain only inocuous statements which may be released, perhaps before the end of the 75-year period.

—He had mixed feelings about his probe becoming a campaign issue in next year's presidential race.

CRITICIZES JOHNSON

Garrison continued his criticism of President Lyndon B. Johnson. He blasted "callous, knowing concealment of the truth by high agencies of the federal government, including the President of the United States."

He said that the President, "the man who profited most" by the assassination, decided that "vital evidence" could not be seen for 75 years, when most adults alive at the time of the assassination would be dead, and got away with this decision.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE 1

SECTION 1

TIMES PICAYUNE

NEW ORLEANS, LA

Date: 12-27-67

Edition:

Author:

Editor: GEORGE W. HEALY

Title: ASSASSINATION PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, DALLAS, T 11-22-63

Character: AFO

or

Classification: 89-

Submitting Office: N.O., L.

☐ Being Investigated

ENCLOSURE 62-109060-5700

Garrison said that on Nov. 23, the day after the assassination, there were federal inquiries regarding individuals involved, adding that "within 24 hours" federal authorities "knew who to question."

Earlier Tuesday — before the Los Angeles Sheriff's Office received the New Orleans warrant — Bradley said he would surrender to local authorities as soon as they "pick up a telephone and call me."

After that, Sheriff Peter Pitchess issued a statement saying he had been in contact with Bradley's attorney to arrange for the surrender of Bradley with his counsel.

Pitchess said he anticipated the surrender will take place in Municipal Court "late in the morning of Dec. 27."

The warrant obtained by Garrison specifically charges Bradley with activities "relative to criminal conspiracy to commit murder." Bradley has denied any part in the assassination, which has been described by Garrison as a right-wing plot.

"This man Garrison is either being highly paid to do this or he's off his rocker," Bradley said. Bradley says he is west coast representative of Dr. Carl McIntire, a New Jersey radio broadcaster.

Bradley has acknowledged that McIntire has been described as a right-wing broadcaster.

Garrison said that in 1964 Bradley organized an effort in California to support J. Edgar Hoover for president.

NOT CONCERNED

The DA said at the press conference he was not particularly concerned with the arrest of Bradley, nor would he speculate on the possibility of encountering difficulty in Bradley's extradition.

He said that in a few days his office will subpena three witnesses it has been interested in for a long time, but he was not at liberty to identify them now.

Asked how many persons were involved in carrying out the alleged plot, Garrison said there was "an infinitely larger number than you would dream," and he said that in Dealey Plaza, alone, there could have been as many as 15 including lookouts, men operating radios, supervisors, etc. "It was very large and very well organized," he said.

Concerning the identity of gunmen, Garrison said he feels his office has identified some by name, but not all. "There were a number," he said.

He said government officials and investigators had to know before the sun set on Nov. 22, 1963, that a lone gunman did not kill the President.

"Washington has fooled not only the people of this country, but the world, to stay in power."

REFERS TO '1984'

He referred to George Orwell's novel, "1984," and said it was a motto of the super state that "he who controls the past, controls the future."

Concerning Clay Shaw, arrested and charged with participating in a conspiracy to assassinate Kennedy, Garrison said he was prepared to go to trial immediately.

"As a district attorney," he added, "I expect there will be a trial," but he added that a number of persons involved "will never be prosecuted by anyone," asserting his office knows the names of a number of persons, but because his office has not been able to put them in New Orleans, he cannot take legal action against them.

Mr. Mohr
Mr. Bishop
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

Cinti, Ohio
Dec 21, 1967

FBI
Wash, D. C.

Dear Sirs:

Why don't you go to Life Magazine and demand to see plates 237, 238, 239, 240 -- the first copies -- not 2nd or 3rd, -- if you want the truth to be known about the killing of our beloved President?

They have had them for four years and paid a fabulous sum for them, so they undoubtedly INTENDED to PUBLISH them, until something stopped them.

What? Who? Why? How?

That is in your department!

WAITING

COPY:jo

REC-9

3 JAN 3 1968

45 JAN 3 1968

387

Cincinnati, Ohio
Dec 21, 1967

FBI
Wash, D.C.

Dear Sirs:

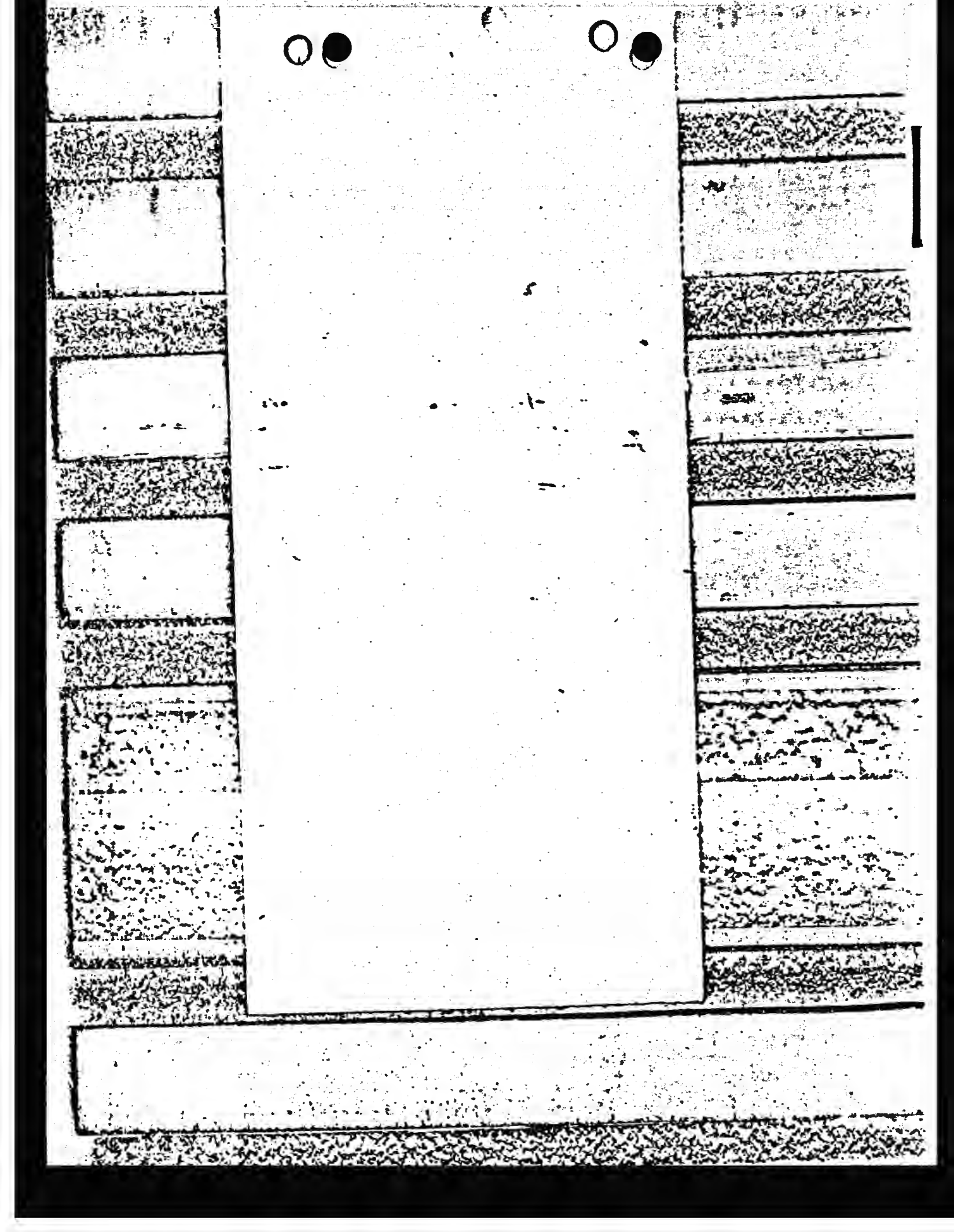
Why don't you go to Life Magazine and demand to see photos 237, 238, 239, 240 - the first copies - not 2nd or 3rd - if you want the truth to be known about the killing of our beloved President?

They have had them for four years, paid a fabulous sum for them, so they undoubtedly INTENDED to PUBLISH them, until something stopped them.

(What? Who? Why? HOW?

That is in your department!

WAITING



FBI

Date: 12/30/67

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL (Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, NEW ORLEANS (89-69)(P)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEXAS, 11/22/63; MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING (OO: DALLAS)

Re New Orleans teletype to Director, Dallas, Los Angeles, and Omaha, 12/29/67, relating to news article appearing in New Orleans States Item, 12/29/67.

Enclosed for the Bureau is one copy of the news article and for the Dallas and Miami Offices one xerox copy of same.

(3) - Bureau (Enc 1) ENCLOSURE
2 - Dallas (Enc 1)
2 - Miami (Enc 1)
SNC:jpb
(7)

ST-105

REC 54 62-109060-5960

22 JAN 2 1968

Bishop

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

66 JAN 11 1968

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

DA SUBPENAS 3 IN JFK SLAYING PROBE

District Attorney Jim Garrison today subpenaed three persons as material witnesses in his probe of the assassination of President John F. Kennedy.

The three were identified as:

Loran E. Hall of Kerrville, Calif.

Thomas Beckham of Omaha, Neb.

Lawrence J. Howard Jr. of Los Angeles.

The subpenas were issued by Criminal District Judge Matthew S. Braniff and call for the appearance of the three before the Orleans Parish Grand Jury Feb. 1 and 2.

THE SUBPENA for Hall said the DA has information that he checked into the Dallas Young Men's Christian Association in October, 1963, and remained in Dallas until the time of the Kennedy slaying.

It contends he was in Dallas with Jack Ruby "and other individuals believed to be involved in the assassination, that he brought a weapon to Dallas shortly before the assassination, that he was active in the 'Free Cuba' movement in Florida, Louisiana and Texas, that he was previously engaged in CIA-sponsored guerrilla training in

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE 1

STATES-ITEM

NEW ORLEANS, LA

Date: 12-29-67
Edition: FINAL
Author:
Editor: GEORGE W. HEAL
Title: ASSASSINATION PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY DALLAS, T 11-22-63
Character: AFO
or
Classification: 89-
Submitting Office: N.O., LA

☐ Being Investigated

Florida for raids on Cuba, that he was in association with Lee Harvey Oswald in Dallas . . ."

The subpena charges that before Hall's arrival in Dallas he was in the New Orleans area and was in contact with David William Ferrie, who has been named in an indictment as a conspirator to the Kennedy slaying, and other individuals who frequented 531 Lafayette st.

THE DOCUMENT identified the Lafayette st. address as the same office building described as 544 Camp st., the address used on leaflets handed out by Lee Oswald in New Orleans.

Before the assassination, Hall was present at discussions concerning it, the subpena says.

The document stipulates that if Hall obeys the summons, he will have immunity from prosecution.

THE BECKHAM subpena says the DA's office has information that he was in association with Ferrie and various other individuals at 531 Lafayette.

It says he was further connected with Ferrie in that both were ordained priests in the "Old Orthodox Catholic Church of North America."

Beckham, the subpena says, operated a "Cuban mission" on Rampart st. and says he was "in active association with certain Cuban exiles in New Orleans in whose company Lee Oswald was seen."

IT SAYS Beckham "had knowledge of CIA-sponsored guerrilla training conducted near New Orleans." It adds he had knowledge of the intelligence activities occurring in the office of W. Guy Banister.

The subpena says Beckham subsequently was reported to be in Dallas in November of 1963 with one of the Cuban exiles and that a number o those persons with whom he was in contact in New Orleans and Dallas "are believed to have played a part in the assassination."

The document grants him immunity similar to that given Hall if he obeys the subpena.

THE SUBPENA for Howard says information has been given the DA that Howard was in association with Ferrie in 1963 during the course of visits to New Orleans.

It says the DA has information that Howard was engaged in CIA-sponsored guerrilla training in Florida for raids on Cuba, that he was active in the "Free Cuba" movements in Florida, Louisiana and Texas, and that he associated with Ferrie and others at 531 Lafayette.

The document says Howard arrived in Dallas and checked into the YMCA in October, 1963, and stayed in Dallas until the time of the Kennedy slaying.

IT SAYS HE was in contact with Ruby "and other individuals believed to have been involved in the assassination."

The subpena grants Howard immunity in the same manner as Hall and Beckham.

In a statement issued in connection with the subpenas, Garrison said "Each of the three witnesses was in a unique position to observe activities relevant to the assination. None of them were questioned by the Warren Commission."

GARRISON CHARGED that this was because the commission's objective "was to hide the fact that for the first time in American history, a coup d'etat had occurred, resulting in the carefully planned execution of a President . . ."

He reiterated his earlier contention that "President Kennedy plainly was shot from a number of different directions."

". . . you will not find the names of Hall and Howard . . . in the Warren Commission index—instead you will find such preposterous irrelevancies as the names of Theodore Roosevelt, Franklin D. Roosevelt, Rudy Vallee and Xavier Cugat," Garrison said.

On the witnesses subpeaned today, Garrison said Hall is also gnown as "Lorenzo Fascillo" and "Skip" Hall.

He said Hall was in 1963 a member of the Minutemen, a right-wing organization.

HE SAID THE Minutemen organization had no connection either with training Cuban exiles or with assassinating the President, but that a number of individual members were active in guerrilla training.

Howard, Garrison said, is also known as "Alonzo Escurido."

"In the early 1960s he was a close companion of Loran Hall in guerrilla activity in Florida," Garrison said.

Beckham, the DA said, was an associate of Ferrie and of Sergio Arcacha, onetime New Orleans Cuban exile leader.

Garrison charged that "the American people have never been told the names of 10 men (some of whom we have identified as participants in the assassination) who were arrested in Dealey Plaza minutes after the assassination. They later were quietly released after the murder of officer Tippit, in another part of Dallas, provided the necessary diversion to cover their release."



LAWRENCE J. HOWARD JR.



THOMAS E. BECKHAM



LORAN EUGENE HALL

THESE PICTURES WERE RELEASED TODAY by Orleans Parish District Attorney Jim Garrison as those of three persons submitted as material witnesses in his assassination probe.

January 3, 1968

REC 51 62-109060-5961

[redacted]
McAlester, Oklahoma 74501

Dear [redacted]

Mr. Hoover received your letter on December 29th and asked me to thank you for your observations as well as your kind comments concerning his administration of the FBI.

Sincerely yours,

Helen W. Gandy
Secretary

MAILED 19
JAN 3 1968
COMM FBI

NOTE: Bufiles reflect [redacted] was the victim in a possible Civil Rights case in 1953. U. S. Attorney, Fort Worth, Texas, advised after reviewing his files in the case that there was no violation of the Civil Rights of [redacted] and that [redacted] is suffering from a mental condition. In view of correspondent's mental condition, this type of reply deemed appropriate.

HCS:mlb (3)

Tolson
DeLoach
Mohr
Bishop
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

JAN 4 1968

FBI MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

TRUE COPY

[redacted] Hartshorne --- [redacted] Salesman
McAlester, Okla. 74501
Dec. 23, 1967
McAlester, Rt. 4
Oklahoma

Mr. J. Edger Hoover
Chief of Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D.C.

Sir;

Attorney Garrison made a statement night before last, seeming to intimidate the Johnson administration.

It was to the effect that leaned toward the impression, that the assination of President John F. Kennedy, would bring the Johnson administration into power.

Just as a common citizen, I have always thought that, the assasination of our late President, was the Russian retaliation, by a brain washed man, returned to America to make a retaliation for the Cuban Missile situation, which caused Russia to loose face in the world.

May I suggest that you make a close secrunity of Mr. Garrison's investigation and any evidence, which he might have toward the truthful answer to the assination?

Who furnished the money for Oswald and any of his associates to return to America and to live and organize and to so sussefully carry on their activities and to carry out their plot?

Did Oswald have any known bank accounts or does any of the men, which Mr. Garrison keeps accusing of the plot, have any unknown large bank accounts or any Communist connections?

Misc. mail
reply 1-3-68
Hes: mail
1 le
1-2-68 ltr

8/11

You have been an outstanding administrator and head of our FBI and just as an American citizen, I hope that you as chief of the FBI can openly devulge the reason for the assination.

Respectfully yours,

/s/ [redacted]

[redacted] BROKER

[redacted] HARTSHORNE — McALESTER, OKLA. 74501

Mr. Bishop
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

Dec. 23, 19
McAlester,
Oklahoma

Mr. J. Edger Hoover
Chief of Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D.C.

Sir,

Attorney Garrison made a statement night before last, seeming to intimidate the Johnson administration. It was to the effect that Oswald was a part of a conspiracy to assassinate President John F. Kennedy, would involve the Johnson administration into power.

Just as a common citizen, I have always thought that the assassination of President, was the Russian retaliation, brain washed man; returned to America made a retaliation for the Cuban missile situation, which caused Russia to lose face in the world.

May I suggest that you

REC 56 62-109060-3

MISS Tolson
DEC 1968
EP/lf 1-3-68
HCS:mlb

[redacted]

[redacted] SALESMA

PHONE [redacted] HARTSHORNE — McALESTER, OKLA. 74501

and any evidence, which he might have taken the truthful answer to the assination?

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You have been an outstanding administrator and head of our FBI and just as an American Citizen, I hope that you as Chief of the FBI can openly divulge the reason for the assination.

Respectfully yours,

[redacted]

1 - Mr. C. D. DeLoach
1 - Mr. J. P. Mohr
1 - Mr. T. E. Bishop
1 - Mr. A. Rosen

January 2, 1968

BY LIAISON

1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan
1 - Mr. W. A. Branigan
1 - Mr. R. E. Lenihan

Mrs. Mildred Stegall
The White House
Washington, D. C.

ASSASSINATION of President John F. Kennedy

Dear Mrs. Stegall:

In my letter of June 19, 1967, I reported information which this Bureau had received from the Department of the Army relating to New Orleans District Attorney James C. Garrison. I reported that Army files disclosed Garrison was discharged from the Army in October, 1951, by reason of physical disability following a medical examination which resulted in the diagnosis of his condition as [redacted]

I further reported that in a discussion of this diagnosis the medical officer related that Garrison had a severe and disabling psychoneurosis of long duration which interfered with his social and professional adjustment to a marked degree. He was considered totally disabled from the standpoint of military duty and "moderately severely incapacitated" in civilian adaptability. His illness existed long before his call to active duty with the Army in July, 1951, and was of the type that would require a long-term psychotherapeutic approach. It was felt that he had received the maximum benefit from military hospitalization and could safely be discharged in his own custody.

As a matter of further interest, we have received information that after Garrison was discharged from the Army was totally unfit for military duty, he

Tolson
DeLoach
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Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

REL:as
(9)

REC 54 62-109060-5962

Delivered to Mildred Stegall
on 1/2/68 9:35 am

20 JAN 3 1968

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

WCS/mrw

was allowed to re-enter the National Guard. On February 28, 1957, Garrison resigned from the National Guard giving as his reason "incompatible occupation." He asked to be transferred to the Army Reserve. We have further been informed that psychotherapy for Garrison was begun in October, 1950, by a psychiatrist on the staff of the Louisiana State University Medical School in New Orleans, Louisiana. At that time Garrison was a civilian.

According to National Guard records, Garrison's psychiatric treatment continued for a total of four and one-half years. Army records disclose that Garrison's "exhaustion syndrome" started while Garrison was in law school after World War II. Reportedly, even after Garrison started to work for a law firm he could only work half a day. National Guard records also disclose that Garrison was under the care of Dr. Robert Matthews after his discharge from the Army in 1951. Dr. Matthews was a neuro-psychiatrist on the staff of the Louisiana State University Medical School in New Orleans.

National Guard records show that Garrison was relieved from active duty on October 31, 1951, and was discharged from both the National Guard and the United States Army, effective January 9, 1952. We have further been informed that on April 19, 1955, based on a physical examination in New Orleans and details of his therapy, the Army Surgeon General ruled Garrison was again physically qualified for the National Guard. Reportedly, on April 22, 1955, Garrison was given a waiver of his history of separation from the Army. The waiver was signed by the Army Surgeon of the National Guard and was based on the findings of the Army Surgeon General. According to National Guard records, Garrison re-entered the National Guard as a captain with the 935th Field Artillery Battalion in New Orleans. He became a major on July 14, 1959, and a lieutenant colonel on May 11, 1964.

Mrs. Mildred Stegall

I thought this information would be of interest to the President in view of the publicity currently appearing in various news media concerning Garrison's medical history while in the United States Army and the National Guard.

This data is also being furnished to the Attorney General.

Sincerely yours,

- 3 -

FD-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

FBI

Date: 12/30/67

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____ (Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, OMAHA (89-20) (RUC)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
DALLAS, TEXAS
11/22/63
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING
(OO: DALLAS)

Re New Orleans teletype 12/29/67.

Omaha indices negative re THOMAS EDWARD BECKHAM of Omaha, Nebraska.

(3) - Bureau
2 - Dallas
2 - New Orleans
1 - Omaha
TWC:cjw
(8)

REC 30 62-109060-5963

12 JAN 2 1968

C. C. Bishop

53 JAN 9 1968

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

FBI

Date: 12/26/67

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, NEW ORLEANS (89-69)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
DALLAS, TEXAS; 11/22/63
MISCELLANEOUS - INFO CONCERNING
OO: DALLAS

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are newspaper articles concerning above captioned matter which appeared in New Orleans newspapers.

One copy each of these newspaper articles are enclosed for Dallas and Miami.

(3) - Bureau (Encl. 4)
1 - Dallas (89-43) (Encl. 4)
1 - Miami (Encl. 4)
1 - New Orleans

ENCLOSURE

ST-115

ECW:jab
(6)

REC-60 62-109060-5964

C. C. - Bishop

Proof made for FOIA
2-28-77 J. Morgenson

28 DEC 28 1967

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

67 JAN 10 1968

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

DA Begins Steps For Return of Bradley Here

The office of District Attorney Jim Garrison today took the first legal step toward bringing back to Louisiana a California man accused of conspiring to murder President John F Kennedy.

An "at large" arrest warrant was issued for Edgar Eugene Bradley, who was charged yesterday in a bill of information with conspiracy in the President's death.

The next step normally would be to send the warrant to California authorities, who would arrest the suspect. Bradley could then either waive or fight extradition.

BRADLEY, 49, of North Hollywood, Calif., has denied any connection with the assassination. He is the second man charged by Garrison with participating in the assassination conspiracy, the other being Clay L. Shaw of New Orleans, who faces trial in February.

Although Garrison is in Los Angeles, Bradley said the DA has made no effort to contact him.

Bradley said today he was in Texas the day the President was shot to death in Dallas on Nov. 22, 1963, but was in El Paso, 621 miles away.

THE WARRANT, sent to the office of Criminal Sheriff Louis A. Heyd Jr., listed no address for Bradley. Assistant Chief Deputy Barney Kilbride said he could not act on the warrant until he knew officially where Bradley lives.

"We'll just have to wait until the DA's office gives the address to us," Kilbride said. "All I know about him is that he's a white man. It says so here in the warrant."

The warrant said bond for Bradley had been set at $10,000. This will stand unless Criminal District Judge Matthew S. Braniff, to whom the case has been allotted, orders it lowered.

On learning of Garrison's action against him, Bradley said: 13 nov 67 CX 1918

"This man is either being highly paid to do this or he's off his rocker."

Bradley told the States-Item today he came to New Orleans for the only time in his life in April of this year.

"We were just passing through. We had been to see my son who is in college in the South and my wife wanted to see the French Quarter. So we drove back through New Orleans. We didn't even spend the night. We did some sightseeing and went on."

"WE WENT THROUGH Dallas, too, on our way home," he said.

Garrison, Bradley said, has not tried to reach him, although he is listed in the North Hollywood phone book.

Bradley has been married for 27 years and has a son, 19, and a daughter, 21.

ON NOV. 22, 1963, he said, he was in El Paso returning home by bus from a visit with his employer, Dr. Carl McIntire, a syndicated radio broadcaster and president of the American Council of Churches, a small, ultra-conservative organization opposed to the National Council of Churches.

Bradley would not say where the meeting with Dr. McIntire took place.

"Certain individuals who have been trying to frame me for five years because I work with Dr. McIntire," he said, might have planted information about him with Garrison. He was recently questioned by an FBI agent, he said.

Bradley said he knows nothing of any plot to kill Kennedy but "I'd like to find the person who did it if it wasn't Lee Harvey Oswald."

McIntire, of Collingswood, N. J., said he was astounded and added:

"I'm sure that nobody that has any connection with our movement would have anything to do with something like this."

Bradley said McIntire has been described as a right wing broadcaster, but I'm neither a right-wing extremist or a left-wing extremist. I don't belong to a thing and I don't know anything about Garrison or the Kennedy affair."

He said he learned of Garrison's charges when a newspaper called him. Los Angeles law enforcement officals say they have received no warrant or request for Bradley's arrest.

Bradley said he had never met Shaw, Lee Harvey Oswald or Jack Ruby, the man who killed Oswald in Dallas two days after the President was slain.

Garrison gave no background on Bradley when he filed a bill of information in New Orleans making the charge. However, a photo of Bradley was given out with the announcement.

"It looks like a rather recent photo of me but I don't know where they got it," said Bradley, when he saw a transmitted print. "The suit I have on in the picture is only a year or so old."

A BILL OF information is a method of filing a charge which does not involve the grand jury. Garrison used the same method when he first charged Shaw. Later, Shaw was indicted by the grand jury.

The Shaw indictment charged him with conspiring

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE 1

SECTION 1

STATES-ITEM

NEW ORLEANS, LA

Date: 12-21-67
Edition: RED FLASH
Author:
Editor: George W. Healy, J.
Title: ASSASSINATION PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, DALLAS, T 11-22-63
Character: AFO
or
Classification: 89-
Submitting Office: N.O., LA

☐ Being Investigated

ENCLOSURE 62-109060-4

with Oswald, David William Ferrie and "unnamed others" to kill Kennedy.

The Bradley charge did not name any of the "others" allegedly in on the conspiracy. It said he "did willfully and unlawfully conspire with others to murder John F. Kennedy."



EDGAR EUGENE BRADLEY

"LIKE CLAY SHAW, Mr. Bradley's name did not come up in the federal 'investigation' of the assassination nor is his name mentioned anywhere in the 26 volumes of the Warren Report 'inquiry' into the case," the Garrison announcement said.

Garrison, registered at a Los Angeles hotel under an assumed name, declined comment.

Capt. Ray Holt, head of the Los Angeles County sheriff's intelligence unit, said Garrison had not consulted his unit or the L. A. Police Department, the procedure out-of-state officers usually follow in seeking to make an arrest in this jurisdiction.

The governor's office in Sacramento reported that Garrison had made no extradition overtures to it.

The charge carried a recommended bond of $10,000. It was filed in Criminal District Court by assistant DA James L. Alcock.

(Clipping in Space Below)

Bradley Denies Plot Role, Says DA 'Off Rocker'

Edgar Eugene Bradley, North Hollywood, Calif., radio evangelist's representative, has denied a charge by District Attorney Jim Garrison that he conspired to assassinate President John F. Kennedy at Dallas Nov. 22, 1963.

"This man (Garrison) is either being highly paid to do this or he's off his rocker," Bradley said after the district attorney's office filed the charge late yesterday.

Bradley is the second man charged by Garrison in the New Orleans district attorney's lengthy probe of the death of the President.

GARRISON'S OFFICE would not say whether the charge against Bradley has any connection with a similar accusation against Clay Shaw.

Shaw was indicted for conspiring with Lee Harvey Oswald, David Ferrie and "unnamed others" to kill the President.

The charge against Bradley merely states that Bradley "did wilfully and unlawfully conspire with others to murder John F. Kennedy."

ASSISTANT DA James L. Alcock, who filed the charge against Bradley on a bill of information, recommended a bond of $10,000.

There was no indication by the district attorney's office that Bradley had been in New Orleans when the charge was filed. However, Alcock handed out photographs of Bradley.

Bradley denied any part in the shooting.

BRADLEY IS a West Coast representative of the Rev. Carl McIntire, a syndicated radio broadcaster and president of the American Council of Churches.



EDGAR EUGENE BRADLEY

McIntire, of Collingswood, N. J., said he was astounded and added: "I'm sure that nobody that has any connection with our movement would have anything to do with something like this."

Bradley said that McIntire "has been described as a right wing broadcaster.

"BUT I'M NEITHER a right-wing extremist or a left-wing extremist," Bradley added. "I don't belong to a thing and I don't know anything about Garrison or the Kennedy affair."

The name of Bradley did not come up in the federal investigation of the assassination, nor is his name mentioned anywhere in the 26 volumes of the Warren Report inquiry into the case, Garrison's office said.

Garrison, registered at a Los Angeles hotel under an assumed name, according to the Associated Press. He declined comment.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE 1

STATES-ITEM

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Date: 12-21-67
Edition: RED HOMET
Author:
Editor: GEORGE W. HEALY
Title: ASSASSINATION PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY DALLAS, T 11-22-63
Character: AFO
or
Classification: 89-
Submitting Office: N.O., LA

☐ Being Investigated

ENCLOSURE
62-109060-5961

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

BRADLEY IN DALLAS DAY OF SLAYING--DA

Claim He Was in El Paso Lie, Says Garrison

District Attorney Jim Garrison Thursday claimed that a 49-year-old California broadcaster charged with conspiring to murder President John F. Kennedy was in Dallas the day of the killing, and not in El Paso as the suspect had earlier stated.

Garrison, reported to have returned to New Orleans from Los Angeles, Calif., shortly after 8 p.m. Thursday, made the statement earlier while checking out of a Los Angeles hotel.

It was his first public comment about Edgar Eugene Bradley since Bradley was charged Wednesday in New Orleans with taking part in a conspiracy to kill Kennedy.

With a warrant for his arrest already issued, Bradley had earlier denied any connection with the assassination, and said the entire matter "is probably a case of mistaken identity."

"Our evidence indicates that he was in Dallas," said Garrison, referring to the assassination day. "Furthermore," the DA added, "I think that I can say with assurance that the federal government and federal investigative agencies and the Dallas investigative agencies know he was in Dallas, and know precisely what he was doing."

Bradley's employer, Dr. Carl McIntire, a syndicated radio broadcaster and president of the American Council of Churches, labeled the conspiracy charge of Garrison "irresponsible, unsupported and wild," and called for an investigation of the DA's conduct and sources of information.

Ironically, as Bradley was answering telephone queries from newsmen at his home in N. Hollywood and warning, "If Garrison is going to press trumped-up charges, he'll have to be prepared to prove them." The DA, himself, was nearby at the International Inn in Los Angeles. He was registered under the name of "Clyde Ballou," but Clyde Ballou was not receiving telephone calls, and had left instructions not to be disturbed.

In another development, The Times-Picayune learned that a man named Edgar Eugene Bradley worked at New Orleans Lakefront Airport as a pilot in 1963.

Michael A. O'Conner, supervisor at the airport, said that in the fall of 1963 he found a man sleeping in the airport lobby. The man was in need of a shave, and, according to O'Conner, "much thinner" in appearance than the picture he had seen of Bradley, the California broadcaster.

NOT SEEN AGAIN

O'Conner said he woke the man up and he identified himself as "Les" or "Leslie" Bradley. "I told him I didn't want to see him sleeping in the lobby and I told him to go home. He left and I never saw him again."

Talking with other airport employes at that time who witnessed the scene, O'Conner said he was told by them that the man's name was Edgar Eugene Bradley and that he had flown for Scott Flying Service, a company no longer in existence here.

In California, Bradley said he believes the charge against him is a case of mistaken identity because he was questioned by FBI agents about three years ago and was told they were seeking another "Gene Bradley" whose description did not fit his.

Meanwhile, Orleans Parish Criminal Sheriff Louis Heyd Jr. contacted Sheriff P. J. Pitchess of Los Angeles County, and told him that a copy of the arrest warrant for Bradley was on the way by mail.

UP TO HIM . . . HEYD

Heyd said that Sheriff Pitchess could arrest Bradley on the basis of the telephone call or he may wait until he receives the warrant. "That's up to him," said Heyd.

Thursday afternoon Sheriff Pitchess said his office would take no action until the warrant arrives. "I presume at that time we'll present it to the district attorney's office here," Pitchess said. "We'll decide on the legality of it and whether we'll take any action."

He said Bradley called him at 11 a. m. and told him he was available and would surrender to the sheriff's authorities wanted him.

Bradley, who says he sells the Rev. Dr. McIntire's syndicated radio broadcasts to West Coast stations, said that his main problem will probably be the financing of his defense.

A native of Arkansas, Bradley claims a modest income. He said he came to Los Angeles in 1936 after serving with the U.S. Navy, and worked with a moving firm until some six years ago when he began work with his present employer.

Standing five feet, eight inches tall, the suspect has dark hair except for some gray at the temples. He and his wife Connie, a receptionist in Los Angeles, have two children, but he refused to give their names.

Bradley is the second person to be charged with conspiracy to murder President Kennedy in the year-old probe by Garrison. Clay L. Shaw was arrested last March on the charge and he faces trial in February.

In Bradley's case, if he is arrested, he may either return to New Orleans voluntarily to face the charge or fight extradition. Bradley indicated Thursday he would fight the attempt to get him here. The warrant for his arrest said bond has been set at $10,000. This will stand unless Judge Matthew S. Braniff, the criminal court judge who will hear the case, orders it lowered.

'ONE N.O. VISIT'

The California man said he was in Texas on the day of the assassination — Nov. 22, 1963— but in El Paso, some 621 miles from Dallas, where President John F. Kennedy was murdered.

He said he has been to New Orleans only once, and that was during April of this year. We were just passing

ENCLOSURE

62-109060-5114

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE 1
SECTION 1
TIMES PICAYUNE
NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Date: 12-22-67
Edition:
Author:
Editor: GEORGE W. HEAL
Title: ASSASSINATION PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, DALLAS, T 11-22-63
Character: AFO
or
Classification: 89-
Submitting Office: N.O., LA

☐ Being Investigated

throug. We had been to see my son who is in college in the South and my wife wanted to see the French Quarter. So we drove back through New Orleans. We didn't even spend the night. We did some sightseeing and went on.

"We went through Dallas, too, on our way home," he added.

Bradley asserted that on Nov. 22, 1963, he was in El Paso, returning home by bus from a visit with Dr. McIntire, who is his employer. The American Council of Churches, which Dr. McIntire heads, is a small ultra-conservative organization opposed by the National Council of Churches.

Bradley would not say where the meeting with Dr. McIntire took place.

"Certain individuals," he said, "who have been trying to frame me for five years because I work with Dr. McIntire might have planted information about him with Garrison."

The Rev. Dr. McIntire, in his statement issued at his church in Collingswood, N.J., said: "We know of no basis for any such accusation against Mr. Bradley, whom we know to be a very fine Christian gentleman.

CALLED PREPOSTEROUS

"The whole development is preposterous. Oswald and Ruby are dead. Garrison, for some weeks, has been talking about a 'right wing conspiracy.' This attempt to involve us in the assassination plot leads me to call immediately for a full investigation of Mr. Garrison's conduct, and particualrly, his sources of information, by responsible state officials.

Bradley said the Rev. Dr. McIntire has been described as a right-wing broadcaster, but "I'm neither a right-wing extremist or a left-wing extremist. I don't belong to a thing and I don't know anything about Garrison or the Kennedy affair."

Bradley has been married for 27 years and has a son, 19, and a daughter, 21.

Concerning a photograph released by Garrison's office when it announced its charges against him, Bradley said it looked like a recent photo of him. "The suit I have on in the picture is only a year or so old."



THE REV. CARL M'INTIRE
Calls Garrison charges "wild."

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

MISTAKEN IDENTITY—BRADLEY

A California broadcaster who District Attorney Jim Garrison charges conspired to kill President John F. Kennedy said today in North Hollywood the whole thing is "probably a case of mistaken identity."

Edgar Eugene Bradley, 49, denied any connection with the assassination. He became yesterday the second man charged by Garrison with participating in an assassination conspiracy, the other being Clay L. Shaw of New Orleans, who faces trial in February.

BRADLEY SAID TODAY HE BELIEVES the charge is a case of mistaken identity because he was questioned by FBI agents about three years ago and was told they were seeking another "Gene Bradley" whose description didn't fit his.

Meanwhile, the DA's office set the legal wheels in motion to have Bradley brought back to New Orleans for prosecution.

An "at large" arrest warrant was issued today for Bradley, and Criminal Sheriff Louis Heyd Jr. said he telephoned Sheriff P. J. Pitchess of Los Angeles County, advising him that a copy of the warrant would be sent by mail.

Asked if he expected Pitchess to apprehend Bradley on the basis of the telephone call, Heyd said:

"THAT'S UP TO HIM."

Heyd said Garrison's office had advised him that Bradley lived "in the greater Los Angeles area, that is, North Hollywood."

"He (Bradley) is the one who talked to the newspapers," Heyd said.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE A

STATES ITEM
FINAL EDITION

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Date: 12-21-67
Edition: FINAL
Author:
Editor: GEORGE W H EAL
Title: ASSASSINATION PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, DALLAS, 11-22-63
Character: AFO
or
Classification: 89-
Submitting Office: N. O., L.

☐ Being Investigated

6

62-109060-5964

If he is arrested, Bradley may either return voluntarily to face the charge or fight extradition. He indicated today he would do the latter.

"If Garrison is going to press trumped-up charges, he'll have to be prepared to prove them," Bradley said.

ALTHOUGH GARRISON IS IN Los Angeles, Bradley said the DA has made no effort to contact him.

Bradley said today he was in Texas the day the President was shot to death in Dallas on Nov. 22, 1963. He was in El Paso, 521 miles away.

The warrant said bond for Bradley had been set at $10,000. This will stand unless Criminal District Judge Matthew S. Braniff, to whom the case has been allotted, orders it lowered.

On learning of Garrison's action against him, Bradley said:

"This man is either being highly paid to do this or he's off his rocker."

Bradley told the States-Item today he came to New Orleans for the only time in his life in April of this year.

"We were just passing through. We had been to see my son who is in college in the South and my wife wanted to see the French Quarter. So we drove back through New Orleans. We didn't even spend the night. We did some sightseeing and went on."

"WE WENT THROUGH Dallas, too, on our way home," he said.

Garrison, Bradley said, has not tried to reach him, although he is listed in the North Hollywood phone book.

Bradley has been married for 27 years and has a son, 19, and a daughter, 21.

ON NOV. 22, 1963, he said, he was in El Paso returning home by bus from a visit with his employer, Dr. Carl McIntire, a syndicated radio broadcaster and president of the American Council of Churches, a small, ultra-conservative organization opposed to the National Council of Churches.

Bradley would not say where the meeting with Dr. McIntire took place.

"Certain individuals who have been trying to frame me for five years because I work with Dr. McIntire," he said, might have planted information about him with Garrison." He was recently questioned by an FBI agent, he said.

Bradley said he knows nothing of any plot to kill Kennedy but "I'd like to find the person who did it if it wasn't Lee Harvey Oswald."

The Rev. Dr. McIntire issued a statement at his church in Collingswood, N. J., this afternoon, saying, "Garrison's charge is irresponsible, unsupported and wild. We know of no basis for any such accusation against Mr. Bradley, whom we know to be a very fine Christian gentleman.

"The whole development is preposterous. Oswald and Ruby are dead. Garrison, for some weeks, has been talking about a 'right-wing conspiracy.' This attempt to involve us in the assassination plot leads me to call immediately for a full investigation of Mr. Garrison's conduct, and particularly his sources of information, by responsible state officials."

Bradley said McIntire has been described as a right wing broadcaster, but I'm neither a right-wing extremist or a left-wing extremist. I don't belong to a thing and I don't know anything about Garrison or the Kennedy affair."

He said he learned of Garrison's charges when a newspaper called him. Los Angeles law enforcement officials say they have received no warrant or request for Bradley's arrest.

Bradley said he had never met Shaw, Lee Harvey Oswald or Jack Ruby, the man who killed Oswald in Dallas two days after the President was slain.

Garrison gave no background on Bradley when he filed a bill of information in New Orleans making the charge. However, a photo of Bradley was given out with the announcement.

"It looks like a rather recent photo of me but I don't know where they got it," said Bradley, when he saw a transmitted print. "The suit I have on in the picture is only a year or so old."

A BILL OF information is a method of filing a charge which does not involve the grand jury. Garrison used the same method when he first charged Shaw. Later, Shaw was indicted by the grand jury.

The Shaw indictment charged him with conspiring with Oswald, David William Ferrie and "unnamed others" to kill Kennedy.

The Bradley charge did not name any of the "others" allegedly in on the conspiracy. It said he "did willfully and unlawfully conspire with others to murder John F. Kennedy."

"LIKE CLAY SHAW, Mr. Bradley's name did not come up in the federal 'investigation' of the assassination nor is his name mentioned anywhere in the 26 volumes of the Warren Report 'inquiry' into the case," the Garrison announcement said.

Garrison, registered at a Los Angeles hotel under an assumed name, declined comment.

MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

REC-9

1 - Mr. C. D. DeLoach
1 - Mr. T. E. Bishop
1 - Mr. A. Rosen

Tolson
DeLoach
Mohr
Bishop
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan

DATE: January 3, 1968

FROM : Mr. W. A. Branigan

1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan
1 - Mr. W. A. Branigan
1 - Mr. R. E. Lenihan

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963,
DALLAS, TEXAS

The purpose of this memorandum is to briefly summarize information in our files concerning Leslie Norman Bradley.

BACKGROUND:

News media reported on 12/21/67 that New Orleans District Attorney James C. Garrison has filed charges of conspiring to assassinate President Kennedy against Edgar Eugene Bradley of North Hollywood, California. Bradley is the West Coast representative of Dr. Carl McIntire, the conservative New Jersey radio broadcaster who is extremely anticommunist.

On 12/29/67 George J. Jensen, former Special Agent, contacted by Los Angeles Office and advised he is currently representing Edgar Eugene Bradley in connection with Garrison's charges against Bradley. Jensen stated he felt Garrison had confused his client with one Leslie Norman Bradley. Jensen requested to be furnished data in FBI files regarding Leslie Norman Bradley so Jensen could publicly discredit Garrison. Jensen was courteously advised that FBI files are confidential and could not be made available to him. The Director has instructed "He gets nothing from FBI.H"

FILE CHECK REGARDING LESLIE NORMAN BRADLEY:

A check of our files disclosed that the name Leslie Norman Bradley apparently did not come up in connection with the Warren Commission investigation of the assassination. However, on 8/22/66 Mr. S. M. Kauffroth, Houston, Texas, contacted the Houston Office and reported he had read a book review on "Inquest" written by Edward J. Epstein which has raised certain questions in his mind. Kauffroth stated that there has been considerable speculation that there was another man involved with Oswald in the assassination and he wondered whether this man could be Leslie Bradley

62-109060

REC-9

1 JAN 5 1968

REL:as (7)

XEROX

CONTINUED - OVER

JAN 9 1968

PERS. REC. UNIT

62 JAN 10 1968

Kauffroth stated that he was working the midnight shift in an office at the New Orleans airport on 11/24/63 when Leslie Bradley entered the airport. Kauffroth recalled meeting Bradley several years ago when Bradley, a former pilot, used to hang around the airport. Kauffroth added that Bradley claimed to have been involved in the Bay of Pigs invasion and had been captured by Fidel Castro's troops. Bradley told Kauffroth that he had been in a Cuban prison but later was freed by Castro and was given a job flying planes for Castro.

Kauffroth further informed the Houston Office that when he saw Leslie Bradley on 11/24/63 Bradley claimed to have been in Dallas shortly before that date and had arrived in New Orleans from Dallas by bus. Kauffroth speculated to our Agents that Leslie Bradley could possibly have been associated with Lee Harvey Oswald at the New Orleans airport at one time.

On 4/5/67 Mr. Kauffroth again contacted the Houston Office and stated that he had recalled another item which Leslie Bradley had volunteered to him on 11/24/63. Kauffroth claimed that Leslie Bradley had told him that Clay Shaw of the International House was "helping us." Kauffroth stated Bradley did not clarify who "us" were but assumed Bradley meant the released prisoners. (It is noted that New Orleans District Attorney James C. Garrison had arrested Clay Shaw approximately five weeks before the second visit of Kauffroth to the Houston Office. Bureau files contain no additional references to Kauffroth.)

Bureau files disclose Bradley was born in 1928 in Minneso He has been employed as an airline pilot and in 1959 he described himself as a "soldier of fortune." In August, 1960, Bradley was sentenced to a 10-year prison term in Cuba on a charge that he took part in a plot against the Castro regime. Bradley was released from a Cuban prison 4/22/63 among a group of 23 Americans who were released by Castro.

ACTION:

For information. Information in our files concerning Bradley and the allegations furnished by Mr. Kauffroth described herein have previously been furnished to the Department.

Rel Low ✓ WRK

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

DEC 30 1967

TELETYPE

Mr. Mohr
Mr. Parsons
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

FBI WASH DC

FBI LOS ANG.

525AM DEFERRED 12-30-67 RJM

TO DIRECTOR (62-109060)

FROM LOS ANGELES (89-75)

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
DALLAS, TEXAS, NOVEMBER TWENTY TWO, SIXTY-THREE, MISCELLANEOUS
INFORMATION CONCERNING.

ON DECEMBER TWENTY NINE LAST GEORGE J. JENSEN, FORMER
AGENT CURRENTLY REPRESENTING EDGAR EUGENE BRADLEY OF LOS
ANGELES IN CONNECTION WITH CHARGES OF NEW ORLEANS DISTRICT
ATTORNEY JAMES GARRISON, TELEPHONICALLY CONTACTED ASAC
RICHARD D. ROGGE RE THIS MATTER. REC-9 62-109060-5966

JENSEN STATES IS OF OPINION HIS CLIENT NOT IDENTICAL
WITH SUBJECT OF GARRISON'S INQUIRY AND FEELS PRIOR FBI
INVESTIGATION OF "HIS CLIENT" WOULD POSITIVELY ESTABLISH THIS.
HE BELIEVES SUBJECT OF GARRISON INQUIRY ONE LESLIE NORMAN
BRADLEY, NOT FURTHER IDENTIFIED. JENSEN STATES IS MAKING
NUMEROUS INDEPENDENT EFFORTS TO SUBSTANTIATE HIS THEORY,

EX 109

JAN 5 1968

END PAGE ONE

62 JAN 10 1968

MR. DELOACH FOR THE DIRECTOR

COPY SENT TO MR. TOLSON

DEC 1967

FEDERAL AVIATION AGENCY

INCLUDING INQUIRY OF FAA IN OKLAHOMA CITY. JENSEN STATES IS MAKING EVERY EFFORT TO DEFEAT EXTRADITION OF HIS CLIENT TO NEW ORLEANS, WHERE HE STATED "FAIR TRIAL CANNOT BE HELD." JENSEN STATES WOULD BE TO BEST INTEREST OF FBI IF SUCH INFORMATION AVAILABLE BE FURNISHED TO HIM SO HE COULD PUBLICLY DISCREDIT GARRISON.

JENSEN COURTEOUSLY ADVISED CONFIDENTIAL NATURE OF BUFILES, AND JENSEN REPLIED CONTEMPLATED CALLING BUREAU HEADQUARTERS WITH SAME REQUEST.

He gets nothing from FBI.

FOR INFO BUREAU, JENSEN INVOLVED IN CASE CAPTIONED

[redacted]

LA 89-75

PAGE THREE

ALSO REFLECTED THAT JENSEN WAS AGENT FROM FORTY TWO TO FORTY SIX ASSIGNED TO LOS ANGELES WHERE HE VOLUNTARILY RESIGNED.

LOS ANGELES INDICES NEGATIVE RE LESLIE NORMAN BRADLEY.

ABOVE FOR INFORMATION BUREAU.

END

HOLD

LLD

FBI WASH DC

cc MR. SULLIVAN

FBI

Date: 1/2/68

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL (Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, NEW ORLEANS (89-69)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
DALLAS, TEXAS, 11/22/63
- MISCELLANEOUS - INFO CONCERNING
OO: DALLAS

Enclosed herewith is newspaper article appearing in New Orleans newspaper concerning above captioned matter.

One copy of this article is enclosed for Dallas and Miami.

(3) - Bureau (Encl. 1)
1 - Dallas (89-[illegible]) (Encl. 1)
1 - Miami (Encl. 1)
1 - New Orleans

ECW:jab
(6)

EX-109

REC 39 62-109060-5967

11 JAN 4 1968

C. C. Bishop

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

JAN 10 1968

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

BRADLEY THRUST INTO SPOTLIGHT

Accused Man Is Center of Speculation

LOS ANGELES (AP) — For the first time in his life, Edgar Eugene Bradley finds himself thrust into the center of national speculation.

A warrant issued by the office of New Orleans Dist. Atty. Jim Garrison accuses him of conspiring to murder President John F. Kennedy.

Bradley denies this. Ever since he was first informed of the accusations by Garrison on Dec. 20, Bradley denied any connection with the slaying Nov. 22, 1963.

He opened his North Hollywood house to newsmen the day after the warrant was issued in Louisiana and said:

"I'm going to pray for Mr. Garrison. I'm sure he has the wrong man."

LITTLE IN COMMON

Two men are accused by Garrison of conspiring to murder Kennedy. Clay Shaw, the other, would appear to have little in common with Bradley.

Shaw, 54, is the former director of the International Trade Mart at New Orleans. He is articulate, well - read, and was much involved in international matters, particularly those of South America..

Bradley, 49, works for a well-known conservative theologian, the Rev. Carl McIntire, president of the International Council of Christian Churches.

Bradley says he sells McIntire's syndicated radio broadcasts to West Coast stations.

ATTACKS ON U.N.

McIntire often attacks the United Nations or the National Council of Churches for their activities.

Bradley claims to have little use for extreme politics. "I don't like left-wing or right-wing politics," he has told newsmen.

A native of Arkansas, the soft-spoken accused man projects an ingratiating personality. He obviously is used to dealing with people.

"My problem is going to be financing my defense," he told newsmen. Bradley claims a modest income and gives the impression of a man whose life was in order except for "Mr. Garrison, who may just be after Dr. McIntire."

Bradley is about 5 feet, 8 inches, has dark hair except for some grey at the temples. Bradley is married to Connie Bradley, a receptionist ~~at Mattox~~ Laboratories in Los Angeles. They have two children, one of them a son in a small Bible college in the Carolinas. He would not say what their names are.

"I never met Mr. Shaw," said Bradley. He says he was on a bus heading toward El Paso, Tex., the day of the assassination.

He said his only visit to New Orleans was last April.

Bradley came to Los Angeles in 1936 after serving with the Navy as an aircraft technician. He worked for a moving firm until about six years ago when he joined McIntire. His interests seem family oriented.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE 2

SECTION 2

TIMES PICAYUNE

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Date: 12-29-67

Edition:

Author:

Editor: GEORGE W. HEALY

Title: ASSASSINATION O
PRESIDENT JOHN F.
KENNEDY, DALLAS, T
11-22-63

Character: AFO
or

Classification: 89-

Submitting Office: N.O., LA.

☐ Being Investigated

62-109060-5467

ENCLOSURE

FBI

Date: 12/27/67

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL (Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, NEW ORLEANS (89-69)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
DALLAS, TEXAS, 11/22/63
MISCELLANEOUS - INFO CONCERNING
OO: DALLAS

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are newspaper articles appearing in New Orleans newspapers concerning the assassination of President KENNEDY.

One copy each of these newspaper articles are enclosed for Dallas and Miami.

ENCLOSURE

3 - Bureau (Encl. 3)
1 - Dallas (89-43) (Encl. 3)
1 - Miami (Encl. 3)
1 - New Orleans

ECW:jab
(6)

REC 39 62-109060-5968

NOT RECORDED
2 DEC 29 1967

FX 109

Approved: _____ Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

CRIMERESEARCH

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

swald Told FBI of Plot To Kill JFK, Says DA

By ROSEMARY JAMES

rict Attorney Jim Garrison said here today that Lee Oswald, acting as a federal informant, told the FBI ys before the assassination of John F. Kennedy attempt would be made on the President's life.

rison speaking at a press conference at the Mon- Hotel, said he has evidence that those involved in piracy to kill Mr. Kennedy had a final meeting Sun- v. 17, 1963.

hat day, the FBI sent out a TWX (interbureau tele- announcing that on Nov. 22, an attempt will be made ssinate John F. Kennedy in Dallas."

WALD, WHO WAS SHOT IN DALLAS by Jack Ruby ys after Kennedy's death, was identified by the War- mmission as the lone assassin involved in the shooting President.

rrison, who has been conducting his own investigation president's death for more than a year, said today swald was employed as an FBI informant, that those ed in the conspiracy knew Oswald was an informant tended all along to "make him the goat."

e said the telegram containing the alleged plot informa- went to J. Edgar Hoover. What came down to the ident, you can judge for yourself in that he was al- to ride without a bubbletop (on his car) in that e in Dallas."

oover is director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

rison said that Edgar e Bradley of North Hol- od, Calif., whom he ed last week with con- g to assassinate the ident, tried in 1964 to up support in California oover as a presidential date.

was unsuccessful, Gar- said, because "the as- nation team just wasn't large."

E DA SAID THAT, while es not believe that Pres- Johnson was involved in assassination, he considers an active accessory after fact.

called the President the st active person in the try in protecting the as- ins of President Kennedy." arrison said he has "mixed otions" about accelerating probe as an issue in the oming presidential cam- gn.

e said he thinks he is a ubstrat, "but if you elect a man who knowingly conceal- ed evidence of the death of his predecessor, you might as well let him hold office in- definitely."

THE PRESIDENT had to know, the DA said, that "Os- wald did not pull that trigger and he had to know it before sunset Nov. 22, 1963."

He referred to George Or- well's novel, "1984" and quot- ed a passage which says, "He who controls the past controls the future." Garrison said, "That is the Johnson philoso- phy."

"He (Johnson) can't be al- lowed to get away with it," Garrison said in his attack on evidence concealed by the government.

GARRISON DECLINED to discuss his case against Brad- ley, the latest man charged. He said the Bradley case will not delay the trial of Clay L. Shaw, who was charged with conspiracy in the assassina- tion, last March 1 and is scheduled to go to trial in February.

He indicated that he does not expect any trouble getting Bradley arrested on a fugi- tive warrant.

Asked if he expects any trouble in getting Bradley ex- tradited from California, Gar- rison said he does not know. He said he does know he has not been able to extradite any- one from "states with Demo- cratic governors." California Gov. Ronald Reagan is a Re- publican.

Garrison emphasized re- peatedly during the confer- ence that when he speaks of "right-wing, militant individ- uals" he ~~is not~~ speaking about "conservatives" as such.

62-109060

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE A

STATES-ITEM

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Date: 12/26/67
Edition: FINAL
Author:
Editor: GEORGE W. HEALY
Title: ASSASSINATION PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, DALLAS, T 11-22-63
Character: AFO
or
Classification: 89-
Submitting Office: N.O., LA

☐ Being Investigated

for his arrest said bond has been set at $10,000. This will stand unless Judge Matthew S. Braniff, the criminal court judge who will hear the case, orders it lowered.

'ONE N.O. VISIT'

The California man said he was in Texas on the day of the assassination — Nov. 22, 1963— but in El Paso, some 621 miles from Dallas, where President John F. Kennedy was murdered.

He said he has been to New Orleans only once, and that was during April of this year:

"We were just passing throug. We had been to see my son who is in college in the South and my wife wanted to see the French Quarter. So we drove back through New Orleans. We didn't even spend the night. We did some sightseeing and went on.

"We went through Dallas, too, on our way home," he added.

Bradley asserted that on Nov. 22, 1963, he was in El Paso, returning home by bus from a visit with Dr. McIntire, who is his employer. The American Council of Churches, which Dr. McIntire heads, is a small ultra-conservative organization opposed by the National Council of Churches.

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The Rev. Dr. McIntire, in his statement issued at his church in Collingswood, N.J., said: "We know of no basis for any such accusation against Mr. Bradley, whom we know to be a very fine Christian gentleman.

CALLED PREPOSTEROUS

"The whole development is preposterous. Oswald and Ruby are dead. Garrison, for some weeks, has been talking about a 'right wing conspiracy.' This attempt to involve us in the assassination plot leads me to call immediately for a full investigation of Mr. Garrison's conduct, and particualrly, his sources of information, by responsible state officials.

Bradley said the Rev. Dr. McIntire has been described as a right-wing broadcaster, but "I'm neither a right-wing extremist or a left-wing extremist. I don't belong to a thing and I don't know anything about Garrison or the Kennedy affair."

Bradley has been married for 27 years and has a son, 19, and a daughter, 21.

Concerning a photograph released by Garrison's office when it announced its charges against him, Bradley said it looked like a recent photo of him. "The suit I have on in the picture is only a year or so old."

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

BRADLEY IN DALLAS DAY OF SLAYING--DA

Claim He Was in El Paso Lie, Says Garrison

District Attorney Jim Garrison Thursday claimed that a 49-year-old California broadcaster charged with conspiring to murder President John F. Kennedy was in Dallas the day of the killing, and not in El Paso as the suspect had earlier stated.

Garrison, reported to have returned to New Orleans from Los Angeles, Calif., shortly after 8 p.m. Thursday, made the statement earlier while checking out of a Los Angeles hotel.

It was his first public comment about Edgar Eugene Bradley since Bradley was charged Wednesday in New Orleans with taking part in a conspiracy to kill Kennedy.

With a warrant for his arrest already issued, Bradley had earlier denied any connection with the assassination, and said the entire matter "is probably a case of mistaken identity."

"Our evidence indicates that he was in Dallas," said Garrison, referring to the assassination day. "Furthermore," the DA added, "I think that I can say with assurance that the federal government and federal investigative agencies and the Dallas investigative agencies know he was in Dallas, and know precisely what he was doing."

Bradley's employer, Dr. Carl McIntire, a syndicated radio broadcaster and president of the American Council of Churches, labeled the conspiracy charge of Garrison "irresponsible, unsupported and wild," and called for an investigation of the DA's conduct and sources of information.

Ironically, as Bradley was answering telephone queries from newsmen at his home in N. Hollywood and warning, "If Garrison is going to press [illegible] charges, he'll have [illegible]ed to prove them." [illegible]self, was near by at [illegible]nal Inn in Los [illegible]as registered un-



THE REV. CARL M'INTIRE
Calls Garrison charges "wild."

der the name of "Clyde Ballou," but Clyde Ballou was not receiving telephone calls, and had left instructions not to be disturbed.

In another development, The Times-Picayune learned that a man named Edgar Eugene Bradley worked at New Orleans Lakefront Airport as a pilot in 1963.

Michael A. O'Conner, supervisor at the airport, said that in the fall of 1963 he found a man sleeping in the airport lobby. The man was in need of a shave, and, according to O'Conner, "much thinner" in appearance than the picture he had seen of Bradley, the California broadcaster.

NOT SEEN AGAIN

O'Conner said he woke the man up and he identified himself as "Les" or "Leslie" Bradley. "I told him I didn't want to see him sleeping in the lobby and I told him to go home. He left and I never saw him again."

Talking with other airport employes at that time who witnessed the scene, O'Conner said he was told by them that the man's name was Edgar Eugene Bradley and that he had flown for Scott Flying Service, a company no longer in existence here.

In California, Bradley said he believes the charge against him is a case of mistaken identity because he was questioned by FBI agents about three years ago and was told they were seeking another "Gene Bradley" whose description did not fit his.

Meanwhile, Orleans Parish Criminal Sheriff Louis Heyd Jr. contacted Sheriff P. J. Pitchess of Los Angeles County, and told him that a copy of the arrest warrant for Bradley was on the way by mail.

UP TO HIM . . . HEYD

Heyd said that Sheriff Pitchess could arrest Bradley on the basis of the telephone call or he may wait until he receives the warrant. "That's up to him," said Heyd.

Thursday afternoon Sheriff Pitchess said his office would take no action until the warrant arrives. "I presume at that time we'll present it to the district attorney's office here," Pitchess said. "We'll decide on the legality of it and whether we'll take any action."

He said Bradley called him at 11 a. m. and told him he was available and would surrender to the sheriff if authorities wanted him.

Bradley, who says he sells the Rev. Dr. McIntire's syndicated radio broadcasts to West Coast stations, said that his main problem will probably be the financing of his defense.

A native of Arkansas, Bradley claims a modest income. He said he came to Los Angeles in 1936 after serving with the U.S. Navy, and worked with a moving firm until some six years ago when he began work with his present employer.

Standing five feet, eight inches tall, the suspect has dark hair except for some gray at the temples. He and his wife Connie, a receptionist in Los Angeles, have two children, but he refused to give their names.

Bradley is the second person to be charged with conspiracy to murder President Kennedy in the year-old probe by Garrison. Clay L. Shaw was arrested last March on the charge and he faces trial in February.

In Bradley's case, if he is arrested, he may either return to New Orleans voluntarily to face the charge or fight extradition. Bradley indicated Thursday he would fight the attempt to get him here. The warrant

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE 1

SECTION 1

TIMES-PICAYUNE

NEW ORLEANS, LA

Date: 12/22/67

Edition:

Author:

Editor: GEORGE W. HEALY

Title: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEX. 11-22-63

Character: AFO

or

Classification: 89-

Submitting Office: N.O., LA

☐ Being Investigated

62-109060-5

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Bradley Faces Arrest After Yule Holiday

Edgar Eugene Bradley, the man District Attorney Jim Garrison says conspired to kill President John F. Kennedy, faces arrest the day after Christmas.

A spokesman for the Los Angeles sheriff's office said today action against Bradley probably will be delayed until Tuesday.

A warrant for his arrest was issued yesterday in New Orleans; and the sheriff's office said it could arrive any time.

BRADLEY, 49, West Coast representative of a radio evangelist, has denied having anything to do with the slaying of the President, who was shot down in Dallas on Nov. 22, 1963.

Bradley said yesterday he will surrender at any time requested. Bond on the charge has been set at $10,000. He has indicated that he will fight extradition to Louisiana.

When the warrant arrives from New Orleans, the sheriff's office said, Sheriff Peter J. Pitchess will consult with the L. A. district attorney and determine what course to take.

"IF WE EVEN receive any knowledge that a felony exists, we have practically no choice but to make an arrest," the spokesman said. But he added it will probably come after the holiday weekend.

Because of the nature of the case, sheriff's officers asked the DA's office to issue a local fugitive warrant for Bradley. The DA's office said the fugitive papers probably would not be completed before early next week.

Garrison, after staying in a Los Angeles hotel under the name of Clyde Ballou, flew home to New Orleans last night. He told newsmen that federal agents know Bradley "was in Dallas and know what he was doing" at the time of the assassination.

BRADLEY SAID he was 621 miles away in El Paso, Tex., when he learned of the President's death. He said he was returning home by bus from a visit with his employer, the Rev. Carl McIntire of Collingswood, N. J.

Bradley is charged with criminal conspiracy to commit murder in a warrant signed by Criminal District Judge Matthew S. Braniff.

The North Hollywood, Calif., broadcaster said yesterday the entire matter "is probably a case of mistaken identity."

HE SAID THE FBI questioned him about three years ago and at the end of the interview he was told that the agents were seeking "another Gene Bradley" who did not fit his description.

But Garrison told newsmen in Los Angeles "Our evidence indicates that he was in Dallas" the day of the assassination. "Furthermore, I think I can say with assurance that the federal government and federal investigative agencies and the Dallas investigative agencies know he was in Dallas, and know precisely what he was doing."

Dr. McIntire, president of the small, conservative American Council of Churches, labeled the charge against Bradley "irresponsible, unsupported and wild," and called for an investigation of the DA's conduct and sources of information. The ACC has no connection with the National Council of Churches, which it opposes.

BRADLEY SELLS Dr. McIntire's taped radio broadcasts to West Coast stations and does some broadcasting himself. He said his main problem will be financing his defense. His income, he said, is modest.

A native of Arkansas, Bradley said he came to L. A. in 1936 after serving with the U.S. Navy, and worked with a moving firm until about 1961, when he joined Dr. McIntire.

Standing five feet, eight inches tall the suspect has dark hair except for some gray at the temples. He and his wife, Connie, a receptionist, have a son, 19, and a daughter, 21.

Bradley joins Clay L. Shaw of New Orleans as the only man charged by Garrison so far with directly conspiring to kill the President. Shaw faces trial in February.

Garrison told newsmen yesterday no more arrests are imminent.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE 7

STATES-ITEM

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Date: 12/22/67
Edition: RED FLASH
Author:
Editor: GEORGE W. HEALY,
Title: ASSASSINATION PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, DALLAS, T. 11-22-63
Character: AFO
or
Classification: 89-
Submitting Office: N.O., LA

☐ Being Investigated

1-2-10-12 (U)-5968

FBI

Date: 12/30/67

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL (Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, NEW ORLEANS (89-69)(R)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
DALLAS, TEXAS, 11/22/63
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION
CONCERNING
(OO: DALLAS)

Enclosed for the Bureau are six copies and for Dallas two copies of a LHM containing information furnished by CARLOS QUIROGA.

3 - Bureau (Encs 6)
2 - Dallas (Encs 2)
2 - New Orleans
ECW:jpb
(7)

ENCLOSURE

ST-105 REC 39 62-109060-5969

22 JAN 8 1968

C. C. Bishop

54 JAN 19 1968

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

New Orleans, Louisiana
December 30, 1967

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
DALLAS, TEXAS, NOVEMBER 22,
1963

On December 28, 1967, Carlos Quiroga, hand delivered a letter dated December 28, 1967, which is set forth as follows:

"Dec 28, 1967

"To whom it may concern:

"Mr. Carlos Bringuier and I are presently distributing these leaflets in New Orleans. The subject matter is self explanatory if you read the leaflets.

"It is my believe that the lecture by Mr. Bringuier will be very instructive to Mr. Garrison's listeners.

"We are urging the people of New Orleans to attend this meeting in order that they are exposed to the truth in regard to the assassination of President Kennedy.

"Sincerely yours

Carlos Quiroga"

Attached hereto are copies of the two leaflets which Quiroga made available to the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

62-109060-5167

ENCLOSURE

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
DALLAS, TEXAS, NOVEMBER 22,
1963

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI). It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

NEW ORLEANS, AUGUST 21, 1963, WDSU—RADIO:

Are you a MARXIST Mr. Oswald?

"YES I AM A MARXIST," Oswald replie

On December 7, 1967, Mr. Mark Lane spoke at Tulane University in regard to the assassination of President John F. Kennedy.

During his usual lectures on this subject, Mr. Lane used half-truths, innuendos and distortion of the truth in order to misguide the audience.

After Mr. Lane's speech a Cuban Attorney, Mr. Carlos Bringuier, rose from the audience and in front of Mr. Lane, requested from Tulane University "equal time" in order that the truth about Mr. Lane and his inaccuracies relative to President Kennedy's assassination be fully explained and exposed to the people of New Orleans. Tulane University has granted Mr. Carlos Bringuier the opportunity to refute Mr. Lane's statements. A lecture will be held in the Cram Room, University Center on Thursday, January 4, 1968 at 8:00 p.m.

Mr. Carlos Bringuier is the Cuban exile leader who publicly exposed Lee Harvey Oswald's pro-Castroite and Communist activities in New Orleans before President Kennedy was assassinated in Dallas and has studied the Warren Commission Report and the work of its critics extensively.

We Cubans urge you to attend this lecture on January 4, 1968, in order that you and the people of this great city learn the truth about WHO are those persons who are distorting the truth in regard to John F. Kennedy's assassination and WHY they have started this smear campaign against your Government, your various institutions and your Country.

Please, come and listen to the TRUTH!

New Orleans Delegation
Cuban Student Directorate
P.O. Box 2506
New Orleans, La. 70116

CARLOS BRINGUIER GIVES AN ANSWER TO WHO KILLED KENNEDY?

Listen to the facts about:

1) Who killed Kennedy?

2) Why was Kennedy killed?

3) Who is distorting the truth and why?

Learn the truth directly from the man who exposed Lee Harvey Oswald's Communist activities in New Orleans just three months before the assassination.

TULANE UNIVERSITY
UNIVERSITY CENTER — 8:00 P.
THURSDAY, JANUARY 4th, 19(

GSA GEN REG NO 27

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: 12/19/67

FROM : SAC, LOS ANGELES (62-0)

SUBJECT: [redacted]
INFORMATION CONCERNING

Enclosed is a letter from Congressman BURT L. TALCOTT to SA J. CLAYTON TAYLOR, Resident Agent, Palm Springs, California, which was received by SA TAYLOR on 12/16/67. This letter contains a request pertaining to information allegedly furnished by [redacted] to SA TAYLOR in 1961. Also enclosed is a copy of a letter written by [redacted] 11/28/61.

Los Angeles files reveal that [redacted] did contact SA TAYLOR on 12/15/61, and advised he had been fired from his job as golf starter and assistant pro at the Palm Springs Golf Course. He stated he felt he was being watched and followed by Palm Springs city officials and further rambled about his problems with the city government. According to SA TAYLOR he made no prediction and did not furnish any information which could be construed as such. He was advised by SA TAYLOR that the matter was not within the jurisdiction of the FBI.

On 11/30/67 subject made a long distance telephone call to SA TAYLOR's home, requesting that SA TAYLOR verify numerous predications [redacted] had made during 1961, one of which was that a President would be killed in Dallas, Texas. [redacted] was advised that no verification of anything could be made for him. On 12/7/67 the Secret Service Agent assigned to the Eisenhower Protection Detail, Indian Wells, California advised that subject has written to General Eisenhower; however, to date no request of any type has been made of the General.

ST-105 REC 39

Congressman TALCOTT's letter has been acknowledged, and he was advised the Bureau would contact him concerning this matter.

Letter to Honorable Burt L. Talcott 1-3-68 Enclosure

1-4-68

13 DEC 22 1967

2 - Bureau (Encl. 2)
1 - San Francisco (Encl. 2)(Info)
1 - Los Angeles
JCT:sro:mca
(4)

Rec'd Talcott letter on Special Delivery mailing [illegible] was forwarded to Bureau.

BURT L. TALCOTT
CALIFORNIA, 12TH DISTRICT

COUNTIES: MONTEREY, SAN BENITO, SAN LUIS OBISPO AND SANTA CRUZ

DISTRICT OFFICE
44 WEST ALISAL STREET
SALINAS, CALIFORNIA 93901
408-424-6447

Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Washington, D.C.

APPROPRIATIONS

REGIONAL MINORITY WHIP

WASHINGTON OFFICE
LONGWORTH HOUSE OFFICE BUILDING
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20515
202-225-2861

December 6, 1967

Dear Mr. Taylor:

This is an extraordinary and extracurricular inquiry. A constituent of mine, [redacted] has written to the President, the Speaker, numerous Senators and Members of the House of Representatives, claiming that he has clairvoyant abilities and that he has made numerous important predictions of personal and national calamities in the past.

Upon questioning him, he gives your names as a person who would verify that on or about December 14, 1961, at his request, you filed a report in which he made the following statement, "A President will be assassinated in the later part of 1963, in Dallas, Texas." He claims that you made a written report of his prediction at the time.

Would you please be kind enough to advise me of your recollection of any such event and whether or not, in fact, you made a written report of such a prediction. If you did, would you please furnish me with a copy of such report.

It is necessary for me to make this request of you so that I can conclude the correspondence involved in this case.

Your prompt cooperation and accommodation will be greatly appreciated.

Sincerely,

Burt L. Talcott

BURT L. TALCOTT
U.S. Congressman

Mr. Clayton Taylor
230 Debby Street
Palm Springs, California

ENCLOSURE

For 3 months during that time I was responsible for the cash deposits and bookkeeper. It is therefore my duty as a former City employee to report the figure published was false. I had reported to a City Official that the Book was being padded at the Golf Course and was told that the Financial Director, Shelby Langford had called on the City Mgr. and demanded an investigation. Apparently Wagner did nothing about it. About this time, Wagner fought Mr. Langford for control of the Finance Dept.)

At the time I was fired, I requested a Personnel Board hearing. I was notified that it would be held on April 19, under oath and tape recorded. In his opening statement Zell Eaton testified that for 11 months I was the best employee he ever had but the last month "he went all to pieces". As evidence against me he submitted 4 letters written 2 weeks before my discharge and dated within 5 days (March 17-22) of each other. (Until then I had Started about 20,000 players without a written complaint.)

One letter was written by a friend of the City Mgr. who was on the City payroll and of whom Eaton said "I didn't need or sign for". Two of the other 3 had publicly stated that they would like my job. One offered to work for nothing just to play free. The conduct of the Personnel Board members was unbelievable. At one time I saw them passing signals. If I had known what I was getting into I would have taken an attorney with me. I asked Eaton what he meant by saying at the time he fired me, "I had you figured the day you came to work, you didn't have me fooled a minute." He denied that he said it. I told the Board that the Book had been padded. Eaton admitted to the charge. After 3 hours of cross examination I was accused by a Board member of being a "stool pigeon" for having reported the book padding charge. At the time the members roared with laughter. Wagner laughed loudest. He then asked the Board to approve my dismissal. The following day the Chairman of the Personnel Board told a Councilman that Eaton had told " 2 or 3 little lies " and then resigned from the Board. The following day Eaton resigned.

The stool pigeon accusation made against me by a Personnel Board member was mentioned in a news article in the Riverside Enterprize on April 29, headlined "COUNCILWOMAN FIGHTS BOARD".

At the Council meeting on April 24, Councilwoman Mary Carlin asked to hear the recording made at the hearing so the Council could review the findings of the Personnel Board. (The Board had voted to uphold Wagner's recommendation for my dismissal). George Ripley, a member of the Board announced that the recording had been destroyed. Mrs. Carlin then suggested that the entire Personnel Board should resign for having destroyed the recording without giving the Council a chance to review the facts. She then requested a special hearing which was set for April 27. Councilman George Beebe asked the City Mgr. why he refused to give me my vacation pay and Wagner said " Because I don't have to". Councilman Beebe then questioned Wagner as to what right he had to violate his public trust by hiring an Asst. Mgr. who could not be bonded as Asst. Mgr. of the Golf Course without the knowledge of the Council. The City Mgr. lost his temper and shot back, "I will hire whoever I want." In his arrogant answer the Ex-Rear Admiral removed his mask. Here is another example of the type of employee he wants: In April, Wagner hired a William Grosson as Public Works Director of Palm Springs. On May 2, Grosson was arrested by U.S. Postal Inspectors. He was released on $1,000 Bond. On May 15, he officially took over his duties as Public Works Director at City Hall in

charge of 101 employees and a budget of $1,500.000. Grosson's salary. $11,400.00. On July 19, Grosson was indicted by the Federal Grand Jury on 8, at present 26 counts of sending and inducing others to send obscene matter through the mails. Grosson admitted having a mail order smut business going under the name of "Billie Grosson". IN A NEWS ARTICLE THE RIVERSIDE ENTERPRIZE REPORTED THAT THE MATTER INVOLVED WAS "TOOVILE, FILTHY" TO RECORD. THE ARTICLE ALSO QUOTED CITY MGR. WAGNER AS SAYING THAT HE WILL STAND BEHIND GROSSON. HE SAID, "THERE WILL BE NO MOVE TO FIRE OR SUSPEND GROSSON AT THIS TIME". The following day Grosson left his desk at City Hall with a message that Wagner could reach his at his home if he was needed. He said that he was not feeling well.

An article in the Riverside Enterprize paper on Nov. 15 headlined "trial set on obscenity charge" states Grosson must stand trial on 26 counts of mailing obscene matter and refers to him as the former Palm Springs public works Chief.

On April 27, four Council members attended the special hearing requested by Mrs. Carlin. Councilman McKinney volunteered to be Chairman. It was previously agreed to be held under oath but no attempt was made to do.so. I asked McKinney if Eaton had sold him merchandise at cost and he said that he could not remember. I then asked Eaton and he too could not remember. Later when McKinney admitted that he did buy a golf set at discount I suggested that he disqualify himself from the hearing. He refused. Councilman Strebe made it clear in his opening statement that he was all for Eaton, "And Amenhouser, you better be careful what you say, DAMN CAREFUL". Mrs. Carlin asked what I thought were the reasons I was fired. I said there were 2 specific reasons; First in what Eaton said at the time he fired me, "I had you figured the first day you came to work, You didn't have me fooled for a minute". The second reason was in telling Asst. City Mgr., Charles Kamser to turn in his free golf cart. He had been free loading at the tax payer's expense for over a year and on several occasions I saw players drive away because there were no carts available. In her closing statement Mrs. Carlin said that she had talked with me several times since I was fired and she was convinced that I had told the truth. She said that the Council should take steps to clear my name. Councilman McKinney said that he was opposed because I had cited him for purchasing merchandise at discount.

The following day I addressed a letter to the City Clerk requesting that the tape recording made at the hearing should not be destroyed. I suggest all those interested in City Government should request to hear it.

The following morning The Riverside Enterprize headlined an article on the meeting, "FIRED GOLF EMPLOYEE DENIES ACCUSATIONS".

Not having heard from the Council regarding the outcome of the hearing, on May 1, I appeared before the City Council and requested a public hearing. It was denied. I also suggested that the City Mgr. and his Asst. resign. Earlier as Mrs. Barbara Coffman took the floor to say that my firing was no loss because, "he was no asset to the City", a friend of Eatons, Sam Kert yelled "stool pigeon" from the rear of the audience. Kert approached me at work one day and asked to trade a dozen defective (Yellow) golf balls for a dozen new ones. I refused. The following day Mrs. Coffman's degrading remark about me was quoted on KCMJ Radio.

Three days later I was told by a news reporter that my income tax debt was deadline news on KCMJ. I immediately called KCMJ's news reporter, Miss Stone and asked to have a copy of the newscast. She pretended to be surprised that I had not been informed of the news by the tax agent, Mr. Langford. The newscast read as follows:

"IN DESERT HEADLINES NEWS.....
FEDERAL INCOME TAX CLAIM AGAINST DISCHARGED GOLF COURSE STARTER..

Well, even though Walter Amenhouser gets the severance and vacation pay he says the City owes him for his abrupt dismissal, it doesn't look like he will get to use any of the money..." The newscast then went on to give a false figure as to the amount of my debt.

The debt was made in 1955 at the time I lost my clothing business. I had paid off about 50% of it since and several months after I was employed by the City I signed to have a certain amount taken out of my monthly salary, therefore, it was hard to

secret. She then handed me a slip of paper on which she had taken notes of the claim. The heading [illegible] found this on financial dir[illegible] desk."

Not having received a copy of the claim I called on Mr. Langford and was shown a Levy, (KCMJ reported a Lien) signed by John Kaiser, 2 weeks AFTER Wagner refused to pay my vacation allowance. (4 days BEFORE the claim was filed I borrowed money to pay my apartment rent) I had written Mr. Kaiser on March 11 to report a change of address and tried to reach him again during the summer. When he finally called he apologized for not having answered my letter. He said there had been a death in his family. I asked why he filed the tax claim without my knowledge and he replied that he found nothing in writing to show that I was making payments.

IN FEB. 1961, I ADDRESSED A LETTER TO MR. KAISER IN WHICH I INFORMED HIM THAT I HAD SIGNED, THROUGH AN AGENT IN SAN BERNARDINO, TO HAVE A MONTHLY SUM TAKEN FROM MY SALARY. THE RECORD AT CITY HALL WILL CONFIRM A MONTHLY SUM WAS BEING TAKEN OUT OF MY SALARY AT THE TIME I WAS DISCHARGED.

After the City Council denied my request for a public hearing I turned to legal aid. About a week after I had contacted an Attorney, I was called to his office and was told that he could not take my case because I had a stealing charge on my record. I told him that I had never been tried for stealing in my life. The Attorney said that he was told of the stealing charge through a conversation with the City Mgr. and that he (Wagner) warned that if I made any attempt to get my job back, the charge would be made public and he would refuse to rehire me on grounds that I did not list it on my application. He said that it would be blown up and smeared over the radio and newspapers. The City Mgr. said there were other charges on my record, "Nothing serious, but they will be made public if he tries to get back to work." The Attorney said Wagner repeated "nothing serious" several times.

After leaving the Attorney's office I drove straight to the Police Station. When I asked to see my file I was told that it could not be located Having had police training in the service, I knew that the City Mgr. could not afford to have the truth of my firing brought out in Court, so in desperation he stooped to Blackmail. He had completely controlled the Personnel and Council (except for Mrs. Carlin) hearings and he knew that he could count on his publicity gang to smear the petty charges of my past on the radio and newspapers but he overlooked one thing - THIS LETTER.

When I returned to the police station several days later I found that 26 years ago, I was with a boy who was caught taking a 50¢ blanket. I will swear that I had completely forgotten about it. It was listed as attempted theft. I did not know that the charge had been recorded. The "other" charges that the City Mgr. threatened to expose are: Hitch-hiking 1935; Fist fight, 1939 and Traffic violation, 1940. The record show that I have never been sentenced to serve a day in jail or have I been fined to pay a nickel in my life. (I thought I paid a small fine for the traffic violation in 1940)

When the City Mgr. Wagner heard that I was trying to get my case in court he became so anxious to build up the Blackmail threat that they sent a rush telegram (at the taxpayers expense) out of state to check the details of the 1935 petty theft charge.

When Wagners Gestapo threats failed to scare me off and he began to feel public opinion breathing down his neck he made a final run for cover by rehiring Eaton (with the help of McKinney) at $10,000 a year with a 2 months vacation and Golf Shop business thrown in to boot. (A councilman told me that he had not been informed that Eaton had been rehired) NOW THE CITY MANAGER TELLS PEOPLE THAT MY QUARREL IS NOT WITH HIM, IT IS WITH EATON.

There is one very serious charge on my record but you may be assured that the City Mgr. would not have made it public because he would not want to remind the Citizens of what would happen to him if I got my case in court.

At the time I lost my business in 1955. I had managed my own clothing shop for 5 years in a city (25,000 Pop.) near Carmel, Calif. In closing out the City Officials had me arrested twice within 3 days and charged with 2 counts of violating the City Ordinance. I was forced to be fingerprinted 3 times, photographed and to post bond.

and half a day. The District Attorney, City Attorney and Police Chief were sitting opposite me at the prosecuting table. I did not testify nor did my Attorney call a witness in my behalf. After having received the facts the Jury rendered the Verdict - NOT GUILTY. The following day the local news reported, "Deliberating only 10 minutes a municipal court jury acquitted Walter Amenhauser...etc..."

At the time I made out my application for the Starters Job I did not list any of the 20 year old charges because they are considered misdemeanors and I thought it was only necessary to register a serious felony charge. I would have been a fool to mention the City Hall case in 1955, however Wagner must have known about it because he tried to keep from hiring me at the time the Golf Course opened. I had been recommended by a City Official and when I called on him for an interview he threw up his hands and said, "Maybe Eaton doesn't want to talk to you." I was hired 5 months later through the official who had recommended me to Wagner. Three months after I was hired Eaton highly praised my work and I was given a raise in pay and 3 months before I was fired, I received my second raise.

After City Mgr. Wagner's blackmail threats began to make the rounds, I found it Difficult to find an Attorney to accept my case. Several months later I induced an Attorney to file claim for my vacation pay. It was my last hope for a legal foothold. I could not take legal means to recover my job because the City Government rules state that Wagner can fire anyone he chooses without cause. However, he must show cause to withhold my vacation pay. AT THIS WRITING I HAVE NOT RECEIVED A WORD IN WRITING FROM EITHER THE PERSONNEL BOARD OR THE CITY COUNCIL AS TO WHY I WAS FIRED.

My vacation claim was dated Aug. 24 and addressed to the City Council. On Aug. 28 I attended the Council meeting and Wagner did not mentioned my claim. The following day I called Mrs. Carlin and told her that I had filed a claim and that I would very much appreciate if she would ask the City Mgr. to read it at the next Council meeting. She said that she would be glad to do so. When Mrs. Carlin first asked Wagner to read the letter he became furious and refused. After she insisted that it was addressed to the Council and should be read into the record he mentioned that a claim had been received and turned over to the City Attorney and then added, "Even if we should decide to pay Amenhauser his vacation allowance he will not get the money because there is a tax claim against it." The minutes of the meeting read as follows:

City Council Meeting -- Sept. 11; Letter from Attorney of Walter Amenhauser, former employee of the City was READ BY THE CITY MANAGER. Later Mrs. Carlin told me that the City Mgr. was completely out of line in bringing my tax debt out in a public meeting. She said, "I do not know legally, but morally speaking, they owe you your vacation pay."

On Sept. I received a copy of the full page letter written by City Attorney, Jerome Bunker in answer to my vacation pay claim. After reading it several times I found what I assumed was his reason for denying the claim. He wrote: "Mr. Amenhauser testified that his relations with the patrons of the Golf Course were always amicable and of value to the City. There was, of course, testimony by the Golf Course Pro quite to the contrary." Mr. Bunker then goes on to say, "Since Mr. Eaton found that the services of Mr. Amenhauser were not desirable, the City, after thorough inspection of the record felt it necessary to discharge Mr. Amenhauser.)

In answer to what I said at the Hearing, Councilwoman Mary Carlin is witness to my factual testimony and it can be confirmed on the tape recording being held at City Hall. As to the complete inspection of the record; Mr. Bunker knew at the time he answered my claim that the sworn testimony recorded at the Personnel Board hearing was destroyed before the Council could inspect the findings therein.

The City Attorney advised Eaton during the Council hearing. Eaton had what appeared to be a prepared statement, (Later I was told that he had intended to read a statement. When I made the book padding charge, City Attorney Bunker was so shaken that he reached over and picked it up before Eaton had a chance to read it. Apparently they wanted to save him for the firing line in case the padding charge was made public.

In an article on the Council hearing the Riverside Enterprize, April, 29 reported that his (my) work at the Course was not only satisfactory, but EFFICIENT.

was informed (Oct. [redacted]) the Labor Commission d[redacted]) have Jurisdiction over incorporated Ci[redacted]

After 7 months, I was faced with 1 of 2 choices - To quit and admit defeat to the Cit Mgr.'s "Stool Pigeon" gang or take the advice of Lincoln: "If you have a just cause take it to the people. Without their help you can do nothing." With this in mind I decided to write this letter to give you some of the facts of my case and ask your support. As a former employee of the City and War Veteran I would appreciate you request for a public hearing so that I may be given a fair chance to defend my name.

If the City Mgr. had checked the details of my service record, he could have saved his phony threats. (Army - 4 Yrs. - Sgt. - Fought with Marines on Guadalcanal 9 months. After 32 months in the So. Pacific I served in a hospital for blind veterans and I also was in charge of a Los Angeles police station.)

I WILL TESTIFY UNDER OATH THAT I WAS TOLD BY AN ELECTED PUBLIC OFFICIAL THAT I SHOULD KEEP MY EYE ON THE BOOKS AT THE TIME MR. LANGFORD DEMANDED AN INVESTIGATION. AND ABOUT A MONTH BEFORE I WAS FIRED EATON SAW ME SITTING IN A CAR WITH THE SAME OFFICIAL AND SEVERAL DAYS LATER HE (EATON) TOLD HIM THAT HE COULD NOT WORK WIT STOOL PIGEONS. I WILL ALSO TESTIFY THAT ABOUT THIS TIME I TOLD AN AN EMPLOYEE IN THE PRO SHOP THAT THE BOOK WAS OUT OF BALANCE. (I was told last week that the employee has recently been forced to resign.)

After I was discharged I was forced to comply with procedures by attending the City Mgr.'s farce hearing but his puppets could not put words in my mouth after they put me under oath. (I would suggest a professional member of the Board to change his vocation) In their frustration to get enough evidence to justify the "planned" verdict after 3 hours of cross examination, I was accused by a member of being a stool pigeon for having reported the book padding.

I was told later by a Board member they decided, "I was not fit to hold that particular job at that particular time".

Now that they have destroyed the tape recording, the City Mgr. has the gall to say tha he knows nothing of a book padding charge made at the Personnel Board hearing. He knows that I have him up a tree and I hope and pray that the Citizens of Palm Springs will help me bring him down. I can prove the padding charge and he knows it. I am convinced that there is absolutely nothing he will not say or do to cover the Graft and Corruption that he is sitting on at City Hall. The City Mgr. should be questioned as to whether he had an active interest in Grosson's "Filth" business and let him explain who paid for "Billies" sick leave at the time he was indicted.

Daniel Wagner is not only unfit to be a City Official he is not worthy to be called an American.

In conclusion, I would like to take this opportunity to answer a charge made by Mayor Frank Bogert at the City Council meeting on May 1, at which time he denied my appeal for a public hearing.

I refer to Miss Stone from a newscast on KCMJ Radio on May 2, 1961. Quote: "In reply (Mayor Frank Bogert called Amenhouser's charged against the City Mgr. and the City Personnel Board in these words, 'Ridiculous and not worth listening to'". Lets have a look at the Mayor's record. I have known Frank Bogert since 1938, and worked for him during the summer seasons of 1948-49.

At the time Wagner refused to give me an interview I called on Mayor Bogert and he said, "They could use an honest man out there.

In Eaton's opening statement at the Board hearing, he said that the only reason that he hired me was that I had been highly recommended by a (Councilman) and MAYOR BOGERT.

I was a complete stranger when I first called on Mrs. Carlin to ask her support and later she told me she had called Mayor Bogert and he had spoken highly of me. I have before me the notes which I referred to at the Board hearing: In my closing statement I read the following word for word in the Sworn Testimony:

approached me at work and in shaking hands Mayor Bogert said, "Gaily, I want to congratulate you. Of [redacted] Starters in Palm Springs [redacted] ce the only one that I have not heard a comp[redacted]t about." I will take my hat off to you". The day after I was fired I called on him at his office and reminded him of his compliment and he said, "Its the truth, and to this day I still haven't heard a complaint about you." The day after the Board hearing, I called the Mayor and asked if he had heard the Board's decision. He said, "not a word". He then told me, "I had a couple Board members Primed" 5 DAYS LATER MAYOR BOGERT VOTED IN FAVOR OF MY DISMISSAL. At the time the City Mgr. threatened Blackmail, the Attorney told me he had also talked with Mayor Bogert and informed him that I planned to take my case to court. The Mayor said that, "he'd better not try because we've got something on him."

During the year I was employed the Golf Course grossed approximately $150,000 and I was responsible for over $25,000 of that amount. Due to this fact I challenge Mayor Frank Bogert and his Coherents to present their "SOMETHING" charge at an open hearing and let the people decide whether or not I am qualified to serve the public. And if the Mayor and his EX'Kansas City'Boss fail to make their 'something' charge stick the proper authorities should step in and make them answer for their Vicious, Ugly, Un-American Blackmail threats and false accusations they have made against me.

Article 146 of City Government Rules state: THE COUNCIL SHALL REVIEW THE FINDINGS OF THE PERSONNEL BOARD AND AFFIRM, REVOKE, OR MODIFY the action taken as in its judgement seems warranted and the action taken shall be FINAL. On Saturday, April 22, I was notified the Board upheld the City Mgr.'s recommendation for my dismissal. On Monday April 24, I called Wagner and asked permission to appeal my case to the Council. The City Mgr. bluntly told me that I was wasting my time and that I should not disturb him further.

That same evening I was present at the Council meeting and Mayor Bogert refused to let me speak. After George Ripley announced that the findings in the tape recording had been destroyed, the City Mgr. rammed through his vote 5-1 for my dismissal. (Mr. Kirk absent) Mrs. Carlin voted in my favor and demanded a public hearing. Councilman Strebe opposed to an open hearing. He said, "The city's dirty linen should not be aired in public." Wagner gave the nod and it was held in private.

At this point a citizen in the audience questioned the Council's action in voting for my dismissal without having heard the findings which the Board had destroyed. Then added, "where is this meeting taking placein AMERICA or RUSSIA?"

There is a City Official who knows my dismissal was a complete fraud and I hope the Citizens will give him the opportunity to testify to the fact. When they failed to buy me off they reached for their last straw - Silence through Blackmail.

IT'S TIME TO TEAR DOWN THEIR WORN OUT "PINK" SIGN 'YOU CAN'T BEAT CITY HALL' AND PUT UP THE ORIGINAL, "YOU CAN'T BEAT THE AMERICAN PEOPLE."

I need your moral support to see justice done. If you think my cause just please attend a council meeting or write the City Council and demand that I be granted an open hearing so the facts of the political corruption which cause my discharge can be made public. As a Citizen and tax payer it will pay you to do so.

If you want to talk in private please drop a note to 243 Ortega and I will be glad to get in touch with you. Please pass this letter on to a relative or friend.

Sincerely,



Following is a copy of the letter Pro Manager Zell Eaton submitted to the Personnel Board and Council hearings giving the reasons for my discharge.

After the letter was read into the sworn testimony I denied his first main complaint and he admitted the second was hearsay. In his opening statement he testified that I

was the best employee [redacted] ever had and that he had been thinking of resigning and had planned to recommend me for his job.

On the basis of the reasons given in the letter Mayor Bogert, Councilmen McKinney, Strebe, Paisly, Beebe and Personnel Board Members George Ripley, M. Dragicevich, Dr. Charles Baldwin, Warren Slaughter and Thomas Kiely voted for my discharge. (City Mgr. Daniel Wagner was present at both hearings.)

" Dear [redacted] April 10, 1961

This letter is in reply to your request dated April 5, 1961, for a written statement explaining the reasons for your dismissal on March 31, 1961.

The complaints against you include your work attitude, you often complain, are indifferent toward your job and the golfing public, and generally go about your work halfheartedly. As far as initiative is concerned, you are a routine worker and need frequent direction or prodding. Your attitude towards other employees is surly, touchy, and quarrelsome, and often you do not cooperate. Of late, your quality of work has been poor, you are frequently in error and your general performance is unsatisfactory.

The main complaint against you was your inability and/or unwillingness to obey specific instructions. Specifically, on Saturday, March 4, 1961, a public-address system was installed in the starter's booth at the Palm Springs Golf Course; you were specifically instructed to operate from this booth. The purpose of this arrangement was to allow the starter, who on this particular day was you, to effectively and efficiently supervise and control the first and tenth tees. After a short time, you abandoned your post without first securing permission or even requesting permission to do so.

Again, on Thursday, March 23, 1961, you intentionally countermanded one of my orders to an employee over whom you had no jurisdiction. I requested the Greens Superintendent to install an underground conduit from the refreshment trailer to the starter's booth to house the cable for the P. A. System. A workman, Don Hugo, was dispatched to accomplish this task. During the course of placing the conduit underground, you ordered the workman to stop working and return to the maintenance headquarters. The loss of time to the workman was over two hours, plus, the entire incident had a demoralizing effect on all golf course employees.

For the above stated reasons, you are definitely unsuited to this organization and were dismissed on March 31, 1961.

Yours truly,

s/ Zell Eaton
ZELL EATON
Pro-Manager "

I DO NOT BELIEVE EATON DICTATED THIS LETTER)

ST-105

DEC 31

62-109060-67

January 3, 1968

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Shroder
1 - Mr. Raupach
1 - Mr. Bishop

Honorable Burt L. Talcott
House of Representatives
Washington, D. C. 20515

My dear Congressman:

The Special Agent in Charge of our Los Angeles Office has notified me of your inquiry concerning [redacted].

The claim made by [redacted] that he furnished information to Special Agent J. Clayton Taylor, Resident Agent, Palm Springs, California, in December, 1961, relating to the assassination of President Kennedy is without merit.

On December 15, 1961, [redacted] contacted Special Agent Taylor and stated he had been dismissed from his position as a golf starter and assistant "Pro-Manager" of the Palm Springs Golf Course. He commented he was being watched and followed by Palm Springs city officials and complained about his problems with the city Government. He did not furnish any information predicting the assassination of President Kennedy. The information [redacted] furnished did not constitute a Federal violation; therefore, he was advised that the FBI did not have jurisdiction regarding his complaint.

On September 13, 1966, [redacted] appeared at the San Jose, California, Resident Agency of this Bureau. He displayed a copy of a letter dated June 29, 1966, which he directed to Pope Paul VI, Vatican City, Italy. This letter related that in the Fall of 1940, he predicted a president of the United States would be assassinated in 1963 at Dallas, Texas. This communication also related that President John F. Kennedy appeared to him in a dream, and during this dream he was informed of the forthcoming assassination.

SEE NOTE PAGE THREE...

1 - Los Angeles (Info)

KMR:dcs (8)

SEC. B-SEVEN ROOM

JAN 10 1968

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

MAILED 19
JAN 4 1968
COMM-FBI

Tolson
DeLoach
Mohr
Bishop
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Walters
Soyars

Honorable Burt L. Talcott

[redacted] admitted that he did not advise anyone prior to or immediately after the President's assassination of his purported dream. He stated that he appeared at the San Jose, California, Resident Agency in order to put his comment on record and wanted it known he has told numerous people of these events. He commented apparently no one believed him and that the pressure of the resulting ridicule was "getting to him."

[redacted] has written to President Johnson and other prominent individuals in the United States Government regarding his predictions and information concerning him has previously been furnished to the United States Secret Service. In view of this, no further action has been taken by this Bureau.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

NOTE:

Congressman Burt L. Talcott corresponded with SA J. Clayton Taylor, Resident Agent, Palm Springs, California, concerning [redacted] who claimed that he had furnished SA Taylor information relating to the assassination in 1961. [redacted] is apparently a mental case and has corresponded with numerous individuals in the U. S. Government regarding this matter.

The SAC, Los Angeles, previously acknowledged Congressman Talcott's letter indicating he would be contacted by the Bureau regarding this matter. Congressman Talcott with whom we have had cordial relationships (Bufile 94-57973) is being furnished information regarding [redacted] background by letter and no personal contact is necessary.

Information contained in our files regarding the same allegations (which are completely false), has previously been furnished to U. S. Secret Service. Information regarding [redacted] appears in the assassination file (62-109060, Serials 4208, 4217, and 5888).

4-22 (Rev. 1-22-80)

Federal Bureau of Investigation
Records Branch

JUL , 19

- [ ] Name Searching Unit - Room 6527
- [ ] Service Unit - Room 6524
- [ ] Forward to File Review
- [ ] Attention
- [x] Return to [redacted] Supervisor Room Ext.

Type of References Requested:

- [ ] Regular Request (Analytical Search)
- [ ] All References (Subversive & Nonsubversive)
- [ ] Subversive References Only
- [ ] Nonsubversive References Only
- [ ] Main _____ References Only

Type of Search Requested:

- [ ] Restricted to Locality of _____
- [ ] Exact Name Only (On the Nose)
- [ ] Buildup [ ] Variations

Subject [redacted]
Birthdate & Place
Address

Localities
Searcher Initials
Req. Date
Prod.

	FILE NUMBER	SERIAL
	NA	
1	[redacted]	
1	62-109060-620P	
1	62-109060-5 FBI	
1	62-109060-1217	

TELETYPE

DEC 25 1967

ENCIPHERED

Mr. Bishop	
Mr. Casper	
Mr. Callahan	
Mr. Conrad	
Mr. Felt	
Mr. Gale	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Sullivan	
Mr. Tavel	
Mr. Trotter	
Tele. Room	
Miss Holmes	
Miss Gandy	

WA-3

FBI NEW YORK

4-56 PM URGENT 12-15-67 AMS

TO DIRECTOR (62-109060)

ATTN. DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DIVISION

FROM SAC NEW YORK

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, NOVEMBER TWENTY SECOND, NINETEEN SIXTY THREE, DALLAS TEXAS.

REFERENCE REMY TELEPHONE CALL THIS DATE.

[redacted]

62-109060-5971

368

END AND ACK

WA...

RAK FBI WASH DC

HAF #3 FIB/nak

SIX

1 XEROX

DEC 1967

MR. DELOACH FOR THE DIRECTOR

MR. SULLIVAN

Federal Bureau of Investigation
Records Branch

[redacted], 19__

- [ ] Name Searching Unit - Room 6527
- [ ] Service Unit - Room 6524
- [ ] Forward to File Review
- [ ] Attention
- [x] Return to Civil Law Sec'n. 5

Supervisor Room Ext.

Type of References Requested:

- [ ] Regular Request (Analytical Search)
- [ ] All References (Subversive & Nonsubversive)
- [ ] Subversive References Only
- [ ] Nonsubversive References Only
- [x] Main [redacted] References Only

Type of Search Requested:

- [ ] Restricted to Locality of
- [x] Exact Name Only (On the Nose)
- [ ] Buildup
- [ ] Variations

Subject [redacted]
Birthdate & Place
Address
Locality [redacted]
Searcher Initials Shanks
R# Date 12/26
Prod.

	FILE NUMBER	SERIAL
HQ	9-24158	
WFO	39-45738	
NY	100-331665	
PL	100-371447-2, Sum. 1950	
	Juv. not listed	

Domestic Intelligence Division

INFORMATIVE NOTE

Date 12/25/67

Ramparts Magazine has previously carried articles critical of Warren Commission Report. Such articles have been written by former Special Agent William Turner. Since his dismissal from FBI, Turner has conducted a continual scurrilous attack upon FBI.

REL:tap

WAB

FBI

Date: 1/3/68

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL REGULAR MAIL (Priority)

Mr. Tolson
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Bishop
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060) REC 16

FROM: SAC, BALTIMORE (89-30)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963
DALLAS, TEXAS

Re Bureau airtel to Baltimore dated 12/29/67.

Enclosed for the Bureau are 11 copies of a Letterhead Memorandum suitable for dissemination.

Enclosed for Dallas are 2 copies of this same Letterhead Memorandum.

For information of Bureau and Dallas, [redacted] was coherent during the interview.

Baltimore Office files reflect a judgment filed by the United States of America vs. [redacted] on 12/19/58, in the Circuit Court of Baltimore County, in the amount of $678.76. The file does not show the nature of this judgment and has no additional identifying information.

On 2/2/54, [redacted] made a complaint to the Baltimore Office that one [redacted] a Baptist Minister, aided [redacted] wife in breaking into his home following a divorce a removed articles of furniture belonging to her. At that time, [redacted] alleged that [redacted] made a remark that he "belonged to the FBI". Investigation determined this to be either a misinterpreted or facetious comment.

cc Mr. Bishop

C. C. 11 ENCLOSURE REC 16 62-109060-5972

(3) - Bureau (Encls. 11)
2 - Dallas (89-43) (Encls. 2) (AIR MAIL) 18 JAN 4 1968
1 - Baltimore
ASH:mao
(6)

EX 106 REC 16 1/6/68

2 cc's LHM to USSS

55 JAN 11 1968

Sent _____ M Per _____

Special Agent in Charge

cc LHM to Dept Rm 5782

BA 89-30

In articles appearing in the Baltimore Sun, 8/14/59, and the Afro-American, 8/15/69, information was reported that the NAACP had asked the State Board of Public Welfare to disregard a ruling of the Attorney General or Maryland and begin integration of Maryland's four training schools for delinquents. Opposing integration of the schools was one [redacted] who said he was appearing here in my own interest as a tax payer to protest the Board holding a hearing on this question when the Attorney General has already ruled on it".

Two copies of enclosed Letterhead Memorandum disseminated to Secret Service locally.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20535

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

January 3, 1968

Director
United States Secret Service
Department of the Treasury
Washington, D. C. 20220

Dear Sir:

The information furnished herewith concerns an individual who is believed to be covered by the agreement between the FBI and Secret Service concerning Presidential protection, and to fall within the category or categories checked.

1. ☒ Has attempted or threatened bodily harm to any government official or employee, including foreign government officials residing in or planning an imminent visit to the U. S., because of his official status.
2. ☐ Has attempted or threatened to redress a grievance against any public official by other than legal means.
3. ☐ Because of background is potentially dangerous; or has been identified as member or participant in communist movement; or has been under active investigation as member of other group or organization inimical to U. S.
4. ☐ U. S. citizens or residents who defect from the U. S. to countries in the Soviet or Chinese Communist blocs and return.
5. ☐ Subversives, ultrarightists, racists and fascists who meet one or more of the following criteria:
   (a) ☐ Evidence of emotional instability (including unstable residence and employment record) or irrational or suicidal behavior;
   (b) ☐ Expressions of strong or violent anti-U. S. sentiment;
   (c) ☐ Prior acts (including arrests or convictions) or conduct or statements indicating a propensity for violence and antipathy toward good order and government.
6. ☐ Individuals involved in illegal bombing or illegal bomb-making.

Photograph ☐ has been furnished ☐ enclosed ☐ is not available
☐ may be available through _____

Very truly yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

John Edgar Hoover
Director

1 - Special Agent in Charge (Enclosure(s)
U. S. Secret Service, Baltimore

Enclosure(s) 2

(Upon removal of classified enclosures, if any, this transmittal form becomes UNCLASSIFIED)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No. BA 89-30

Baltimore, Maryland

January 3, 1968

RE: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963
DALLAS, TEXAS

At 1:10 P. M. on December 26, 1967, [redacted] telephoned this office and identified himself as an electronics engineer who does technical writing for MTD Research and Developing Corporation on Charles Street in Baltimore, Maryland. He said he was compiling facts concerning the assassination of President John F. Kennedy. He stated that the source of his information was mainly photographs which appeared in various news media, as well as the reports and exhibits compiled and published in the Warren Commission Report.

[redacted] said that there were four assassins. He said the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) must know the true identity of the assassins as it is very obvious. He refused to elaborate further, stating he would only divulge his information to three people, namely, J. Edgar Hoover, Senator Richard Russell of Georgia, and President Lyndon B. Johnson. He requested that an appointment be made with President Johnson or Mr. Hoover, and he mentioned that he had attempted to telephonically contact these individuals unsuccessfully. [redacted] would furnish no further background information concerning himself, other than to state that he had two sons, was recently divorced, and lived alone at the Beechfield Avenue address. He said he was telephoning from a telephone booth in front of Leeds Pharmacy in Baltimore.

COPIES DESTROYED

21 JAN 16 1973

62-109060-5972

ENCLOSURE

At approximately 4:00 P. M. on December 26, 1967, [redacted] was located in the vicinity of Leeds Pharmacy, [redacted] Leeds Avenue, Baltimore, Maryland, by two Agents of the Baltimore Office. He admitted that he was the [redacted] who called the Baltimore Office at approximately 1:10 P. M. The Agents asked [redacted] to furnish pertinent information he had concerning the assassination of President Kennedy. He said he only wished to talk to the President of the United States or to the Director of the FBI, as he felt the knowledge he had was to be furnished at a high level. He was informed by interviewing Agents that they would immediately report his information to the proper authorities in Washington. [redacted] then asked one of the Agents his religious background. He was advised that that was a personal question, and was in no way related to the interview. [redacted] then asked the second interviewing Agent his religious affiliation, and he was advised that the question was irrelevant. [redacted] then took the attitude that the religious belief of the interviewing Agents was pertinent, and if he was satisfied with their answers, he would consider furnishing the information he possessed. [redacted] was asked if he was implying that Agents of certain religious affiliations would not properly perform their duties in reporting facts concerning the assassination. [redacted] denied that he was implying that, but went on to relate that he concluded there were four assassins involved in the murder, and his conclusion was based on scientific analysis of the Warren Commission Report, as well as other books and magazine periodicals written on the subject.

[redacted] then related that he was a Baptist, and that in his opinion, Catholic FBI Agents, as well as Catholic Secret Service Agents, and other Catholics in the White House, were engaged in a conspiracy to suppress information concerning the assassination. He was asked what proof or evidence he had to support such allegations, and he had none.

[redacted] said that he is presently unemployed, but has an education equivalent to that of a Bachelors Degree in Electronic Engineering. He said his principal source of income is from preparation of technical data in the electronics field. He said he had repeatedly tried to make appointments with the President unsuccessfully, and had also met with no success in attempts to make appointments with Senator Russell of Georgia. He pointed out that he was born and raised in Georgia, although he spent the last 25 years of his life in Baltimore. He requested the interviewing Agents to make an appointment for him with Director Hoover or with President Johnson, and he was advised that such arrangements could not be made by interviewing Agents. He said he would probably then come to see the Special Agent in Charge of the Baltimore Office.

[redacted] is a white male, and stated that he is 53 years of age, and denied that he had ever received any psychiatric treatment or had ever been a patient in a mental hospital.

"THIS DOCUMENT CONTAINS NEITHER RECOMMENDATIONS NOR CONCLUSIONS OF THE FBI. IT IS THE PROPERTY OF THE FBI AND IS LOANED TO YOUR AGENCY; IT AND ITS CONTENTS ARE NOT TO BE DISTRIBUTED OUTSIDE YOUR AGENCY"

FBI WASH DC

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION REC'D
DEC 30 1967

FBI DALLAS

TELETYPE

2:22PM URGENT 12-30-67 KMH

TO: DIRECTOR FBI (62-109060) AND
SAC NEW ORLEANS (89-69)

FROM DALLAS (89-43) 2P

Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Bishop
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, DALLAS TEXAS, NOVEMBER TWENTYTWO, 'SIXTYTHREE, MISCELLANEOUS - INFO CONCERNING. OO DALLAS.

RE NEW ORLEANS TELETYPE TO BUREAU, DALLAS, LOS ANGELES AND OMAHA, DECEMBER TWENTYNINE LAST.

FOR INFO BUREAU AND NEW ORLEANS, LORAN EUGENE HALL AND LAWRENCE J. HOWARD WERE INVOLVED IN THE INVESTIGATION OF THE ALLEGATION BY SYLVIA ODIO THAT SHE OBSERVED LEE HARVEY OSWALD IN THE COMPANY OF TWO CUBAN OR MEXICAN MEN SOMETIME IN LATE SEPTEMBER OR EARLY OCTOBER, 'SIXTYTHREE.

THE FOLLOWING REFERENCED COMMUNICATIONS CONTAIN PERTINENT INFO CONCERNING HOWARD AND/OR HALL: REC 48 62-109060-5973

REPORT OF SA ROBERT P. GEMBERLING DATED JUNE NINETEEN, 'SIXTY-FOUR, AT DALLAS, BEARING SAME CAPTION AS INSTANT COMMUNICATION; 18 JAN 4 1968

REPORT OF SA CALVIN W. EVANS, DATED SEPTEMBER TWENTY, 'SIXTY-FOUR, AT PHOENIX, CAPTIONED "LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA";

END PAGE ONE

XEROX

MR. DELOACH FOR THE DIRECTOR

SA Lenihan advised that all info. herein has been included in SA's appraisal & dissemination made. OO

5 JAN 3 1967 HO 391

DALLAS AIRTEL TO BUREAU, DATED SEPTEMBER TWENTYTWO, 'SIXTY-FOUR, BEARING OSWALD CAPTION;

REPORT OF SA HARRY H. WHIDBEE, DATED SEPTEMBER TWENTYFIVE, 'SIXTYFOUR, AT LOS ANGELES, BEARING OSWALD CAPTION;

MIAMI LETTER TO BUREAU, DATED SEPTEMBER TWENTYSIX, 'SIXTY-FOUR, BEARING OSWALD CAPTION AND ENCLOSING LHM;

DALLAS AIRTEL TO BUREAU, DATED SEPTEMBER THIRTY, 'SIXTYFOUR, BEARING OSWALD CAPTION;

MIAMI LETTER TO BUREAU, DATED OCTOBER TWO, 'SIXTYFOUR, BEARING OSWALD CAPTION AND ENCLOSING LHM;

REPORT OF SA ROBERT P. GEMBERLING, DATED OCTOBER EIGHT, 'SIXTYFOUR, AT DALLAS, BEARING OSWALD CAPTION, PAGES ONE HUNDRED SEVENTYSIX THROUGH TWO HUNDRED FIFTEEN;

REPORT OF SA ROBERT P. GEMBERLING, DATED NOVEMBER TWENTYSEVEN 'SIXTYFOUR, AT DALLAS, BEARING OSWALD CAPTION, PAGES SIXTYEIGHT THROUGH SEVENTYTWO. P.

END

LLD

FBI WASH DC

CC. MR. SULLIVAN

ST-105

REC 15 62-109060-5974

January 2, 1968

1 - Mr. Raupach
1 - Mr. Sullivan

[redacted]
Apartment 212
Garland, Texas 75040

Dear [redacted]

Your letter of December 26, 1967, has been received, and I appreciate your expression of confidence in the work performed by the FBI.

With regard to your inquiry, I must advise that I am precluded from furnishing you information from the files of the FBI. I can assure you, however, that the entire results of our investigation into the assassination of President Kennedy were furnished to the Warren Commission.

I can also assure you that the FBI has and will continue to discharge fully its obligations and responsibilities in connection with investigations conducted.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

John Edgar Hoover
Director

MAILED 12
JAN 2 1968
COMM-FBI

1 - SAC, Dallas (Enclosure)

NOTE TO SAC, DALLAS: Enclosed is a true copy of [redacted] letter dated 12/26/67. Bureau files contain no information concerning [redacted]

RIS:dcs

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO....

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

NOTE:

Correspondent refers to District Attorney Garrison's appearance on television wherein he stated that the FBI had advance knowledge of the plot to assassinate President Kennedy. She states it is extremely difficult for her to imagine negligence on the Director's part or his associates in such a vital matter.

TRUE COPY

December 26, 1967

Director J. Edgar Hoover
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C. 20535

Dear Mr. Hoover,

I just saw District Attorney Garrison (New Orleans) on a television interview regarding the assination of President Kennedy. He stated that the F. B. I. had been informed of the "plot" and that you knew of the information; that TWX's were sent to inform other F. B. I. agents. The part that upsets me is that he implied that the President had not been informed and that Federal interference would be a problem in this investigation.

It is extremely difficult for me to imagine negligence on your part (or your associates') in such a vital matter, or that deliberate interference of justice would be initiated. So please, Mr. Hoover, when you have time - I know how busy you are - write to me what really happened.

Thank you.

Respectfully yours,

/s/ [redacted]

Apt. 212
Garland, Texas 75040

Mr. Bishop
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

EX-FBI

26 DEC 29 1967

4
29 1967

SIX

Letter to
Rec'd 12/28/67

December 26, 1967

Director J. Edgar Hoover
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D.C. 20535

Dear Mr. Hoover,

I just saw District Attorney Garrison (New Orleans) on a television interview regarding the assination of President Kennedy. He stated that the F.B.I. had been informed of the "plot" and that you knew of the information; that FWX's were sent to inform other F.B.I. agents. The part that upsets me is that he implied that the President had not been informed and that Federal interference would be a problem in his investigation.

It is extremely difficult for me to imagine negligence on your part (or your associates') in such a vital matter, or that deliberate interference of justice would be initiated.

ST-105 REC-75 62-109074-5974

1 12 DEC

[redacted]

ver, [redacted]
know
write to
spend.

fully yours,

[redacted]

d, Texas 75040

1 - Mr. C. D. DeLoach
1 - Mr. J. P. Mohr
1 - Mr. Bishop
1 - Mr. Rosen

December 28, 1967

The Attorney General

1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Branigan
1 - Mr. Lenihan

Director, FBI

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963,
DALLAS, TEXAS

Current news media are featuring an account of a press conference conducted with New Orleans District Attorney James Garrison on December 26, 1967.

Garrison is reported to have stated that the Federal Bureau of Investigation put out a message on November 17, 1963, to several of its offices advising that on November 22, 1963, an attempt would be made to assassinate President Kennedy at Dallas, Texas. I thought that you would want to know that this latest charge by District Attorney Garrison is a lie. The Federal Bureau of Investigation received no information from any source that an assassination attempt would be made in Dallas, Texas, on November 22, 1963.

Garrison is also alleged to have told the press conference that "the indications are very strong that Oswald was informing the Federal Bureau of Investigation that an assassination was contemplated." On May 14, 1964, I testified before the Warren Commission and at that time I erphatically denied that Oswald had ever been engaged by the Bureau or acted as an informant in any capacity. In addition, our entire file on Lee Harvey Oswald which was maintained at Federal Bureau of Investigation Headquarters covering Oswald's activities as reported to us prior to the assassination was furnished to the Warren Commission for its review in connection with its investigation of the assassination of President Kennedy.

62-109060

REC-62 62-109060-5995

MAILED 8
DEC 28 1967
COMM-FBI

REL: jhs
(14)

ENCLOSURE

XEROX
JAN 8 1968

9 JAN 5 1968

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO

Tolson
DeLoach
Mohr
Bishop
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

9 JAN 9 - 1968

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

The Attorney General

In addition to the above, Garrison made a number of other allegations during his press conference which are untrue. A concise summary and analysis of such allegations is set forth in the enclosed memorandum.

This information is also being furnished to Mrs. Mildred Stegall at the White House.

Enclosure

1 - The Deputy Attorney General (Enclosure)

1 - Mr. Edwin L. Weisl, Jr. (Enclosure)
Assistant Attorney General

1 - Mr. Fred M. Vinson, Jr. (Enclosure)
Assistant Attorney General

1 - Mr. J. Walter Yeagley (Enclosure)
Assistant Attorney General

NOTE:

Data as set forth above was summarized in memorandum Mr. W. A. Branigan to Mr. W. C. Sullivan dated 12/27/67, captioned "Assassination of President John Fitzgerald Kennedy, November 22, 1963, Dallas, Texas," prepared by REL:slc.

1 - Mr. J. P. Mohr
1 - C. D. DeLoach
1 - T. E. Bishop
1 - A. Rosen
1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan
1 - Mr. W. A. Branigan
1 - Mr. R. E. Lenihan

December 28, 1967

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963,
DALLAS, TEXAS

News media for December 27, 1967, carried accounts of a press conference conducted by New Orleans District Attorney James C. Garrison on December 26, 1967. Set forth below is a concise summary and analysis of numerous allegations made by Garrison during his press conference.

Garrison alleged that Lee Harvey Oswald was "working for the Central Intelligence Agency in November, 1963" when he informed the FBI of a plot to kill President Kennedy in Dallas.

In his testimony before the Warren Commission on May 14, 1964, Mr. John A. McCone, then Director of the Central Intelligence Agency, stated he had personally handled the inquiry within his Agency relating to Lee Harvey Oswald and had reached the conclusion that Oswald was not an agent, employee or informant of the Central Intelligence Agency. Mr. McCone added that the Central Intelligence Agency never contacted Oswald, interviewed him, talked with him or received or solicited any reports or information from him, or communicated with him directly or in any other manner. Mr. McCone further stated that the Central Intelligence Agency never furnished Oswald with any funds or money or compensated him directly or indirectly in any fashion. Mr. McCone added that Lee Harvey Oswald was never associated or connected directly or indirectly in any way whatsoever with the Central Intelligence Agency.

REL:as
(8)

SEE NOTE PAGE FIVE

XEROX
JAN 8 1968

62-109060-5975

ENCLOSURE

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY

Garrison alleged that President Lyndon B. Johnson and other high officials of the United States Government have concealed from the public the truth of the assassination. Garrison described President Johnson as "the man who profited most by the assassination" and alleged that President Johnson decided that "vital evidence" could not be seen by the public for 75 years. Garrison also alleged that President Johnson "got away with this decision." Current regulations of the National Archives provide that reports of investigative agencies are not to be made available to any member of the public, regardless of his credentials or purpose, for a period of 75 years without the approval of the agency which prepared the report. The guidelines for determining which documents of the Warren Commission records should be made available to the public were proposed by Mr. Nicholas deB. Katzenbach when he was Attorney General of the United States. These guidelines were approved by Mr. McGeorge Bundy on April 19, 1968, when Mr. Bundy was serving as Special Assistant to the President.

Garrison alleged that the assassination of President Kennedy was carried out by "an infinitely larger number than you would dream" and that in Dealy Plaza (the assassination site in Dallas) alone, there could have been as many as 15 individuals involved in the assassination. During the past several months Garrison has changed his story frequently as to the number of individuals involved in the assassination. In his various press releases, Garrison has claimed that Dallas police officials, Secret Service, Central Intelligence Agency and Federal Bureau of Investigation personnel, Lee Harvey Oswald, Clay Shaw, David William Ferrie, numerous anti-Castro Cuban refugees and others were involved in the conspiracy plot to assassinate President Kennedy.

Garrison alleged that before the sun set on November 22, 1963, Government officials and investigators knew that a lone gunman did not kill President Kennedy. Garrison claimed that "Washington has fooled not only the people of this country but also the world, to stay in power."

Garrison's statement is, of course, completely
On the evening of November 22, 1963, Lee Harvey
was in the custody of the Dallas Police Department
s charged with the murder of Dallas policeman
Tippit and was also being held as a suspect in the
ination of President Kennedy. Investigation was
ding on that date to determine if Lee Harvey Oswald
alone in his crimes or whether he had accomplices.
intensive investigation, it was the conclusion of
sident Commission that Lee Harvey Oswald was the
assassin. This conclusion was based on overwhelming
nce.

Garrison alleged that Loran Hall of California
ssed knowledge of the assassination the day it
ned.

The name of Loran Eugene Hall came up in the
vestigation of the assassination in connection
an allegation made by Mrs. Sylvia Odio, Dallas, Texas.
alleged on December 18, 1963, that she received
it from "Leon Oswald" and two Mexican companions
ptember 26 or 27, 1963, and that these three
viduals brought her a message from her father who
eing held as a political prisoner in Cuba. Odio
d that she believed "Leon Oswald" was identical
Lee Harvey Oswald.

The FBI conducted extensive investigation
ing Odio's allegation and found absolutely no
roration for it. It was determined that Lee Harvey
was on a bus en route to Mexico City on the
Odio claimed she was visited by "Leon Oswald"
o companions.

During our inquiries concerning Odio's
tion, we determined that Odio was regarded by
us close associates as being mentally unstable.
also informed that Odio had been hospitalized
time for mental illness and that she had also
ted suicide in the past. Odio testified before

the Warren Commission on July 22, 1964, at which time she informed the Commission that she was then under the treatment of a psychiatrist. The Warren Commission concluded in its Report that Odio had not met Lee Harvey Oswald.

During the course of our investigation of the assassination, we received information that Loran Eugene Hall had been in Dallas, Texas, in September or October, 1963, and reportedly was soliciting contributions from anti-Castro Cuban refugees. We contacted Loran Eugene Hall on September 16, 1964, at which time Hall was residing at Kernville, California. Hall informed us that he never met Lee Harvey Oswald. He did state that he and two companions were in Dallas, Texas, in September, 1963, and had contacted various Cuban refugees in an effort to solicit funds for work against the Castro regime in Cuba. Hall recalled that he had met Sylvia Odio at that time and was accompanied by Lawrence Howard and William Seymour.

Interviews of Howard and Seymour and other investigation failed to corroborate Hall's statements. Our inquiries disclosed that Hall had a history of mental instability and a reputation for telling falsehoods. Results of our inquiries in this particular matter were disseminated to the Warren Commission.

William W. Turner, who has written several articles for "Ramparts" magazine attacking the conclusions of the Warren Commission, appeared at Garrison's press conference and urged that certain Warren Commission documents, now withheld from the public, be released for Garrison's perusal. Turner claimed that more than 200 documents have been classified by the Warren Commission and many are pertinent to Garrison's probe.

William W. Turner was a Special Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation from February 5, 1951, to July 19, 1961. He was dismissed, effective the latter date.

The Civil Service Commission Board of Appeals and Review sustained his dismissal on the grounds that he had demonstrated he lacked the truthfulness, accuracy and responsibility required of an FBI Agent, and that he had shown a poor attitude toward the FBI and its Director. Turner then instituted a civil action for reinstatement in the U. S. District Court for the District of Columbia. He lost, and the Supreme Court, in due course, denied certiorari.

After the failure of his efforts in the courts, Turner resorted to the radio and the public press in a continuing campaign to vilify the FBI and its Director. Turner's appearance at Garrison's press conference appears to be a part of Turner's campaign. It also serves the purposes of Garrison.

NOTE:

Above disseminated by cover communications dated 12/28/67 to Mrs. Mildred Stegall at the White House and to the Attorney General.

FBI

Date: 12/29/67

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL (Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, NEW ORLEANS (89-69)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
DALLAS, TEXAS, 11/22/63
MISCELLANEOUS - INFO CONCERNING
OO: DALLAS

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are newspaper articles appearing in New Orleans newspapers concerning the assassination of President KENNEDY.

One copy each of these newspaper articles are enclosed for Dallas and Miami.

(3) - Bureau (Encl. 3) ENCLOSURE
1 - Dallas (89-43) (Encl. 3)
1 - Miami (Encl. 3)
1 - New Orleans

ECW:jab
(6)

62-109060-5976

REC 17

NOT RECORDED
18 JAN 2 1968

EX-108

JAN 10 1968

Approved: RER Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

BRADLEY SURRENDERS IN L.A.

Edgar Eugene Bradley surrendered today to Los Angeles authorities to face charges of conspiring to kill President John F. Kennedy and was released without posting bond.

The office of District Attorney Jim Garrison in New Orleans had recommended a $10,000 bond for Bradley, but LA Municipal Judge David J. Aisenson released him on his own recognizance.

LA assistant DA Joseph Carr told the judge he had no objection to the release of Bradley because he had lived in the same house since 1941.

GEORGE JENSEN, BRADLEY'S ATTORNEY, reiterated his vow to "fight tooth and nail" to prevent his client's extradition to Louisiana.

Jensen accompanied Bradley to the office of LA Sheriff Peter Pitchess to surrender.

Judge Aisenson also granted Jensen a 30-day continuance to prepare his case against extradition.

Jensen, in a news conference after the arraignment proceedings, said the defense is seeking a college student who he said sat beside Bradley on a bus traveling from Oklahoma to El Paso on Nov. 22, 1963, the day President Kennedy was shot to death in Dallas.

GARRISON HAS CHARGED THAT BRADLEY was in Dallas that day.

Jensen, a former FBI agent, issued an appeal for the student to come forward and testify. He did not give his name.

He said three other witnesses who saw Bradley that day are also being sought.

Jensen made public a letter he said he has sent to California Gov. Ronald Reagan asking him to notify Louisiana that Bradley will not be extradited until Clay Shaw is brought to trial.

THE LAWYER SAID HE BELIEVES Garrison should be made to bring his proof against Shaw into court and prove him guilty before any action

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE 1

STATES-ITEM

NEW ORLEANS, LA

Date: 12-28-67
Edition: FINAL
Author:
Editor: GEORGE W. HEALY
Title: ASSASSINATION PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, DALLAS, T 11-22-63
Character: AFO
or
Classification: 89-
Submitting Office: N.O., LA

☐ Being Investigated

62-109060

5 1 1 Q

ENCLOSURE

be taken against Bradley.

THE EXTRADITION hearing will not be set until Gov. John J. McKeithen files a formal request with Gov. Reagan.

Jensen said yesterday he "will not let Bradley go to Louisiana."

THE LOS ANGELES district attorney's office issued a fugitive complaint yesterday against Bradley, 69, of North Hollywood.

The complaint was based on a Louisiana warrant obtained by Garrison charging Bradley with conspiracy to commit murder.

In a news conference yesterday in New Orleans, Garrison said Bradley worked in 1964 to drum up presidential support in California for FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover.

HE ALSO declared that Lee Harvey Oswald, identified by the Warren Commission as Kennedy's assassin, was an agent of the Central Intelligence Agency and that Oswald had tipped the FBI about the assassination plot five days before it happened. He said Oswald was a "patsy."

The Louisiana warrant doesn't mention President Kennedy or any other alleged victim," Dist. Atty. Evelle J. Younger told a news conference yesterday.

Younger added that the complaint "does not indicate opinion on our part as to the validity of the charge or the guilt or innocence of Mr. Bradley."

Bradley has denied Garrison's accusations, contending he knows nothing of the Kennedy killing other than what has been made public.

He is the second man Garrison has charged with conspiracy in the 1963 assassination of Kennedy in Dallas. Under indictment is a New Orleans businessman, Clay L. Shaw.

BRADLEY IS West Coast representative of Dr. Carl McIntire, a New Jersey radio broadcaster.

At his news conference, Garrison declined to discuss the charges against Bradley, saying it would prejudice his case.

(Clipping In Space Below)

BRADLEY FREE WITHOUT BOND

Accused Denies Knowing of JFK Plot

Edgar Eugene Bradley was released on his own recognizance Wednesday after surrendering in Los Angeles to face charges that he conspired to kill President John F. Kennedy.

Bradley, a slightly-built blond haired man, said after his arraignment: "I know I'm not guilty of any crime. God knows I'm not guilty. That's the important thing."

A $10,000 bond was recommended by the New Orleans district attorney's office. However, this was not binding on the Los Angeles court and Municipal Judge David J. Aisenson ordered Bradley's release without bond.

He granted a 30-day continuance during which Louisiana may initiate the extradition that Bradley's attorney says he will fight.



—AP WIREPHOTO.
EDGAR EUGENE BRADLEY
Surrendering to sheriff.

PLOT ALLEGED

Dist. Atty. Jim Garrison last week charged Bradley, 49, in connection with an alleged plot by extremists to assassinate Kennedy.

Bradley denies any prior knowledge that Kennedy would be killed and claims he was on a bus from Oklahoma to El Paso, Tex., when the assassination occurred Nov. 22, 1963.

He was accompanied by his attorney, George Jensen, when he surrendered at the office of Los Angeles County Sheriff Peter Pitchess on the fugitive warrant obtained here by Garrison.

Jensen said he will fight extradition "tooth and nail." "I will not let him go to Louisiana," Jensen declared.

The final decision on whether Bradley will be extradited rests with California Gov. Ronald Reagan. At a press conference here Tuesday Garrison said that those witnesses he was having trouble extraditing were living in states with Democratic governors. Reagan is a Republican.

Garrison also said Tuesday that in 1964 Bradley worked in a movement in California to get FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover to run for president.

Bradley is West Coast representative for Dr. Carl McIntire of Collingswood, N. J., president of the American Council of Churches and evangelistic radio broadcaster. He said he did participate in such a movement for Hoover but dropped it after receiving little public support.

REASON SUGGESTED

Jensen suggested Wednesday that Garrison may have made the charges against Bradley "in order to be able to continue the Shaw case."

Clay L. Shaw, retired New Orleans businessman, was the first person arrested by Garrison and charged with conspiracy in the 1963 assassination. He is now awaiting trial.

Bradley is the second person charged.

Jensen predicted Garrison will ask for a continuance of Shaw's trial. Tuesday Garrison said he was prepared to go to trial in the Shaw case immediately.

Bradley said he is not concerned about the possibility of being convicted: "I think the people who should be concerned at this point are those who may have committed perjury or those who have apparently conspired to frame me. Those are the ones who should be worried because that is a criminal offense."

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE 1

SECTION 1

TIMES PICAYUNE

Date: 12-28-67
Edition:
Author:
Editor: GEORGE W. HEAL
Title: ASSASSINATION PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, DALLAS, 11-22-63
Character: AFO
or
Classification: 89-
Submitting Office: N. O., L

☐ Being Investigated

62-109360-5

ENCLOSURE

(Clipping in Space Below)

Bradley Seeks Hearing to Stop La. Extradition

LOS ANGELES (AP) — Edgar Eugene Bradley, free on his own recognizance, sought an extradition hearing today to avoid a Louisiana trial in connection with the Kennedy assassination.

The final decision on whether the North Hollywood public relations man will be extradited apparently will lie with Gov. Ronald Reagan of California.

As his lawyer pledged to fight extradition "every inch of the way," Bradley surrendered yesterday on a fugitive complaint based on a warrant accusing him of conspiring to assassinate former President John F. Kennedy.

THE SURRENDER came six days after Dist. Atty. Jim Garrison of New Orleans ordered the warrant sent to Los

"Believe me, I don't have a thing to hide," said Bradley as he arrived with 20 friends in the office of Sheriff Peter J. Pitchess.

Bradley was arraigned promptly in Municipal Court and released on his own recognizance. The hearing on the New Orleans fugitive complaint was continued to Jan. 29.

Bradley is the second person charged by Garrison in the 1963 assassination in Dallas, Tex. New Orleans businessman Clay L. Shaw is awaiting trial under an indictment of conspiracy to commit murder.

Bradley's attorney, George J. Jensen, told newsmen he had asked Reagan's legal affairs secretary for a "full-fledged" extradition hearing on the assumption that Louisiana Gov. John McKeithen will file a request that Bradley be brought to New Orleans for prosecution.

LATER A GROUP called the Citizens' Committee of Inquiry urged Reagan by letter to extradite Bradley to permit a trial of the case. The group claims it represents 30,000 Americans.

Bradley has denied any prior knowledge that Kennedy would be killed, saying he was on a bus between Oklahoma and El Paso, Tex., at the time of the assassination.

"I know I'm not guilty of any crime. God knows I'm not guilty. That's the important thing," Bradley said after his arraignment.

Bradley lives in North Hollywood. He and his wife have a daughter and a son.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE 1

STATES-ITEM

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Date: 12-28-67
Edition: RED FLASH
Author:
Editor: GEORGE W. HEALY
Title: ASSASSINATION PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, DALLAS, T 11-22-63
Character: AFO
or
Classification: 89-
Submitting Office: N. O., LA

☐ Being Investigated

62-109060-1716

SWD:GSL

1 - Mr. C. D. DeLoach
1 - Mr. T. J. Bishop
1 - Mr. A. Rosen
1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan

January 3, 1968

BY LIAISON

1 - Mr. W. A. Branigan
1 - Mr. R. E. Lenihan

Mrs. Mildred Stegall
The White House
Washington, D. C.

Assassination of President John F. Kennedy

Dear Mrs. Stegall:

In my letter to you of December 28, 1967, I reported that news media for December 27, 1967, were featuring an account of a press conference conducted by New Orleans District Attorney James C. Garrison on December 26, 1967. During his press conference, Garrison allegedly stated that the indications are very strong that Lee Harvey Oswald was informing the Federal Bureau of Investigation that an assassination was contemplated. I informed you that Garrison's allegation was completely false and that I had testified before the Warren Commission on May 14, 1964, at which time I emphatically denied that Oswald had ever been engaged by this Bureau or acted as an informant in any capacity.

For your information, Station WVUE-TV, New Orleans, reported later in the day on December 27, 1967, that it had learned Garrison was basing his claim that Oswald had informed the Federal Bureau of Investigation of an assassination plot on President Kennedy on a telegram that Lee Harvey Oswald allegedly had sent to the Federal Bureau of Investigation from Dallas, Texas, before the slaying. Garrison was quoted as saying he had contacted Western Union officials in Dallas who took the telegram from Oswald and kept a copy of it. Garrison was also quoted as saying that if he could get a copy of the telegram "it would break the case wide open" because it would prove Oswald worked for the Federal Bureau of Investigation. Garrison was also quoted as saying that the Western Union agent would not reveal the file copy because he feared for his life.

62-109060-5977

JAN 4 1968

REL:as
(8)

62-109060

XEROX DEC 11 1967

JAN 8 1968

EX-108

Delivered to Mildred Stegall on 1-3-68 by [illegible]

SEE NOTE PAGE THREE

Tolson
DeLoach
Mohr
Bishop
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

MAIL ROOM TYPE UNIT

Mrs. Mildred Stegall

During our investigation of the assassination, we received information that C. A. Hamblen, night manager for Western Union, Dallas, Texas, had claimed that an individual he believed to be Lee Harvey Oswald had visited the Western Union office in Dallas. Hamblen claimed this individual had visited Western Union on at least two occasions and once received a Western Union money order and on the other occasion sent a telegram to Washington, D. C. Hamblen claimed a fellow employee, Mrs. McClure, could verify his information. Hamblen was subsequently interviewed by a member of the legal staff of the Warren Commission under oath. Hamblen informed the Warren Commission representative he could not state for certain whether the individual in question was Lee Harvey Oswald or not. He furnished conflicting information to the Warren Commission representative and was unable to produce any evidence that Oswald had ever received or sent a telegram or money order through the Western Union office in Dallas. Mrs. McClure denied ever seeing Lee Harvey Oswald in the Western Union office.

A thorough check was made of Western Union records in Dallas for the period June through November, 1963, for money orders payable to Lee Harvey Oswald or his known aliases, O. H. Lee and Alek James Hidell, and for telegrams sent by Oswald or his known aliases. No indication of any such money order or telegram was found in any of these records. This fact was established by the Warren Commission through interviews under oath of: (1) Mr. W. W. Semingsen, an official of the Western Union office who had under his jurisdiction the operations of Western Union offices in eight states, including Texas, New Mexico, Colorado, Kansas, Missouri, Arkansas, Oklahoma and Louisiana; and (2) Mr. Laurance R. Wilcox, District Manager for Western Union in the city of Dallas, including the immediate surrounding towns. Both of these Western Union officials were positive and conclusive in their statements that Oswald never sent a telegram from Dallas, Texas, to anyone.

Complete details surrounding the allegation that Lee Harvey Oswald had been in contact with the Western Union office in Dallas, Texas, are set out on page 332 of the Warren Commission Report. In addition,

Mrs. Mildred Stegall

the complete testimony of Western Union personnel who were interviewed by Warren Commission representatives under oath concerning such allegation is set out in the Warren Commission Hearings. The Warren Commission Report and the Warren Commission Hearings are available to the public.

Western Union officials testified that they placed no credence in Mr. Hamblen's allegation that Lee Harvey Oswald had visited the Western Union office in Dallas, Texas. Hamblen's immediate supervisor concluded that the whole thing was a "figment of Mr. Hamblen's imagination." In its Report the Warren Commission noted that it accepted this assessment.

I thought that this information would be of interest to the President. It is also being furnished to the Attorney General.

Sincerely yours,

NOTE:

Information contained herein was previously summarized in memorandum Mr. W. A. Branigan to Mr. W. C. Sullivan dated 12/29/67, captioned "Assassination of President John Fitzgerald Kennedy, November 22, 1963, Dallas, Texas," prepared by REL:as.

1 - Mr. C. D. DeLoach
1 - Mr. T. E. Bishop
1 - Mr. A. Rosen
1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan

January 3, 1968

BY LIAISON

1 - Mr. W. A. Branigan
1 - Mr. Raupach
1 - Mr. R. E. Lenihan
1 - Mr. T. N. Goble

Mrs. Mildred Stegall
The White House
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mrs. Stegall: Assassination of President John F. Kennedy

Reference is made to my letter dated December 28, 1967, and to the memorandum also dated December 28, 1967, which was enclosed with that letter. The memorandum analyzed allegations made by New Orleans District Attorney James C. Garrison in a press conference held by him in New Orleans on December 26, 1967.

Garrison, at the December 26, 1967, press conference, alleged that Loran Hall of California had inside knowledge of the assassination the day it happened. The analysis of this allegation is set forth on pages three and four of the above-mentioned memorandum. This analysis included pertinent information developed by this Bureau concerning Loran Eugene Hall and Lawrence Howard.

News media on December 29, 1967, reported that Garrison had subpoenaed three men as material witnesses in his investigation. They were reported as Loran A. Hall of Keatville, California; Lawrence J. Howard, Jr., of Los Angeles; and Thomas Beckham of Omaha, Nebraska. I thought that the President would want to know the pertinent information from the files of this Bureau concerning Thomas Beckham, in addition to that already furnished concerning Hall and Howard.

The name of Thomas Beckham never appeared during our investigation of the assassination of President Kennedy. However, on January 13, 1967, we

Tolson
DeLoach
Bishop
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room

62-109060 HEADING HOOH

TNG:as (10)

REC 74 62-109060-5948

Delivered by Liaison Staff 1-3-68 2:15 PM

EX-108

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO

19 JAN 4 1968

62 JAN 1 1968 TELETYPE UNIT

Mrs. Mildred Stegall

received information that Garrison had located a witness, Thomas Beckham, who was allegedly associated with Oswald and assisted him in passing out leaflets. Our files contain a reference to a Thomas Edward Beckham of New Orleans who in 1962 was seeking funds for a religious group aiding Cubans. This man allegedly had a record with the New Orleans Police Department for being involved in such activities. In October, 1962, this man's mother reported that he was then a patient in the mental ward of a hospital in New Orleans.

The information that Thomas Beckham was one of Garrison's witnesses was furnished this Bureau by Jack S. Martin, the New Orleans private investigator who was one of the original instigators of Garrison's current probe. Martin himself has a history of mental illness and in 1957 was a psychiatric patient in a New Orleans hospital.

This information is also being furnished to the Attorney General.

Sincerely yours,

NOTE:

Data as set forth above was contained in memorandum Mr. W. A. Branigan to Mr. W. C. Sullivan dated 12/29/67 captioned "Assassination of President John Fitzgerald Kennedy, November 22, 1963, Dallas, Texas," prepared by TNG:as.

FBI

Date: 12/29/67

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL (Priority)

OA: Assassination of President John F Kennedy

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, MINNEAPOLIS (62-New)

SUBJECT: NEW ORLEANS DISTRICT ATTORNEY
JAMES GARRISON'S ASSASSINATION PROBE
INFORMATION CONCERNING B.8-21-1928 Minneapolis

Re Minneapolis reports of SA MICHAEL J. FOX dated 8/17/60 and 5/22/63 captioned, "LESLIE NORMAN BRADLEY, IS - NICARAGUA and REGISTRATION ACT - NICARAGUA."

New Orleans, Dallas and Los Angeles are not in possession of referenced Minneapolis reports. For the benefit of these offices, in June, 1960, LESLIE NORMAN BRADLEY and certain alleged Latin-American accomplices, were in prison in Cuba awaiting trial on charges of plotting to "embarrass" Premier CASTRO by invading Nicaragua. Cuban authorities charged that the plot was hatched on orders from the United States to discredit the CASTRO regime and it was further charged that the U. S. Navy sent BRADLEY, who allegedly once flew a plane for CASTRO's rebels, back to Cuba with radio transmitters and maps in order to organize an invasion against Nicaragua. On 10/21/60 a revolutionary military court in Havana, Cuba, sentenced BRADLEY to 10 years in prison on charges he took part in a plot against the CASTRO regime.

ST-105

4 - Bureau (RM)
(1 - 105-88336) (LESLIE NORMAN BRADLEY)
2 - Dallas (Info) (RM)
2 - Los Angeles (Info) (RM)
3 - New Orleans (RM)
(1 - 105-2032) (LESLIE NORMAN BRADLEY)
2 - Minneapolis
(1 - 105-1513) (LESLIE NORMAN BRADLEY)
MJF:ldo
(13)

REC 46 62-109060-5979

62-109060

22 JAN 2 1968

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

67 JAN 11 1968

JAMES B. DONOVAN, New York attorney who arranged the release of the Bay of Pigs invasion prisoners, was instrumental in obtaining the release of BRADLEY and 23 other Americans held in Cuba for counter-revolutionary activities. BRADLEY returned to the United States on April 22, 1963. Release of these Americans received nationwide publicity.

LESLIE NORMAN BRADLEY, a pilot and self-declared "Soldier of Fortune", was born August 21, 1928, at Minneapolis, Minnesota. His widowed mother, Mrs. MATTIE BRADLEY, resides alone in Minneapolis. Her son rarely visited in the Minneapolis area in the past 20-year period. Mrs. BRADLEY has not seen or heard from her son since May 15, 1963, when he was interviewed by Bureau Agents in Minneapolis in connection with the referenced Registration Act case. Shortly following this interview in Minneapolis, BRADLEY contacted the Minneapolis Office repeatedly seeking money for sundry items and soon became a varitable nuisance to this office. No monies were ever paid BRADLEY, who attempted unsuccessfully to capitalize on his three years imprisonment in Cuba by writings and delivering lectures. The Registration Act case on BRADLEY shows he had been in Dallas and New Orleans in the past.

Rappin 1918

It is noted one EDGAR EUGENE BRADLEY, 49, North Hollywood, California, was arraigned in Los Angeles on December 27, 1967, on a charge of conspiring to kill the late President JOHN F. KENNEDY. He was charged by District Attorney JAMES GARRISON, New Orleans, Louisiana, who has led a lengthy investigation regarding KENNEDY's assassination. This BRADLEY has vehemently denied any involvement in the slaying of the former president. Following his arraignment in Los Angeles on December 27, 1967, EDGAR EUGENE BRADLEY was queried by reporters. Among his remarks was a statement that this matter is a clear case of mistaken identity as he had been told there was another BRADLEY, whom he briefly described as having been among a group of repatriates from Cuba.

MP 62-New

The contents of this airtel is being submitted the Bureau and recipient offices for informational purposes as there is a likelihood LESLIE NORMAN BRADLEY may possibly be the individual of interest in captioned probe, and not EDGAR EUGENE BRADLEY.

January 4, 1968

REC 11 1-109060-980

Mr. [redacted]
Hamilton, Missouri 64644

Dear [redacted]

Mr. Hoover received your letter of December 27th, with enclosures, and he asked me to tell you that the pressure of official business makes it impossible for him to assist you in your schoolwork. He hopes you will understand.

I am returning the questionnaire you submitted.

Sincerely yours,

S/ Helen Gandy

Helen W. Gandy
Secretary

MAILED 19
JAN 4 1968
COMM-FBI

Enclosure

NOTE: Bufiles contain nothing identifiable with correspondent. The self-addressed, stamped envelope he submitted is being utilized in reply.

HWG:mer/mac (3)

REC-D RI2 1/6
1 9 I

62 JAN 10 1968

TELETYPE UNIT

Hamilton, Missouri
December 27, 1967

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington D. C. 20000

Dear Mr. Hoover:

Since the assassination of President John F. Kennedy I have been extremely interested in all the facts concerning the tragedy.

I am a college senior from Hamilton, Missouri, and am writing a term paper on the effects the assassination had on prominent public figures. Information is being compiled primarily by the interview and questionnaire method. Enclosed is a questionnaire form. I would deem it a great honor if you could find time to contribute to my paper. The information received will be used only by me and only for this particular paper. If possible, I would like your signature from the standpoint of authenticity of the questionnaire form.

Due to a misinterpretation of the topic title, I am running a little late. Should you be able to help me, and if it is convenient for you, I would be extremely grateful for a prompt reply.

Thank you very much for your kind consideration.

Sincerely yours,

[redacted]

REC 11 62-109060-5980

EX-108

14 JAN 5 1968

[redacted]

2- Personnel
Mail Room
1-1162

COPY

FD-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

FBI

Date: 1/4/68

REC 51

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, DALLAS (89-43) (P)

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
11/22/63, DALLAS, TEXAS
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING

OO: DALLAS

Enclosed for the Bureau is one copy of newspaper articles concerning captioned matter. One Xerox copy of such newspaper clipping is being furnished New Orleans for its information.

1 - ENCLOSURE ATTACHED
REC-51
ENCLOSURE EX-113

5 - Legat
62-109060-5981

3 - Bureau (Enc. 8)
1 - New Orleans (89-69) (Enc. 8)
1 - Dallas
RPG/wvm
(5)

13 JAN 5 1968

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

57 JAN 11 1968

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Garrison Claims Oswald Tipped FBI

NEW ORLEANS (AP) — Dist. Atty. Jim Garrison claimed Tuesday that Lee Harvey Oswald tipped the FBI more than two months ahead of time that an attempt would be made to assassinate President Kennedy in Dallas.

Oswald has been identified by the Warren Commission as the man who fired the fatal bullets.

At a news conference, Garrison, who has been conducting a probe into the assassination for more than a year, said Oswald was a Central Intelligence Agency agent. He added that he had evidence the final meeting of the conspirators took place on Sept. 17, 1963.

"That day," Garrison said, "the FBI sent out a TWX (interbureau telegram) announcing that on Nov. 22, an attempt will be made to assassinate John F. Kennedy in Dallas."

The telegram, he claimed, "went to J. Edgar Hoover (FBI director). What came down to President Kennedy you can judge for yourself in that he was allowed to ride without a bubbletop (on his car) in that parade in Dallas."

He said Edgar Eugene Bradley, 49, of North Hollywood, Calif., one of the two men he has charged with conspiracy to assassinate President Kennedy, had in 1964 tried to work up support in California to elect Hoover president.

Garrison repeated claims that President Johnson has "actively concealed evidence about the murder of his predecessor." He added that "he can't be allowed to get away with it."

Asked by a reporter what evidence he had to prove the existence of the FBI telegram, he said, "If you and I were in a closed room, I could prove it. But I'm not going to allow any evidence to get out now."

Besides Bradley, Garrison has filed conspiracy charges against Clay L. Shaw, retired New Orleans businessman. Shaw's trial is set for February.

Bradley has not yet been arrested. California authorities are awaiting arrival by mail of an arrest warrant from Garrison.

Garrison said a Loran Hall of California had inside knowledge of the assassination the day it happened. He said government officials never called Hall before the Warren Commission.

Loran Eugene Hall of Johnsandale, Calif., is mentioned in the Warren Commission report. He told the FBI that in September of 1963 that he was in Dallas soliciting aid in connection with anti-Castro activities.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

Page # 12A

"The Dallas Morning News"
Dallas, Texas

Date: 12/27/67
Edition:
Author:
Editor: Jack B. Kruger
Title:

Character:
or
Classification:
Submitting Office:

☐ Being Investigated Dallas

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Oswald Tipped FBI, Garrison Contends

NEW ORLEANS (AP) — Lee Harvey Oswald tipped the FBI five days ahead of time that an attempt would be made to assassinate President John F. Kennedy in Dallas, Dist. Atty. Jim Garrison claimed Tuesday.

Oswald has been identified by the Warren Commission as the man who fired the fatal bullets into Kennedy. Garrison contends Oswald was a "patsy."

At a news conference, Garrison, who has been conducting a controversial probe into the assassination for more than a year, said Oswald was a Central Intelligence Agency agent. He added that he had evidence the final meeting of the conspirators took place on Nov. 17, 1963.

"That day," Garrison said, "the FBI sent out a TWX (interbureau telegram) announcing that on Nov. 22, an attempt will be made to assassinate John F. Kennedy in Dallas."

The telegram, he claimed, "went to J. Edgar Hoover (FBI director). What came down to President Kennedy you can judge for yourself in that he was allowed to ride without a bubbletop on his car in that parade in Dallas."

He said Edgar Eugene Bradley, 49, of North Hollywood, Calif., one of the two men he has charged with conspiracy to assassinate Kennedy, had in 1964 tried to work up support in California to elect Hoover president.

In Washington, the FBI declined comment on Garrison's statements.

FBI and CIA officials had testified before the Warren Commission that neither the FBI nor the CIA had ever employed Oswald or had any connection with him.

Garrison repeated assertions that President Lyndon Johnson has "actively concealed evidence about the murder of his predecessor."

"He can't be allowed to get away with it," Garrison said.

Asked what evidence he had to prove the existence of the FBI telegram, he said, "if you and I were in a closed room, I could prove it. But I'm not going to allow any evidence to

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

1
"Ft. Worth Star Telegram"
Ft. Worth, Texas

Date: 12/27/67
Edition:
Author:
Editor: Jack L. Butler
Title:

Character:
or
Classification:
Submitting Office: Dallas

☐ Being Investigated

(3)

get out now."

Besides Bradley, Garrison has filed conspiracy charges against Clay Shaw, retired New Orleans businessman. Shaw's trial is set for February.

In Los Angeles, the district attorney's office issued a fugitive complaint Tuesday against Edgar Eugene Bradley, 49, accused by Garrison of conspiring to kill President Kennedy.

Sheriff Peter J. Pitchess said later that Bradley had agreed to surrender Wednesday. No warrant for his arrest was obtained when the complaint was filed in municipal court.

Bradley's lawyer, George Jensen, said Bradley will surrender in municipal court but will refuse to go to New Orleans.

"I will fight extradition tooth and nail," Jensen said. "I will not let him go to Louisiana."

The charges were filed against Bradley, a political broadcaster, last week. Garrison declined to discuss the charges on grounds it would prejudice his case.

He said he would subpoena three new out-of-state witnesses within the next few days, but he did not identify them.

Garrison said a Loran Hall of California had inside knowledge of the assassination the day it happened. He said government officials never called Hall before the Warren Commission.

Loran Eugene Hall of Johnsandale, Calif., is mentioned in the Warren Commission report.

He told the FBI that in September of 1963 that he was in Dallas soliciting aid in connection with anti-Castro activities.

4



—Associated Press Wirephoto.

Dist. Atty. Garrison, right, at Tuesday's press conference. At left is William Turner, former FBI agent who recently wrote an article on the assassination.

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

L.A. Issues Complaint On Bradley

LOS ANGELES (AP) — The District Attorney's Office issued Tuesday a fugitive complaint charging Edgar Eugene Bradley, 49, with criminal conspiracy to commit murder in the 1963 assassination of President John F. Kennedy.

The complaint was issued on a Louisiana warrant obtained by Jim Garrison, New Orleans district attorney.

Dist. Atty. Evelle J. Younger's office said in a statement that the purpose of the complaint is to bring Bradley before Municipal Court, where the case can be continued not more than 30 days.

Earlier Tuesday, before the Sheriff's Office received the New Orleans warrant, Bradley said he would surrender to local authorities as soon as they "pick up a telephone and call me."

The warrant obtained by Garrison specifically charges Bradley with activities "relative to criminal conspiracy to commit murder." Bradley has denied any part in the assassination, which has been described by Garrison as a right wing plot. Garrison claims President Johnson and the FBI have been trying to undermine his investigation.

Bradley is the second man against whom Garrison has brought criminal charges related to the assassination. A New Orleans business man, Clay Shaw, was charged with complicity in the murder which the Warren Commission report attributed solely to Lee Harvey Oswald. Oswald, a former Marine, was slain while being removed from the Dallas city jail two days after the assassination.

Bradley, who lives in North Hollywood, has said he doesn't know anything about Garrison's investigation.

"This man Garrison is either being highly paid to do this or he's off his rocker," Bradley said.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

Page # 12A

"The Dallas Morning News"
Dallas, Texas

Date: 12/27/67
Edition:
Author:
Editor: Jack B. Kruger
Title:

Character:
or
Classification:
Submitting Office: Dallas

☐ Being Investigated

(5

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

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94

The Dallas
orning News"
allas, Texas

1/30/67

Jack B. Kruger

rom:
Office:
nvestigated Dallas

rrison cuses LBJ, p Officials

ORLEANS (UPI)—Dist.
m Garrison Thursday re-
two blockbuster state-
accusing President John-
"main" concealment of
ce" in the assassination
sident Kennedy and charg-
involvement in the assas-
on of men who are now
federal officials."

e first release included a
of three photographs that
rison says shows how the
ewer system under Dealey
Plaza was "likely" used as a
firing point by President Ken-
edy's assassins."

THE SECOND statement, hand
delivered by a Garrison staff
mber only minutes after the
, linked a statement Wednes-
by a Dallas deputy sheriff
he did not locate a .45
r bullet near where the
ent was shot to "Presi-
ohnson's lie machine."

graph No. 1 shows a
investigator entering a
district attorney spokes-
id is located behind the
nous picket fence atop
y knoll Garrison has
some of the shots
ennedy originated from

nd photograph shows
sewer opening from
indicating a man
it could not be

The second release charged that a letter from one "Warren Commission attorney to another" proves that deputy sheriff Walthers was "forced by pressure to make untrue statements" in order to support the big lie of the Warren Commission."

THE RELEASE included a copy of a letter dated July 22, 1964 allegedly from Norman Redlich to Wesley J. Leiber in the Dallas U.S. attorney's office.

"One time Walthers was quoted as having found a bullet, but he seems to have backed away from this position," Leiber allegedly wrote.

"Of course, deputy sheriff Walthers denies that the bullet is a bullet, if he did not, he would not be deputy sheriff any longer," Garrison said. "This official fairy tale has been spelled out loud and clear and all men who value their jobs and their lives know what answers the lie machine expects them to give."

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

Page # 18A

"The Dallas
Morning News"
Dallas, Texas

Date: 12/15/67
Edition:
Author:
Editor:
Title: Jack B. Kruger

Character:
or
Classification:
Submitting Office:

☐ Being Investigated Dallas

(1)